

# HUNGARY

Budapest Thursday February 15, 1906.  
An Illustrated fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. IV. No 6.

## The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

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

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

XXII.

**B**UT granting even so much as that, it must be stated that the leading spirits of obstruction, as generally happens to the impassioned, failed to perceive the moment when public opinion

became hesitating, when the results at present attainable had already been attained, and when — for this very reason — going on became rather detrimental than useful to their cause. — The consequence of this mistake were — as above related — the gradual defection of the most valuable elements of public opinion, a general revulsion of feeling not favourable to further national progress, a rallying of adverse forces and, at a very inconvenient time, the prevalence of such universal apathy as generally follows preternatural excitement.

But such transient phases in public temper have no lasting influence on ultimate results. In due time the country will shake off her present torpor, and on the arrival of new military questions, the thread of action will be taken up where it has now fallen to the ground. The crisis will be really ended only when both constituent parts of the army problem — the claim



H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

of the independent Hungarian State and nation, and the conditions of unfailing efficiency in mutual defence with Austria — have received their due. Until then there may be armistices, halting-places, alternations of excitement and exhaustion; but solution, lasting security, there will be none.

Now nobody who has given to these matters any degree of serious consideration will venture to deny that the problem is a most arduous one. Still, I am perfectly convinced that its solution

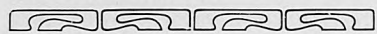
through fair compromise is possible, without resorting to very radical measures, on the substructure laid down in the fundamental law of 1867, which insures «unity» of command, direction and inner organisation, but does not enjoin that «uniformity» into which the principle of unity has been misinterpreted. Seeing my way to a satisfactory solution on such grounds I cannot help thinking that the chief difficulties against it are of a sentimental order. Brave soldiers cling to glorious memories and traditions embodied in the army such as it is, such as they have learnt to cherish it, and they became nervous about these their dearest moral treas-

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ures when any change is suggested. They are under a mistaken impression that military traditions are imperilled if certain political claims are fulfilled.



### The Hungarian Possession of the Princes of Wales.

WE GAVE an account in «Hungary» of May 15. last year of Professor Vámbéry's whose acquaintance with the English Royal House dates from 1864 — having erected a grey marble memorial relief in the Protestant Church of Erdő Szent György.

The golden letters of the grey stone, are dedicated to the memory of the Princess Alexander of Würtemberg, Countess Claudina Rhédey grandmother of the Princess of Wales, who was born in this country; and it testifies to the Hungarian origin of the English princess. Her Royal Highness took particular care that the memory of her Grandmother should be perpetuated through the filial piety of her Granddaughter and the inscription on the tablet is her own composition.

We are now able to publish the record through the kindness of the reformed pastor Joseph Nagy:

«A. D. 1812, Nov. 16 His Excellency Count Ladislas Rhédey of Kis rhéde, the birth of the second daughter, borne by his beloved wife Her Excellency the Countess Agnes Inczédy. Baptised the 12th



CHRISTIAN IX.

September 5 p. m. Her baptismal name was: Susanna, Claudia. Her sponsors were: Their Excellencies Count and Countess Farkas Kemény, and Countess Susanna wife of Count Domokos Teleky.

Her parents had only three children two girls and one boy; one girl and the boy died in infancy. The little girl named Wilhelmina, as is shewn by the memorial stone — was only eight days old. The boy Joseph died when only four years of age.

So the beautiful Claudia was left sole heiress to the domain of Erdőszentgyörgy.

The castle was erected in the year 1809, by the parents of Claudia, some years before her birth.

The ancient castle with the domain came into the family by marriage. It belonged originally to the family of the Counts Korniss.

In the year 1813 Margaret Korniss married John Rhédey; and she received by gift the grounds and castle of Erdőszentgyörgy. In less than thirty years afterwards three families became owners through marriage of this property. The principal owner Count Rhédey, the Count Teleky and Zeyk.

After the wars of 1848 and the release of the peasantry, the Teleky's held it for 20 years, and they sold the estate to the present holders. The part of the Prince of Würtemberg, his son-in-law gave to two tenants of Berethalma, to the brothers Schuller, who have it up to this day.



Charles Telepy's Exhibition.

THE UPPER GATE OF THE NEMETUJVÁR CASTLE.

