

HUNGARY

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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 . . .

XXI.

THAT bearing of the army question and the problem of national unity imparts to this question an eminently practical character. And this is why we cannot leave it alone whatever may be its difficulties, and why it has taken hold of public opinion, and will never drop out of the public mind till some satisfactory solution is found.

In former times, when the question of nationalities was less acute, and when a comparatively small number of recruits were required for a much smaller army, forming then a separate caste, the matter might have been considered as one of national pride only: with no such vital importance as to warrant struggles of the most serious kind; and this explains the somewhat hesitating tactics of our forefathers. In 1868 again when universal obligation to military service was adopted, the educational consequences of this reform, on which no previous experience of our own had thrown light, could hardly have been fully understood. But now we know them; now we have seen with our own eyes how military training, undergone for several years by the whole male population, affects the moral life of a nation.

Now at last we can no more play hide-and-

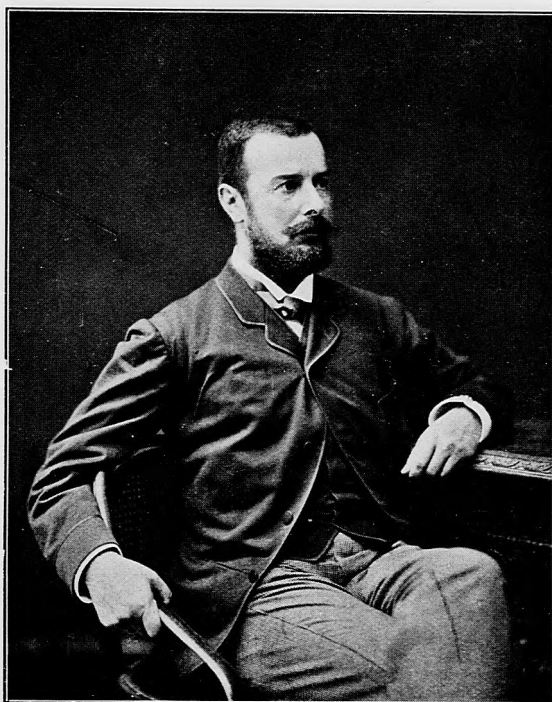


Photo by Strelisky.

COUNT BÉLA SZÉCHENYI.

sense of the word, not a mere race or nationality. And to that fulness of national existence we have a right sanctioned not by venerable parchments and titledeeds only, but by a vitality victoriously asserted against fearful odds through the struggles of ten centuries. This right we do not mean to abdicate.

It can hardly be denied then, that the Opposition was materially right in its aims if its tactics were most certainly objectionable. Not only is obstruction, generally speaking, a dangerous weapon, the use of which never leaves the Constitution unhurt, but the present question especially is not one to be solved by violence, but only by patient and continuous action in and out of Parliament. Perhaps it ought to be conceded that obstruction, in the first phase of the crisis, did much to range public opinion in such fighting

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order as to break the spirit of absolute resistance to our national claims, and that the compromise — such as it is — is partly due to its moral effect.



The Széchenyi Museum of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

PROPORTIONATELY we have very few collections of relics relating to our great writers, politicians and leaders of war. The Deák room of the National Museum, the small but valuable collection of the Kisfaludy Association — not to be approached by the public at large, — and the priceless Petőfi collection in the Museum of the Capital, are about all at present our public institutions can show. — Hungary, however is now richer, for a large relic-collection — The Széchenyi Museum — is established by The Hungarian Academy of Science for the purpose of cultivating the nations deeply felt admiration of Széchenyi's patriotism.

The merit of establishing this institution belongs in the first place to the ever strenuous librarian of the Academy, Mr. Kálmán Szily. It was in 1896 that he gave words to his idea, and proclaimed that it is the task and duty of the Academy to nurse the memory of Széchenyi, literary as well, as in collecting all Souvenirs and relics relating to him.

Fortunately the Academy had material sufficient to start with, owing to Count Menyhért Lónyay having acquired all the writings and diaries of Széchenyi, which were left by his last will — dated 1841 — to his private secretary Anthony Tasner.

At the same time Count Béla Széchenyi Son of the great patriot Stephen Széchenyi whose portrait may be found on the front page presented the Academy with all the writings and documents found in the possession of his father, and it is to him

the Academy is indebted for the majority of the relics of the Museum.

Other contributions have been received from private individuals including many letters, thus making possible the publication of the works and letters of the great patriot in nine volumes. But nobody thought of organising a Museum.

The Society of Hungarians living in the U. S. A. brought at the Millennium three wreaths of silver for the purpose of placing them on the statues of Deák, Kossuth and Széchenyi.

This last was entrusted to the Academy.

This, and other matters of minor importance prompted the idea of establishing the Museum, and when the Academy appropriated 4000 crowns for the purpose, the realisation of it commenced.

A Committee was formed to call upon the owners of relics of this kind to induce them to present the objects to the Museum.

Count Béla Széchenyi was first again to accede to this request and assigned the most precious family relics relating to his father to the Museum, thus laying the foundation of its relic-collection.

Cities, and Counties, have sent in copies of the documents relating to Széchenyi to be found in their archives. Finally they had so much material, that its arrangement was commenced.

The Academy has assigned for this purpose two large rooms on the first floor, where now the Museum is located. The complete Catalogue of the collection was made by professor Dr. Gyula Vízota.

From this Catalogue we learn, that out of the 6292 pieces collected, 756 are relics, 1734 prints, and the rest manuscripts.

In a separate case may be found the most precious relics: the family pictures, the pictures of Széchenyi, his wife and other members of his family as shewn in our illustrations and some other keepsakes.