From the «Salon Ujság».

After this they had the forests parcelled out and the Duke of Teck obtained part of the said property».

So the English Queen who is to be is not only connected with Hungary through the memorial-stone, but she owns land in this country, of whose national characteristic the stately figure and noble features of the Princess bear ample testimony.

\*

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Budapest, University February 4th. 1906.

Dear Mr. Golonya,

You ask me to give you a few outlines of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Well, it is not an easy task, which you, have given me but it is very pleasant. The stately figure of the Princess is the first thing which captivates the visitor, and as I gather from the description of her recent tour in India it was this majestic appearance which was the subject of the greatest admiration where ever she appeared in company with Her Royal Husband, for Maharadja's maratha and Sikh princess, as well as the Indian noblemen in general, cannot separate the notion of Royalty from the magnificence of outward shape. — To this advantageous exterior Her Highness joins a marked facility and grace of motion. I have watched attentively her gestures in the salon and at the dinner table and I confess that the spell of her charms is unsurpassable. There is always a smiling benignity on her face and her unaffected kindness and affability encourage even the most timid visitor. No wonder therefore that finding her way so easy every where she became the pet of the semi savage and civilized subjects of the British Realm during her voyage round the world and that quite recently Hindu's as well as Mohammedans in India were all in ecstasies about the future Empress of India. The Princess never betrays embarrassment, I was often struck by her ready answer and having had lately to go through the ordeal of many durbars, balls, public receptions and festivities in this strange and quaint country of the East can only say that she behaved just as if she had been long a daily visitor at Eastern Courts. In Calcutta Her Royal Highness was presented by the municipality with a valuable necklace, consisting of many pearls and diamonds, and with-

out being the least disturbed by the solemnity of the moment, she took the necklace out of the case and placed it at once round her neck to the great delight of the spectators.

Brilliant as the appearance of the Princess is in public life her demeanour in the circle of her family is not less charming and attractive. Surrounded by her lovely children, of whom there are four boys, namely the princes Edward, Albert, Henry and James and one girl, the princess Mary, and of whom the eldest has already won a prize — you would be struck by the affection and tenderness of the Royal mother, who is at the same time very rigorous in educational matters. I remember one

Dec 25<sup>th</sup>  
1904



YORK COTTAGE.  
SANDRINGHAM.

Dear Professor,  
I have to thank you for your kind letter giving me more information as to the Rhidey burial place. I quite agree with you that what I wish to do is merely to put up a memorial stone to my grandmother's memory, somewhere

FACSIMILIE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES' LETTER  
TO PROFESSOR VÁMBÉRY.

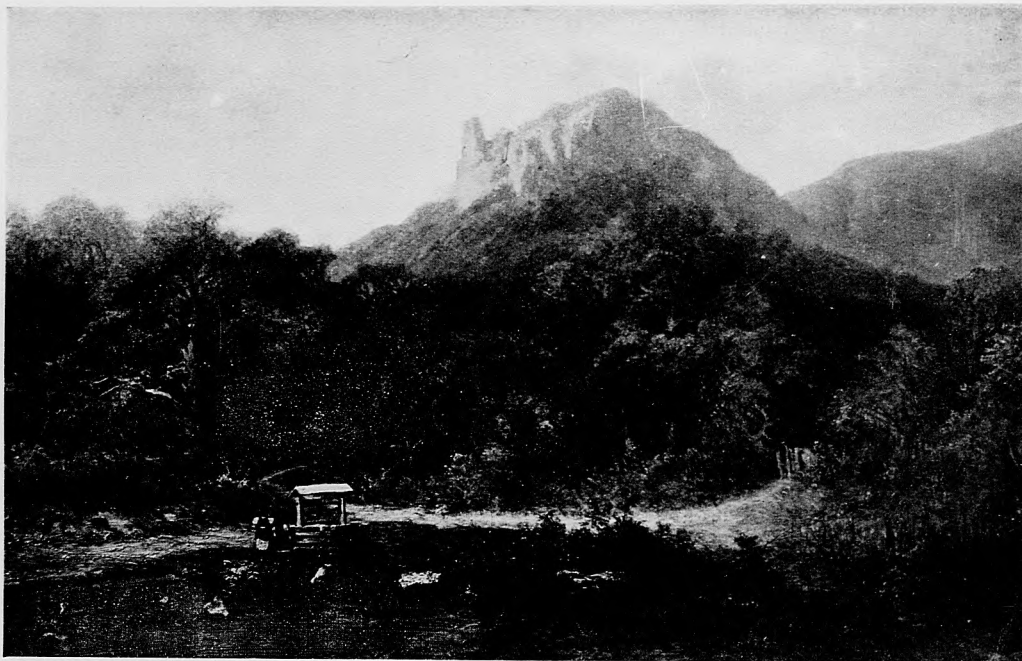
afternoon, when I was distinguished by an invitation to Windsor Castle, we took our five o'clock tea in the gardenhouse in the Long Walk. The Prince, the Princess of Wales and their children were also present and when one of the young princes behaved somewhat badly at the table one glance of the Princely mother was quite enough to put him in the proper place. The boy slightly blushed and all was over.