There is also the oilpainting of the tombstone of



From the Széchenyi-Museum.

Painting by Schrotzberg.

COUNTESS STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI.

Alexander Csoma de Kőrös in Dargiling, which was painted by the order of Széchenyi, who was a great admirer of Csoma, from a drawing of an English journal and kept always on his writingdesk. The beautiful inscription on the brassframe was made by himself.

In another case there are some clothes, canes, writing materials and other small articles which belonged to Széchenyi,

There is also an interesting collection of writings and pictures relating to the first Hungarian hunting club established by him. The walls are ornamented with a series of pictures of the great patriot. The showcases in the middle are filled with his letters, and with plans of works. Some statues, and among them the model of the Széchenyi statue by Nicolas Izsó, fill up the collection of relics.

The material of the Second department consists of some furniture, the manuscripts of works, letters written to, or by Széchenyi, the almost complete Széchenyi library: consisting of his published works and all literature about it. Strangely enough no really meritorious biography of the great man has yet been

written. The Museum is now open to the public, and it is desirable, it should be visited by many. By having collected the material as far as possible, the work of the coming biographer is greatly facilitated.

This interesting museum was arranged under the able supervision of Kálmán Szily the chief librarian of the Academy of science under whose charge we hope the collection may yet increase.

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The Hungarian Language.

EVERY nation has its national ideals, one of which should be its language. According to Montrond, language is given us «to conceal our thoughts»; but the essence of speech gives us the clearest insight into the spirit of each nation. No people can be familiar to those who are ignorant of its tongue; an intimate acquaintance with the latter is as essential to a thorough knowledge of the character of a nation as its history, nay, more essential; for while the latter (the history) may be only the record of

the doings or misdoings, the achievements or misachievements of an unrepresentative oligarchy, aristocracy or any other «ocracy», the former (the language) is the living embodiment of the character, the spirit, the feelings of the people at large.

No language could be more typical of a race than the Hungarian. No other language of Europe can vie with it in simplicity, directness and expressiveness. No other language of Europe can compare with Hungarian in plasticity. The lumbering ponderousness of the artificial German style, the innumerable

and mysterious «finesses» of French academicism, the glorious illogicless of English syntax are difficulties with which the student of Hungarian need not cope. And no translation of Shakespeare's immortal works can hold a candle to the masterpieces of Arany, Vörösmarty and Petőfi. Maybe the countless enemies of all that is Magyar will smile and call me a fool for my pains; maybe there are people who will say that «Hungarian is one of the most difficult languages on earth»: — I would merely answer that their linguistic talents are at fault. I consider the Hungarian language to be the only European language with a system. Maybe someone will declare that Magyar is not an European language, it being the fashion nowadays not only to buy fancy goods «made in Austria», but to follow the good Austrians' example and brand everything Ma-



From the Széchenyi-Museum.

Water Colour by Ender.

COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI IN HIS EARLY DAYS.

gyar as «barbarian»—an equally «fancy» production of our worthy neighbours. Let us not forget that Hungary was for centuries the bulwark of Europe against the inroads of the Turks: that same nation which saved Europe and European culture from imminent disaster possesses a language the intimate knowledge of which paves the way to an acquaintance with a literature which may well compare in quality, if not in quantity, with that of any other European nation. I had occasion some time back to deal with the outrageous emissions of a Roumanian professor that graced — or rather *disgraced* — the columns of the *Contemporary Review*. Our Roumanian friend indulged in a frantic attack (too frantic to convince and impartial reader) on the «barbaric» Hungarian tongue. I doubt whether he knows Hungarian; and so I imagine that Hungarian is just as barbarian to him as any foreign language is to all who are unacquainted with it. Once he has mastered the beauties of Petőfi, Vörösmarty, Arany, Kisfaludy, Eötvös, Jósika, Gyulai, Jókai — to mention only a few of the lights of Hungarian Literature — he will change his opinion, though I doubt whether he will admit the change. It is no disgrace, no proof of inferiority to have detractors: inferior genius, men of inferior quality never had any. The captious critics — whether guided by personal or national enmity — never trouble to attack those who, they know, will sink into oblivion through their own demerits. Byron would never have suffered the unwarranted persecution he was subjected to had he not been a poet of the first water. Keats would not have been driven to an early grave by his critics had they not feared his genius. I do not fear the Hungarian language will perish prematurely because some of the good Magyarphobe neighbours take

it into their heads to decry it. It is the jealousy-guarded treasure of a noble, a strong and self-conscious people who have won for themselves an honourable place in the records of history, who mean to keep that place and will do so.

I have spoken of the simplicity, directness, expressiveness and plasticity of Hungarian. Let us take the first point—simplicity. Not being an Indo-European language. Hungarian presents difficulties of vocabulary. With the exception of Basque and Finnish, all other European languages are, more or less, related. But I maintain that a difficulty of vocabulary (which means merely the learning of new words) is no real difficulty at all: it is merely a practice of the memory; and every linguist should be possessed of a good memory. When the system of the formation of the plural (which allows of no exceptions), the use of the posterior possessive pronouns and the extremely simple system of pronominal verbal suffixes has been mastered, the whole affair is plain sailing. An elementary knowledge of vowel assimilation, which tells us that the plural of *ház* (house) is *házak*, of *ember* (man) is *emberek*, that, though we say *házaim* (my houses), the plural, with the posterior possessive, of *ember* is *embereim* (my men), *embereink* (our men), *embereik* (their men) etc., is the only supplementary requirement. The verbs, with their varying forms before definite and indefinite objects (not in the sense of accusative and dative, but referring to the absolute or non-absolute quality of the same), may cause a little difficulty; but once this difficulty is surmounted, there is nothing in the shape of a «crux». That is what I call a language «with a system». No «der, die, das»; no brain-cudgelling irregular verbs as in French and Italian. Then the accent! always the



From the Széchenyi-Museum.

From a Painting in 1795.

COUNT AND COUNTESS FRANCIS SZÉCHENYI AND THEIR CHILDREN.

same, always on the first syllable, reminding us of the nature of the old English accent, the systematicness of which was overthrown by the influence of French. Can anything simpler be imagined?

Then the directness of Hungarian! In this respect so like English! A Hungarian says what he thinks, speaks as he thinks, and avoids the clumsy artificiality of the German period, so heartily abused by Mark Twain as well as the dainty finesses of French academic style of which Montmond may have been thinking. No questions of style, of «correctness» — in the pseudo-classical sense of the word — are allowed to interrupt the thread of thoughts. Real Hungarian style, even when dealing with the most abstruse questions, is simple and direct.

sure: but the fact remains, and this is what makes Hungarian so excellent a vehicle for the conveyance of all kinds of genres of composition; this is what

makes Hungarian so plastic. True: its statelyness and dignity make it most fitted for serious drama and passionate lyrics. — A mere acquaintance with Vörösmarty's translation of *Julius Caesar* and of the best works of Petöfi will convince the reader of that. But the passionate nature of the Hungarians, so like that of the true Irish, their whole history

must in part account for that characteristic. A nation which for centuries bore the yoke of suffering and oppression, mostly in the cause of Europe, which shows its gratitude by defaming its deliverers, only to rise not unscathed but triumphant, must shew



COUNTESS STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.



From the Széchenyi-Museum.

COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI.



Painting by Daffinger.

COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI IN HIS LAST YEARS.

Expressiveness! Hungarian is expressive because it is simple and direct. Hungarian writers have never allowed the Hungarian of literature to become a language «of the schools». The Hungarian of today is the Hungarian of the people. To this no doubt poets like Petöfi have contributed in no small mea-

traces of the same not merely in the literature then produced but also in the vehicle of literature, its language.

After the Norman Conquest attempts were made by the foreign invaders to force their language on the conquered; the attempts failed and English rose

triumphant though not unscathed. The breaking-up of English — particularly of its inflexional system — begun by the Danish invasion was completed by the influence of French: yet the language remained the same in substance and the essential elements of the English language today are those which formed the backbone of the language of Beowulf. And so it is with Hungarian. Centuries of oppression, desperate attempts to force a foreign language on the Hungarians have met with as little success as those made by the Norman and other foreign potentates: and the Hungarian language has risen triumphant, even less impaired than its English fellow. Like English it was the language of the people, of a great and noble people. Foreign elements have indeed, as was natural from the continual intercourse, crept into it; but it has avoided becoming Germanised, a process which would have been fatal to its very existence. The Hungarian of today is the same fresh, vigorous, popular language it was when, over one thousand years ago, the first Hungarians gazed from the eminence of Pannonhalma on the beautiful and fertile country they had made their own.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.



An Eighteenth Century Hungarian Orientalist.

His Work at Oxford.

ENGLAND'S oriental policy during the last century received much support from the scientific researches of three eminent Hungarian scholars: One is the well-known *Professor Vámbéry*, next the bold explorer *Körösi Csoma*, who found an early grave in the cemetery of Darjiling, and whose endeavours are being justified in our own times by the prominence given the Tibetan question; and last but not least the learned linguist of the worldfamed Bodleian Library at Oxford University during the last decades of the XVIII. century, *John Uri*, whose name is unfortunately nearly forgotten by the average English student.

Nearly ninety years have rolled away, since the English ambassador at Vienna, Lord Stewart handed Count Francis Széchenyi, the generous founder of the Hungarian National Museum the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts of the Bodleian library, the most important work of Uri.

The course of life of this learned linguist is marked by many vicissitudes. His native place is yet uncertain, nor is the year of his birth known, but it is placed approximately at 1730. Before the appearance of his two dissertations, printed in Germany — where he confesses, that he had been born in Nagy-Körös — it was commonly supposed, that his native town was Czece in Comitatus Fejer. Accordingly the annals of the college of Debreczen include the following lines relating to him:

«John Uri, born in Czece, Hungary. Came from

the college at Győr». As to his parents or relatives no mention is made of them.

About the first period of his life few things are known. It is an undoubted fact, that he was left at an early age an orphan in very poor circumstances and educated by his anut, who was a markettender's wife. He had much to suffer from his step-parents before he entered the college in Győr, where he applied himself with extraordinary diligence.

He was an excellent student, as far as we are informed by a letter of his Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, John Sárváry, who writing of him observes, that «Mr. Uri is the second of four eminent men and he astonishes all his acquaintances by his talent for languages».

After having spent a year in Debreczen, he went to Pozsony at the age of twenty two, in order to acquire the German language. But at the same time he took the keenest interest in other languages also. He called on different foreign universities, above all those of Germany, where many Hungarian students lived at all times, studying theology. Uri speedily leapt into special prominence amongst his colleagues whilst his knowledge of oriental languages secured him the appreciation of his professors. About this time, he published his first works on Persian and Arabian etymology.

But how came he to England, to the scene of his important scientific researches? This question was discussed by the superintendent Gabriel Philipp Óri, who remembers the circumstances, that caused Uri's journey to England. He relates them in one of his letters as follows:

«I made the acquaintance of John Uri at Leyden. I was struck by his talent for oriental languages. During my stay in England in 1765, I talked with the celebrated orientalisists in Oxford, Hunt and Kennicot, who begged me to call him to Oxford for the purpose of arranging the Turkish and oriental manuscripts. When I returned to Leyden I made known to him the request and he yielded to the invitation.