We, on the Continent have hardly an idea how multifarious and sometimes wearisome, and pressing the duties are, the fulfillment of which are incumbent upon the Princess of Wales, and yet the exalted lady never shuns or neglects one of them and her extensive correspondence is carried on nearly exclusively by her own hand. Of her excellent handwriting I give you a few lines, she has got a pretty good English style, and I can tell you that her knowledge in geography, history and Natural Science and her acquaintance with the chief works English and foreign Belles Lettres surprised me. I could not say the same of all princesses I have met in life, for their education is sometimes very defective, but the English Court in this regard is a very

my last visit to Windsor I touched upon the question of the Hungarian descent of the Princess I was glad to see the readiness with which this topic of our conversation was taken up. The Princess asked me repeatedly to take in hand the fixing of a memorial-tablet in the chapel of Erdő-Szent-György and when the slab was finished the expression of thanks I received deeply touched me. Yes! We Hungarians cannot remain indifferent to the bonds which unite the Heiress of the Crown of Great Britain to our nation and let us hope that these bonds will grow stronger and stronger in the future before us.

I remain dear Mr. Golonya Yours very truly

A. VÁMBÉRY.



Charles Telep's Exhibition.

CSÓKA CASTLE.

From the «Szalon Ujság».

praiseworthy exception and whoever has an opportunity to talk with the highly ingenious Princess Victoria, the daughter of the King, will approve of my judgment.

As to the feelings of the Princess of Wales towards our country I need only mention that King Edward himself is friendly disposed towards our nation, this sympathy is shared by all members of the royal family, and, of course the Princess of Wales being the grand daughter of a Hungarian Countess, later princess of Würtemberg, has the double reason for her affection to our country. If you look somewhat deeper in her portrait you will find that around her eyes there are unmistakable signs of a Hungarian physiognomy, which could not be obliterated in the second generation, just as many other salient features of her grand mother, the famous beauty of her age, have left traces in her grandchild. When on the occasion of

## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXXII.

THE BRISK play given to the minds of the Hungarians by the busy career, in which they were engaged, seems to have been favourable to the development of poetical talent and the creation of the offices of national chroniclers gave wider scope to the development of historical talent. The profession of letters itself was held in little repute by the higher orders of the nation, who were altogether untempered with liberal learning, they disdained these effeminate pleasures, as unworthy of the profession of arms the only one of any estimation in their eyes. The benignant influence of Matthias was

visible in softening this ferocious temper. He manifested a lively interest for intellectual enjoyment, was fond of books, wrote and spoke Latin with facility. Among the most eminent of the noble savants, gathering to his court was Galeotti, the chronicler, illustrious by his talents and attainments. Matthias laboured assiduously to introduce a more cultivated taste among his countrymen. John Vitéz, a celebrated astronomer, devoted himself to science and especially astronomy to the utter neglect of his temporal concerns; the wits of the day remarking, that he knew much of the Heaven and little of the earth. This great man, who found so much lei-

### Hungary and India. — A Parallel.

AT THE invitation of Mrs. Colin MacDonald the London representative of «Hungary» I had much pleasure in recording a few of the impressions which I received from a short travel in the beautiful country of the Magyars. Hungary is to an Indian peculiarly interesting, on account of the physical nature of the country itself on account of its people, and on account of their institutions, manners and customs. There are so many points of similarity between Hungary and India that I am surprised that the two countries do not draw together more than they have hitherto done.