But what has become of him — I don't know. As far as I remember he said, he was a native of Czece, and he had been a pupil of the Debreczen college. He published already at Leyden a comparative dictionary of Jewish and Arabian words.»

The circumstances of his appointment to Oxford are more authentically recounted in the introduction of his great catalogue of the Bodleian manuscripts by the publishers of this work. Uri's appointment — they relate — has been caused by the interference of Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury. After vainly seeking for one, who would accept the hard task of cataloguing, the bishop was informed by the Belgian ambassador, *Joseph Jorke*, that there was a Hungarian scholar at Leyden, who would take charge of the work. The Hungarian scholar was Uri. He received an appointment with a yearly allowance granted to him.

Twenty years of patient labour was needed for

the achievement of this great work, the difficulties of which may be easily imagined from the fact, that Uri had to revise many thousands of Hebrew, Chaldean, Syrian, Arabian, Turkish, Persian and Coptic manuscripts, one by one, drawing out extracts of them, with annotation of the names of authors,

memoirs with the greatest admiration. He relates, that Uri had spent already eight years on his great work and that he had previously published poems in the Arabian and Persian languages also a dictionary in the latter language the publication of which was intended for the British East-Indian Company.



From the Széchenyi-Museum.

THE TOMB OF ALEXANDER CSOMA KÖRÖSI IN INDIA. THE INSCRIPTION ROUND THE FRAME WAS WRITTEN BY COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI.

then selecting the single manuscripts according to their language and subject, he had to register all that was necessary as to their date, origin and number of pages.

Such was the method of performing the first part of this great work. Long before finishing it, Uri's farreaching knowledge attracted to him the attention of the scientific world. Many on learning of his genius visited him at Oxford. Among such being *Björnsthäl* of Sweden, who speaks of him in his

Besides his great scientific capacity he gave much of his valuable time to the foreigners on their way to Oxford, as he was well versed in the Latin, Hungarian, Dutch, French, German and English Languages. He conducted those, who came to visit the far renowned Oxford University. The modest and serious scholar was always willing to serve and he refused every remuneration.

Uri was over 70 years old and he lived still modestly in two chambers of a pretty poorly furnished

apartment of the Divinity School, where also the Bodleian library was placed. Here he was visited by Count Francis Széchenyi, the Chamberlain of Emperor Joseph II., who found him buried in his books and greatly troubled by the salutation of the Count in Hungarian. He spoke the Hungarian already with some difficulty and mixed with strange words.

On being questioned, why he did not return, to Hungary, he answered, «I have there neither property, nor relatives, I find therefore my home everywhere, where I do well.»

Probably he was right in thinking so. Various reports have been put forth accusing him, of being obliged to deny his faith and to embrace the episcopal church according to the English laws, in order to gain his appointment. There were moreover those who pretended to know, about his secret relations with Sinai's party in Hungary, who endeavoured to occupy the episcopal chair in an unlawful manner.

It is indeed an acknowledged fact that he entertained a wide correspondence on behalf of the establishment of the episcopal church beyond the Tisza. A rumour was also spread, that Sinai's negotiations with him aimed at the purchase of his voluminous literary productions on the history of the reformation in Hungary, for the Bodleian library.

We have no proof, whether all these accusations and rumours are based on truth. The only reliable notice concerning the last years of Uri's life, is that of the eminent scholar, Prof. Isaiah Budai. Budai went to Oxford in 1794; and apparently was not informed of the rumours. He noticed at the back of a copy of the Bodleian catalogue, presented to him by Uri, and bequeathed by him to the library of Debreczen college, the following lines:

«He lived unmarried in Oxford from the small remuneration, he received for cataloguing the Arabian manuscripts of the Bodleian Library. He had many pupils, of position, who learned oriental languages from him. He spoke fluently English, Latin and German. The Hungarian however was spoken with some difficulty, owing to his long absence from his native country and he mixed his talk with strange words, amongst which the English word «Something» frequently occurred. Although over 70, he is yet a robust man enjoying good health, who may expect to live many years to come.

This hope was however not to be realised. Two years later in July 1786 Paul Sárvány calling on Uri, found him but a shadow of his former self, and he died the same year, in October. The citizens of Oxford attended his funeral in great numbers a fitting mark of respect to a «distinguished stranger» and scholar.

ARVÉD VÁRNAL



«You should make your story end happily!» suggested the publisher.