Hungary is a country with very varied physical



Charles Tetepy's Exhibition.

ROAD LEADING TO JESZENÁK CASTLE.

From the «Szalon Ujság».

sure for the cultivation of letters, was in his youth a conspicuous actor in the revolutionary scenes of the period and though an opponent of the king, he maintained a character for honour and purity of motive unimpeached even by his enemies. Matthias caused John Vitéz to found a Hungarian University at Pressburg.

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features. If we go to Transylvania there is beautiful mountain scenery. The great plain in the centre of Hungary is composed of the richest alluvial land waving with golden corn when the harvest is near. There is also another plain equally rich which produces cereals of the finest description. The river scenery, too, is of an interesting character. Hungary might almost be called «the Land of the Four Rivers». It bears in its coat of arms four white stripes to represent the four rivers. In the same way one of the provinces of India is called the Punjab, which means «the Land of the Five Rivers». The forests of Hungary are some of the richest and best kept forests in any European country. Pastures and meadows afford nourishment to large flocks and herds of animals and the cattle of Hungary are famous throughout the world. The breeding of horses especially is one of the industries which has made the name of Hungary widely known in coun-

tries which might be insensible to its poetic charms. Hungarian horses have been imported into England in every great war and there is a movement in India for the import of Hungarian horses for army

Hungary were exploited to anything like the extent to which its rich ores call for utilisation Hungary would have another source of wealth added to its commerce and its agriculture. Hungary has not a



Charles Tepey's Exhibition.

VALLE EGERIA.

From the «Salon Ujság».

remounts. The Indian climate is not favourable to the breeding of very fine horses and the pressure on the land is so great on account of the increasing population that it is difficult to have large plains on which horses can be let loose in their youth and can acquire the bone and muscle which will make them valuable in time of war. At the same time the attention paid to the breeding of horses in Hungary has its counterpart in the old Indian traditions about the breeding of horses. I once saw a book written in Hindustani which was an heirloom in the family of its possessor. The subject was «The Horse». One whole chapter was devoted to the different names by which the colours of the horse were called in technical «horsey» language. It might surprise some people to know that there were about 250 of these colours described with such minuteness that according to the possessor of this book it was impossible to miss the colour once you had mastered the book. Of course the difficulty was to master it.

The mineral wealth of Hungary is great and so is the mineral wealth of India. I believe gold, silver, copper, lead antimony, sulphur, iron and coal are all found in Hungary. These minerals are also found in India. But the extent to which the mineral wealth has been exploited in both countries is not at all adequate. India is forging ahead in the production of coal. I do not think Hungary is doing the same but I am sure that if the mineral wealth of

very large amount of capital with which to work its mines; neither has India.

If we look at the imports and exports we find another close parallel. The chief export of Hungary are raw materials, grain and live stock. The chief exports of India are also raw materials and grain, but not much live stock. Hungary has recently been sending a large amount of sugar to India and I believe figures on the list of sugar exporters to India right at the top. India is trying to produce her own sugar and there is a certain amount of rivalry in the matter of sugar production, but honourable commerce ought I think to lead to greater friendship between the people of the two countries. Amongst the imports of Hungary the chief place is taken by manufactures and especially by textile manufactures, textiles being responsible for about £ 15,000,000 worth of Hungarian imports. The chief features of Indian imports are similar, India importing between £ 20,000,000 and £ 30,000,000 worth of textile goods.

Both countries depend upon agriculture. The social status of a man in Hungary as in India is determined by the amount of land tax which he pays. In the House of Magnates, which corresponds to the English House of Lords, the principal class is that of land holders paying more than F. 3000 (equal to about 4500 rupees of Indian currency) for the land tax. How curiously that compares with the Indian social system, in which if a great «Ta-

lukdar» or «Gamindar» wishes to impress people with his social dignity he pays he pays a land tax of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10.000. In the country, as opposed to the large towns, in India, a man is nothing if he is not in some way attached to the land. The humblest man would have absolutely no standing were he not either a petty land holder, or a tenant, or a man in some way dependent upon a tenant who depends upon the land. Thus agriculture seems to be the most prominent feature of the social systems of both countries.