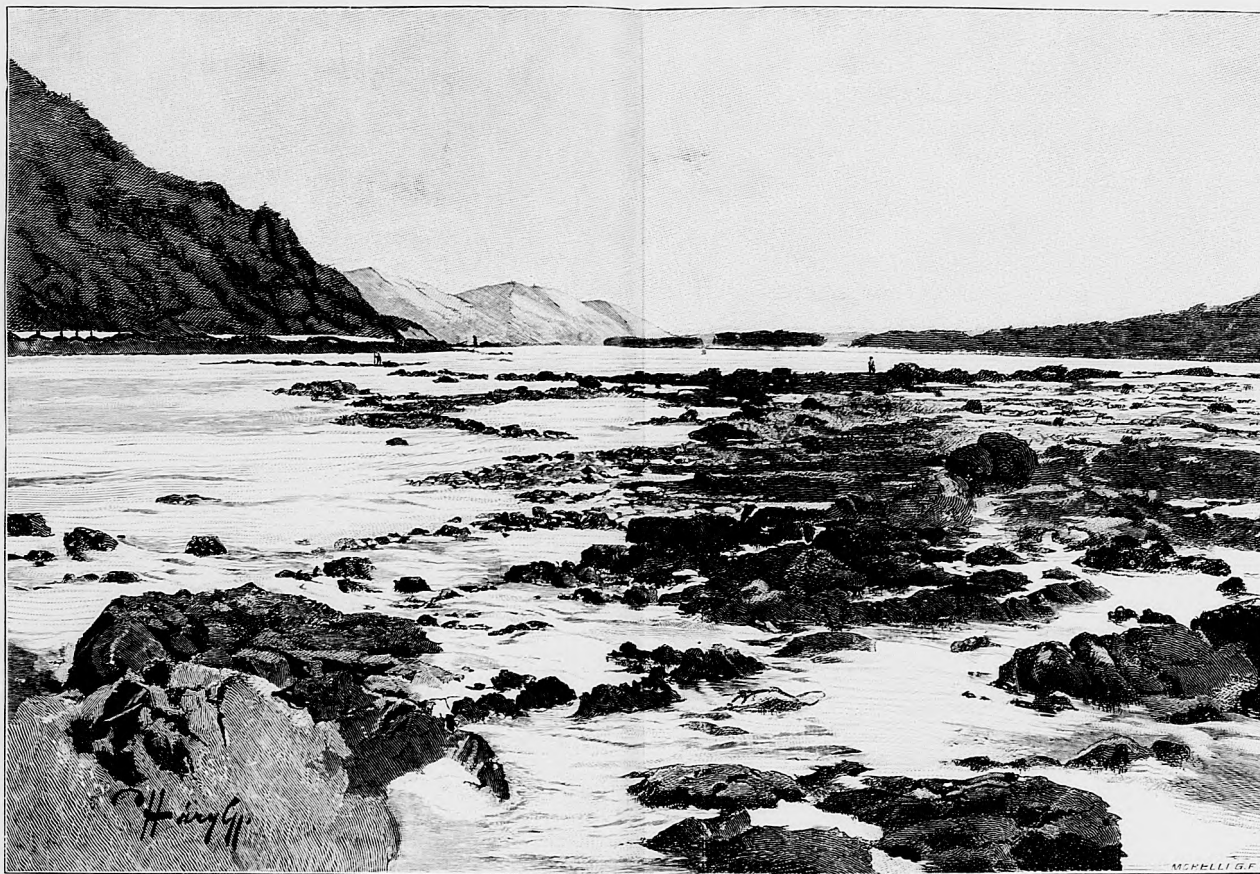
«Oh, I'll fix that», replied the author, «I'll simply have my hero and heroine divorced in the last chapter!»

The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXXI.

IN HIS leisure hours he was a poet and wrote the melancholy and beautiful songs, known in the harems. Of his sons Bajazid was 35, Dzsem or Lizim 22 years of age at their father's decease. Dzsem was



THE IRON GATE.

By Julius Háry.

very popular with the nation, Bajazid however was not much beloved but rather feared. The vacant throne was claimed by the elder brother and according to the laws of the Koran, two Sultans could not reside within the same realm — the crime of fratricide being current among the Turkish pretenders to the throne. But the soldiers, who loved Dzsem, seeking to save him from a sorrowful fate, proclaimed, that the throne belonged by rights to Dzsem, as at the epoch of his birth, his father was Sultan already whereas at the time of Bajazid's nativity he was merely a calif. And suiting the action to the word, the soldiers were ready to support his

cause by sword. The young hero at the head of his army marched against his brother, whom he encountered in Brussa; the Caramanian heroes fought with a valour, worthy of ancient Marathon and reported at first a complete victory over Bajazid. But in a second engagement, Dzsem was completely defeated and wandering on the seashore, sought refuge on board of

to which his naturally gentle temper had been roused and who even called on him to assume openly and even in defiance of his brother the sovereignty, which of right belonged to him. Zizim accordingly sent his emissaries to Matthias, referring to him the final arbitration of his differences with his brother. He was not disappointed in the sympathy and favourable reception, which he had anticipated from Matthias. Assured now of protection from so high a quarter, Zizim might reasonably flatter himself with the restitution of his freedom and legitimate rights, when these bright prospects were suddenly overcast by the flat refusal of the Maltese to release Zizim from their hold. Had Zizim succeeded Mohamed on the throne, the alliance of the Turkish and Hungarian nations would have been based on a much more durable basis, than in the case of Bajazid, whose character was full of intricacies, that none could penetrate not even his intimate associates. The unhappy Zizim now was transported to the Dauphinée and later to Rome, where in the pursuit of his poetical studies he sought to recall the happier hours of his youth. The Pope Innocent III. loved him as his own son, but on his sudden decease Bajazid now Sultan of Turkey and its dependencies sought to allure his brother back to his country by the fairest prospect of an effectual reconciliation. At this crisis Zizim fell ill of a fever, or as some historians insinuate of a disorder occasioned by poison, administered during his imprisonment by Alexander Borgia, the successor of Innocent III. He expired at the age of 32 years and with him the brightest dream of a lasting alliance between Turkey, and Hungary these kindred races, who were destined to be such deadly enemies. The retribution of Providence not infrequently overtakes the guilty even in this world; Bajazid survived his brother in the kingdom, but a very short time and his crown was taken from him by his own sons.

a ship, belonging to the knights of Rhodes, by whom many a bloody page of Ottoman history was written. Bajazid had not the courage to attack these knights; it was therefore stipulated, that he should pay to the Maltese an annual rent of 40,000 crowns, for keeping his brother amongst them. Amem in his romantic expeditions has acquired a reputation of courtesy and knightly prowess, inferior to no other of his time. The Turkish Empire continued however even in his absence to be divided into two potent factions, Dzsem or zizim being in intimate connection with many Moslems, who heightened by their suggestions the indignation

But to return now to our original subject, never perhaps has the influence of a single man been more remarkably felt than in the sudden reformation of Hungary by Matthias. He had made those, who scorned him at the beginning of his reign to tremble at his name — the brightest hope of the Hungarians and the deepest terror of his enemies Matthias was a man of genius and of learning, whose ambition was to gather around himself as a centre all the intellectual life of the time. Under his rule and patronage a new Hungarian literature rose, mainly inspired and influenced by Italian literature, al-



Photo by Mrs Béla Tóth.