Then again what a charming land of contrasts both as regards races and as regards dress and manners Hungary is. So is India. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of races that inhabit the Indian peninsula. In the same way when people say that Hungary is inhabited by Magyars, Slovacs, Germans, Roumanians, Croatians, and Servians we must understand this only as broadly true because as a matter of fact I believe there are a number of minor nationalities which are not represented in this list at all. The peasant dress in Hungary again is so different from the dress in the towns — I ought rather to have said dresses because you cannot speak of the peasant dress or of the town dress. There is no doubt a certain amount of similarity but as far as the foreigner can judge every person dresses according to his or her own sweet will. And the dresses show so much sparkle and colour.

amiable foible. And the amount of attention that women devote to dress is not merely in the putting of it on. I believe the Hungarian woman like the Indian woman, designs her own dresses, instead of leaving it to a local Mons. Worth, or of blindly following the fashion that is set by leaders of society. There is more individuality in the dresses of a Hungarian peasant woman than in the dress of the most fashionable marquise in an international town on the Riviera.

The number of languages is also diverse both in Hungary and in India. That, perhaps, is the reason why the Hungarians are such good linguists, and — if I may be allowed to say so of my own countrymen — I merely repeat a commonplace in saying that they show a similar aptitude for the learning of foreign languages. What I was struck with in Hungary was the fact that almost everybody of any consequence spoke and read English. This is not surprising in India because English is the language of the rulers, but in a country which is separated from England by more than 1600 miles of space and more than that distance of history, it seems at first curious that so many people should speak and understand the English language. But the fact is here, and its most remarkable evidence is in the existence of this very paper for which I have the honour to write. The Hungarians are very keen on business enterprise, and as English is the predomi-



Charles Tepey's Exhibition.

THE IPOLYSÁG.

From the «Szalon Ujság».

I do not know whether Indians have ever been accused of vanity in showing so much jewellery on their persons but if they are vain they are in very good company because the Hungarians share that

nant language of commerce (I may say this without offence to our German friends because the Germans themselves are very fond of the English language) it is natural that it should appeal to a

people to whom commerce is one of the dreams of their national existence (materially) in the near future. I must not forget to mention that the Hungarians are a very romantic and poetical people and where will they find such romance or such poetry as in the language hallowed by the names of sir Walter Scott and William Shakespeare.