A QUIET SPOT.

though the writers often kept to the old subjects, stories of chivalry and love songs, which became, as it were the crowning garland of this period of intellectual vigour and bright fancy in Hungary.



London Notes

London, Jan. 18. 1906.

THAT Hungarian products are for the most part unknown in England is clear from the fact that in a recent issue of «Hungary» a correspondent suggested that I might do much in showing what Hungary can produce to please English palates. One of the great obstructions however to this is the irregularity of transit at the present moment, and as all who know anything of perishable goods are aware, «delays are dangerous». The result is that at the present moment both countries suffer owing to that sense of commercial friction unfortunately existing between Hungary and its immediate neighbours. The representative of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce in London M. Góger is exceedingly anxious that this commercial barrier should be removed.

There is, however, another side to the picture, for I have had eggs from Transylvania which after a months journey were most delicious with a flavour seldom met with in the London «new laid».

Delay in transit also lost for us at two Society bazaars the show and sale of a case of beautiful Hungarian products kindly sent by Mr. Eugene de Radisics for that purpose. The articles are works of art in Electrotypes, Vases, needle work etc. The blouses are much admired by the ladies and we trust Hungarian needlework blouses may become quite the rage next season. I hope to have a sale of these goods on the 15th of February, trusting all friends of Hungary will rally round.

Mr. Shrubsole's lecture on «Hungary and the

Hungarians» in the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel under the Auspices of the Briton Musical and Debating Society (Messrs Bartrum Harvey & Co.) was much appreciated. The Chairman was Mr. Chas: Ackland Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London and President of the Society. There can be little doubt that the lecture will bear fruit in drawing visitors to Hungary. Mr. Shrubsole has already booked some fellow travellers for his next visit in August.

The Audience who cheered extracts from the Hungarian Constitution and sang lustily the Hungarian National Hymn which was thrown on the screen, was for the most part composed of well-known and Clever City Merchants. A true and heartfelt sympathy abounds in England towards Hungary and all such lectures tend to bind more closely the two nations.

Another meeting of note was that of the Hungarian Society of London which was held at the house of Mr. Hughes-Hughes on the 16th ult. Mr. Louis Felbermann was Chairman and Stated that the society had been in existence since-1897, but now it was proposed to broaden its influence, and put it on a firm financial footing. The Society, said the Chairman, had done good work in the past, and he hoped under the new régime great success would attend the efforts of its members. He had been fortunate in securing Count Lónyay as President, and other influential Hungarians to fill the offices of acting President Secretary and treasurer the society.

A long letter was read from Count Lónyay approving and setting forth the objects of the society, which will no doubt find its way into the Hungarian Press.

The promotion of commerce, art, literature, and social intercourse between the two nations, England and Hungary are among the items of the programme Mr. Felbermann will be advisor and chairman of committees, and has kindly lent his offices for the use of the Society. Mrs. Giniver has kindly undertaken the post of Hon. Secretary.

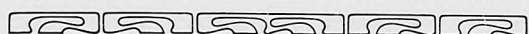
A Society with such a multiplicity of aims is rather a responsibility, and requires great tact in management, with the right-men at the wheel however, and the watchward of our «Duty to Hungary and to the land of our adoption» as Mrs. Giniver put it in her little speech as their guide all should be well.

Among its warmest English friends and admirers, Hungary can reckon the charming and accomplished *artiste* Miss Elsie Fogerty so well known as a talented reciter and elocutionist. «There is no nation like the Hungarian» says Miss Fogerty enthusiastically, in that deep rich voice of hers which has alternately charmed and thrilled so many audiences. And she goes on to tell you how dearly she loves Hungary and the Hungarians and what a cordial admirer she is of their beautiful fatherland. Miss Fogerty has done what few of her compatriots

have been able to do: one of her favourite recitations is a translation of Sándor Petöfi's stirring ballad «The Wolf» with which she delighted her audience at one of her recitals the other day and so brought home to them that gem of Magyar poetry.

I hope in the next issue of Hungary to go a little into detail on the subject of forming «A Girl's Guild of good fellowship in Budapest» to run in connection with the English Guild whose members number over 3000. Some of the proceeds of our Hungarian sale on the 15th Feb. at 9 Carleton Road, N. Are to be given to the funds of the «Guild». Will some ladies who are conversant with England help in this matter?

SHEENA MACDONALD.



American Notes.

Philadelphia January 15—1906.

MR. WILLIAM Jennings Bryan, lawyer, journalist and statesman, who was twice nominated for the Presidency by one of the two great political parties of the United States, is on a trip around the world. Unlike most American travellers, he has taken the western route, leaving San Francisco in September last and has up to this time visited the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and the new and troublesome dependencies of the Republic in the Pacific, the Philippine Islands. Everywhere he has been accorded the most cordial welcome and distinguished honors, which is due entirely to his unique personality, as Mr. Bryan has no official position and travels merely in the capacity of a private citizen. His route will lead him to India, the Holy Land, Egypt and thence to the Balkan States, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France and Great Britain, and his observations, which will doubtlessly be published in book form, are to appear from time to time in one of the great newspapers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bryan is now at the height of vigorous manhood. — Born at Salem, Illinois, in 1860, he studied law and removed in 1887 to Lincoln, Nebraska, which town sent him in 1891 and 1893 to the House of Representatives at Washington. He made two unsuccessful attempts to secure an election to the United States Senate, and was

for several years editor of the *Omaha World-Herald* and, many years later, of his «one man» paper the *Commoner*. An eloquent speech against the gold standard at the national convention of the Democratic party in 1896 brought him the nomination for President, but he was defeated by William McKinley and a similar fate befell him in the next presidential campaign.

During the heat of the political contests Mr. Bryan was made the subject of the most virulent attacks by the Republicans; he was variously denounced as a demagogue and a dreamer, and his ideas of economic reforms were declared to be dangerous to the prosperity of the country. But he survived all these attacks and is now the most conspicuous figure in the Democratic party, in fact the only one who, in recent years, has displayed marked ability for national leadership. He is again considered a presidential possibility, and, judged by the reaction against the Republican party, manifested at the elections of last November in different parts of the country, the Democrats may have a winning chance at the next presidential election. But even leaving this out of consideration, whatever Mr. Bryan has to say — and he is not the man to withhold his views from the public — is certain to have the full attention of the American people of every shade of political opinion, for he is a keen observer, has a most striking and original way of telling things and his utterances are always full of the liveliest interest.

In a somewhat sensational announcement the paper that is to publish his letters says, in part:

«What the conditions will be in Turkey and the Balkan States, in Russia, in Austria-Hungary and in the countries of Western Europe when he gets there it is, of course, impossible to say: Russia may be a Republic, Poland may be independent, the Austro-Hungarian *empire* (sic) may be *dismembered*:



Photo by Dezső Gámán (Kolozsvar).

ON THE RIVER SZAMOS.

but, at all events, there is certain to be no lack of material for letters of the most intense interest».

Why all this should happen within the next few months, the writer does not take the trouble to explain, except by hinting in a general way that the ambitious *Kaiser* has something up his sleeve.

Needless to say, Mr. Bryan has a better understanding of European history and politics than his publishers, nevertheless it would be surprising, if after spending some time in Hungary and meeting some of her representative men he would not feel the necessity of changing his preconceived ideas. Since the long-forgotten visit of the late Secretary of State Seward forty years ago Hungary has had no opportunity to welcome an American statesman of distinction and Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly meet with a reception which he is not likely ever to forget. *E. P.*



Copical . . . Notes.

COUNT and Cuntess Theodore Pejacevich the Banus of Croatia and Slavonia celebrated their silver wedding at their country residence at Nasic on January 22. The Count and Countess received many congratulations and good wishes from all grades of Society at home and abroad.

* We regret to announce that Claudius Vaszary Prince Primate of Hungary is bying seriously ill at his residence in Buda. We hope however that in spite of the Primate's advanced age he may be restored to good health again shortly.

* Budapest has been visited during the month by Mr. Clifford Webster Barnes, who is acting as Special Commissioner for «The Religious Education Association of America». His object in visiting Budapest was to ascertain the measure of religious and ethical education undertaken by the educational authorities here; and after visiting several schools

and seminaries, left for Montreux much impressed with the care and excellence of Hungarian teachers. Mr. Barnes like so many of his nationality was simply overjoyed with Budapest, and left with the genuine resolve to return again. Such is what is naturally accomplished by our native attractivity.

The emigranfs Christmas in America.

Of Old Madarász László, who was Police Minister in 1848 and of Philip Figyelmessy, who was Colonel in the Hungarian war of independence, the very last companion of Kossuth and who stood by his death-bed, the gazette «Újvilág» printed in New-York, publishes some very interesting sketches, of the life of Hungarians in the United States.

Madarász has reached his 94 birthday in Goodhope, Missouri, and there he is still waiting for the full independence of Hungary.

Philip Figyelmessy who was Consul of the United States in Brazil: now intends to come home. And the Christmastime of both these celebrated emigrants passed in sore home — sickness.

Figyelmessy related with streaming eyes to the pu-

blishers of the «New World», that he gave his word to Kossuth, not to come home till Hungary was released from the foreign yoke. — He lives in Philadelphia, and though time has broken him down a little, he has still young fire in his eyes. The Christmas number of the «New World» is full of interesting illustrations and articles.

* During the last fortnight severe cold weather has prevailed and a heavy fall of snow is announced from all parts of the country. In some instances delay of trains occur on account of the snowfall. In consequence of the continuous frost big crowds of young and old are to be seen on all the skating rinks at different places. The favourite resort of the élite is on the rink of the Budapest Ska-

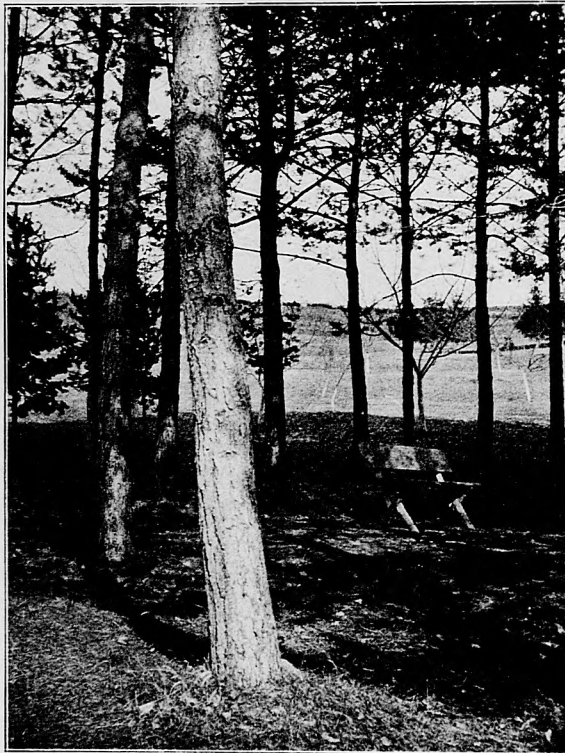


Photo by Imre Bárány (Gyergyószentmiklós).