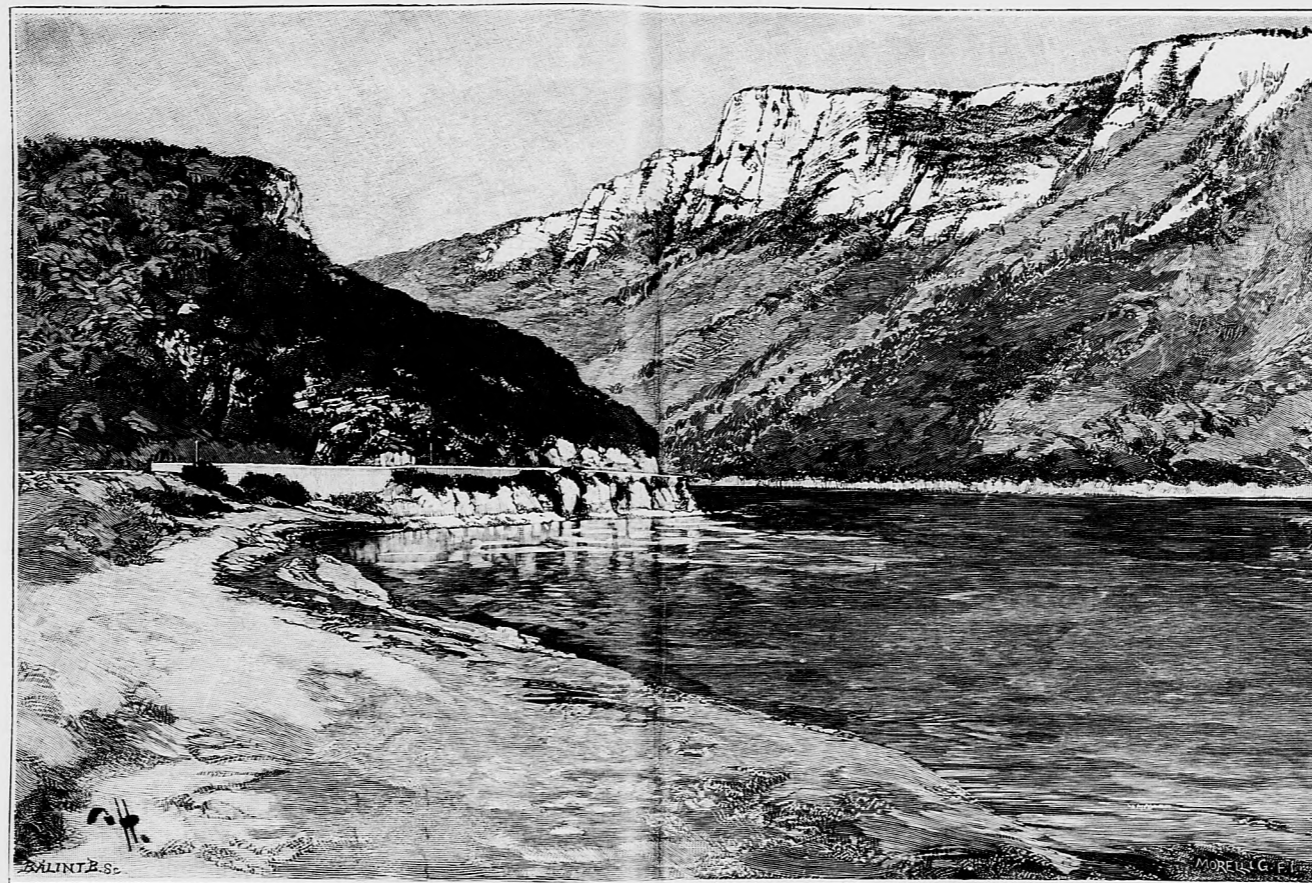
There is also something similar in the subtle intellect, the love of philosophy and science, the high level of eloquence and the capacity of detachment from ones every day surroundings in favour of thoughts and ideas that might be called by unsympathetic people «castles in the air», which characterize both countries. When I was travelling from Constantinople to Budapest my most interesting companion in the railway carriage was a young Hungarian and the subjects we talked about were as diverse as Shakespeare, Vedanta (a form of Indian philosophy the theory of evolution, Goethe's contributions to the science of optics and the latest development of appliances for the safety of railway traffic. Imagine the surprise of the bustling official who came to see our tickets at a frontier station when he found that instead of being ready with our tickets we were at the time talking about the peculiarities of the science of optics in the time of Goethe.

I should very much have liked to have made myself a little acquainted with the beauties of Hungarian literature. But alas, the language was such an insuperable difficulty. I asked my friend to teach me a few sentences of Hungarian, but after spending half an hour in trying to learn a single sentence the result in my case was so very much the reverse of brilliant that I thought I could more profitably spend my little time in Hungary in trying to learn all about the people and their institutions in the English language which I knew and which the Hungarians understood than in battling with the difficulties of a new language. If, however, I should ever have the chance of being long in the country I hope I shall be able to show my friend — if I ever meet him again — that it is not absolutely impossible, even for an Indian, to master the Hungarian language.

The hospitality of the people is a very strong point in their favour. From the moment a stranger sets foot on Hungarian soil he seems to be a guest of the whole Hungarian nation. In this respect my impressions are not peculiar. Every one with whom I have talked has agreed that the Hungarians as a nation are most hospitable. They have so much imagination that they convert the ordinary dusty traveller into a glorious personage who can be as interesting to them as he undoubtedly finds them from his point of view. I do hope that we strangers do not always disappoint them.

The Hungarians will be glad to know that Capt. Muhammed Asghar Ali Khan, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, has recently written a letter to the «Pioneer», the princi-

pal paper in India, advocating a greater amount of sympathy between the Hungarians and the Indians. He has drawn a parallel between Hungary and India on the economic side and pointed out that the large advances made by Hungarians in commerce and industry are an object lesson to the people of India. From my point of view object lessons in commerce and industry are all very well in their way but the greatest object lesson for any



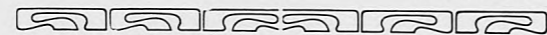
THE UPPER END OF THE IRON GATE.

By Julius Háry.

man or nation is to have another man or nation to admire for character, poetry, hospitality and all the virtues that beautify humanity.

9 Pall Mall. London S. W. Jan. 28, 1906.

A. YUSUF-ALI.



### At the Critics Table.

ENGLAND has been so concerned with her elections that Hungary and its perennial crisis has been relegated to an obscure corner. In several English journals however some information steals out, and in particular «The Westminster Gazette», and the «Pall Mall Gazette». But in one of the better

edited weekly reviews. «The Speaker», Dr. Joseph Redlich of Vienna, has been at some pains to explain the real situation to English readers. His effort may be described as feeble, for he seems to be always holding himself in check, never allowing a personal opinion to escape. He suffers from modern over-objectivity, a style obviously invented for the concealment of thought. His second article closes so abruptly that surely it was a question of making

gary of 1906. In estimating the balance of populations, «the basis of language» is used, and it is in this particular that one of the chief advances has been made.

It should be remembered that of the Magyars who possess a vote 91 per cent are able to read and write. The Germans who form with the Magyars 61 per cent of the entire population, are only a trifle lower in the scale, but the Roumanians fall to 37 per cent. The Slav element falling considerably lower.

One mistake is invariably made, it is the mistake of attempting to blend the rival parts of the «Dual Monarchy», fusion in the higher sense is impossible. Thus in each half one has to deal with the predominant partner, and it would be erroneous to regard the Slavs as the dominating race, because on paper they represented in 1900, over 22 millions of the 47 millions inhabiting Austria-Hungary.

In Hungary, the Hungarian language is rapidly spreading. This is going to bring a change in the census returns, and with it one hopes a change in English opinion which regards the Magyars as a powerful but savage minority existing without due regard to racial justice.

The pronunciation of the word «Magyars» as given by Mr. Richardson is scarcely correct for «gy» has an English equivalent in «dy», as present in «duty».

It is a pity «that the writer, after taking the trouble to explain that Pozsony is the Magyar name for the town of Pressburg», should revert to the obsolete form at the end of the same page, and continue so to do, and I have looked in vain for Pressburg on any of the new maps either English, German or Hungarian.

At the close of the article Mr Richardson becomes vitally interesting, particularly when he asserts that the Magyars «In their» intelligence and energy they resemble the Prussians of the German Empire, and, like them, they are a ruling race and have no intention of yielding to any other race».

How true this is to-day! We are grateful to Mr. Richardson for his kindly interest.

★

The Editor of «The Sunday at Home» who recently visited our land has contributed quite an instructive illustrated article to his magazine. There are photographs of Professor Vambéry, Dr. Zsilinszky, Mr. de Szilassy, Dr Moody, the Rev. J. T. Webster, and many others. Those at all interested in the religious development of Budapest from the Protestant standpoint would do well to procure a copy of this magazine.

★

Mr. O. A. Shrubsole, son of Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F. R. G. S., has written a lengthy article to the «Parents' Review» on «Education in Hungary», and through it contains nothing new for real students of Hungarian affairs, it is nevertheless invaluable to those just commencing to interest themselves in the

it fit into the column at any cost. In the first, he deals with «The Austro-Hungarian Crisis», but the continuation of this is called «The Crisis in Austria»; thus unconsciously stating a great truth or fact. One can only wish that the next time the learned professor writes, he will be less professorial.

In the current number of the «Scottish Geographical Magazine», the secretary, contributes a really interesting article on «The Ethnology of Austria-Hungary».

His criticism is based upon statistics, and statistics in order to be effective, or to make his criticism sound and up-to-date, should be the very latest.

Hence it is of Hungary 6 years ago that one reads, in many respects quite different to the Hun-

fortunes, educational and otherwise of this romantic country. The statistics are unfortunately out-of-date, hence they convey no adequate conception of present day conditions.

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Hungarians are indeed grateful to those who with undoubted ability have secured for them an audience in the English journals.