PEACE.

ting Club in the Town-Park where plenty of merry making is going day by day by the sweet sound of the military band.

The B. S. club has announced a Carnival festival to be held in the second week of February.

The weight of a man or woman.

It is evident that individual weights must vary very considerably in view of the great difference in the general build of human beings. The average weight is not a very sure guide to the individual, but it is perhaps more useful than none at all, for the normal weight of a man 5 feet 8 inches in height should be about 11 stone, 6 lb.; while a woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh about 8 stone, 9 lb.

*

Festivity in Budapest is rarely checked or thwarted by the vacillations of political parties, and though the «crisis» has exercised some minds, the Hungarians always realise the place enjoyment occupies in life. This season there has been more Balls than ever, and now one of the most fascinating Balls is announced for Feb. 9th.

It is the Fancy Masked Ball at the Royal Opera House, quite one of the events of the season, a Ball representative of Hungarian gaiety and Hungarian temperament. It is a sight for gods and the English people.

*

During the month we have wished Count Zichy Jenő a pleasant holiday in South Africa, whither he has proceeded in search of big game hunting. Count Zichy is more than a mere sportsman, for we recall his stirring adventures in the Far East, when he searched for traces of the origin and home of the great Hungarian race and language. Rest from political labours will doubtless recuscitate this strenuous son of Hungary.

*

One day, as a certain schoolmaster, with aspect fierce and cane upraised, was about to punish one of his pupils, the little fellow said quite innocently, and doubtless with some vague recollection of a visit to the dentist: Please, sir, may — may I have gas?»

Anent the curious habit of that famous naturalist, Frank Buckland, who was usually accompanied on his travels by his pet monkey, the following story is told: At a certain railway station the naturalist applied for a ticket for the animal. The man at the booking office went carefully over his schedule of charges for animals. «Cows is cows», quoth he, «and so is donkeys. Cats is dogs, and fowls is likewise. Sir, that'll have to go as a dawg», pointing to the monkey. «Well, what will this go as?» laughed the naturalist, pulling a live tortoise from his pocket.

As to this, the schedule did not afford any information, and the clerk turned in scorn from its perusal. We don't charge nothink for them, «he said; they ain't nothink. They're an inseck!»

The Vicar's Sermon.

A story is going the round of Kent at the expense of a wellknown clergyman. The vicar was filling a neighbouring pulpit, and left his own to a raw curate. On his return he learned that the latter had given a deplorably bad sermon. Wishing to discover the curate's point of view, he asked him how he had got on. «Oh, very well», he replied. «I was not able to get a sermon of my own ready in time, so I used one of yours.»

*

«Sing violently out of tune rather than not sing at all, is the advice tendered by a Clifton (Bristol) clergyman to his congregation.

For the Kings use.

An unusual shipment was discharged at Portsmouth on Saturday. One of the boats which carries stores etc. to Ascension Island brought home a cargo of turtles which were slung ashore in canvas sheets and deposited on their backs on the quay. To try to find their feet' were an impossibility and the poor creatures had to make the best of it till removed to more a commodious surrounding there to await the pleasure of the Kings' chef and the calls of the Royal table.

What is a lie?

Diocesan Inspector: Now, can any of you boys tell how lying is denounced in Scripture?

Intelligent Pupil: Please sir, yes sir; A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble.

*

Little girl at window: «Mummy, did God make cows?»

Mummy: «Yes, Dear.»

Little girl: «And the trees?»

Mummy: «Yes Dear.»

Little girl: «And lions and tigers, Mummy?»

Mummy (tired of it): «Yes, he made every thing.»

Little girl (after a pause): «Fiddling work making flies Mummy.»

*

A parson who occasionally preaches in South London arrived to take the place of the vicar, who had been called away on account of some family bereavement. He found an old and rather asthmatic lady struggling up the steps to the front door. He courteously gave her his arm to assist her, and when they reached the top the dame asked him if he knew who was going to preach. «M. S.» replied the parson giving his own name. «Oh, dear me», exclaimed the old lady», help me down again if you please. I'd rather sit under the groaning and creaking of a windmill than listen to him, and she prepared to descend. The parson gently assisted her down the steps, and sighfully remarked, as he bade her good bye.

«I would go too if I were not the preacher.»

Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which 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. Febr., 1906.

M. R. SHARP.

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-utca (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-utca 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-utca 39. The Religious Tract Society's Depot at Alkotmány-utca 15, is open daily from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

Budapest, Febr. 1906.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



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.

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE. General 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.*

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

Scotch Church. Hold-u., Service Sundays at 11—15 a. m.



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».

*

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*

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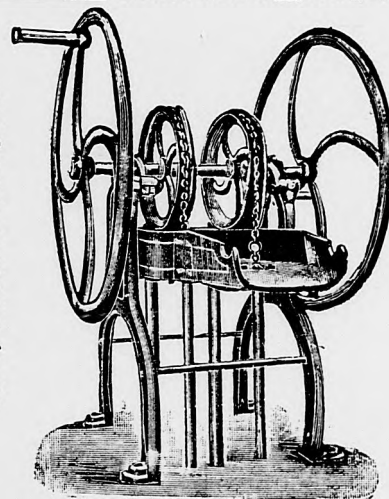
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