### Stage and Music.

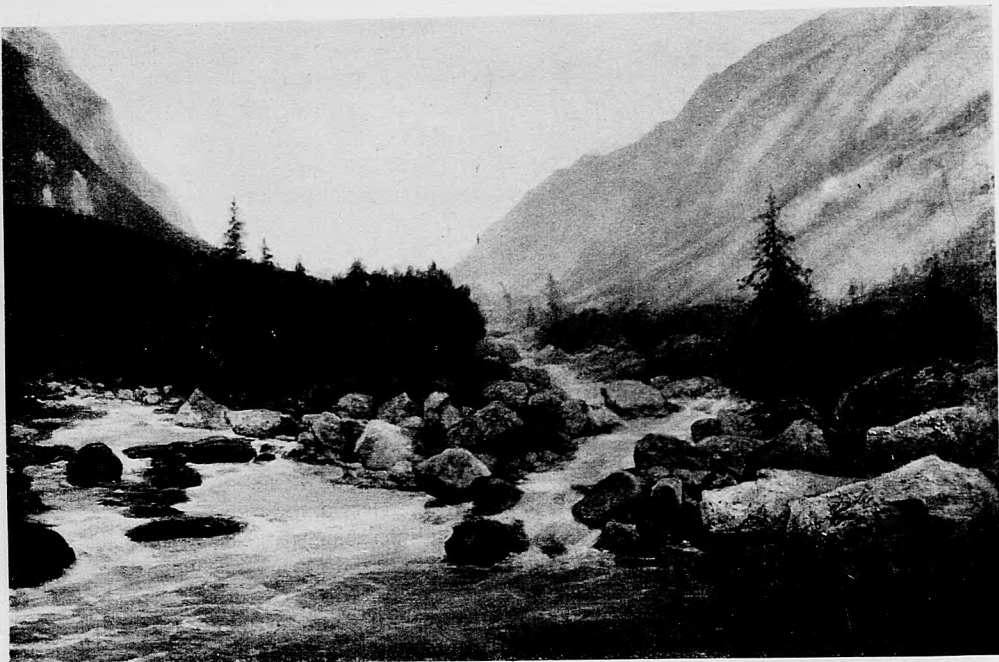
Concert.. BESIDES the Joachim concerts the greatest interest awaits always the *Bohemian Streich-Quartett*. Every year the big Concert room of the

and his playing yesterday, with his own cadenzes was simply grand. His tone is warm, his technique sure, and his strength youthful. The audience applauded most heartily, so that he had to give as an encore: «Variations from Tartini». The first number was Schubert's «7 th. Symphonie» and the concert which was under the direction of Mr. Kerner finished with Liszt's «Third Hungarian Rapsodie».

\*

The 150 th. birthday of Mozart was celebrated last week with the performance of «Don Juan», «Fidelio», and a week later we heard «Figaro's Wedding», as the last item, The performance was not the best we have heard as most of the roles

Opera House  
(Operaház.)



Charles Telepy's Exhibition.

From the «Szalon Ujság».

#### THE TWO TARPATAK'S.

Royal Hotel has been crowded with a most distinguished gathering including all the music lovers of Budapest. In the Brahms quintett Mrs. Mihály Adler played the piano part with her usual skill.

Mr. *Leo Schlezák* of the Vienna Operahouse gave his first recital in our capital last week at the Vigadó. This famous singer attracted a full house, all his songs were tremendously applauded and he had to give many encores. Besides songs from Schubert, Schumann and Handel he gave songs from Puccini's, «Bajazzok», and Verdi's «Aida», with great success. So many people could not get tickets, that he is obliged to give another concert during the season.

\*

At the VII th. concert of the Philharmonic Society we heard the great violinist Mr. Fritz Kreisler, who played Beethoven's violin «Concerto». Mr. Kreisler is one of the best Beethoven player's now living,

were in new hands. Mr. Kornai made a very clever «Figaro» but his voice is not strong enough for this part. Mr. Beck was new to the role of the «Count». Messr. Flatt, Bárdossy and Szoyer were very clever in their parts. Best of all, as usual, was the orchestra, which under Mr. Szikla was a great success we are sorry to say before an empty house. No doubt we must wait for a new generation who will understand the music of Mozart.

We had last week a Hungarian premiere which was not at all a success. Mr. Árpád Pásztor, whom we have heard already on our operetta stage attempted to secure success with three small pieces, one act each, but failed. «A Biró», «Az Alku», «A két öreg».

The Mayor of Kecskemét from whom we have already had very many novels, made his debut at this theatre with «Helyre Káta» written for Mrs. Lujza Blaha, who played for the first time at this

National ...  
... Theatre  
(Nemzeti ...  
... Színház)

Society C  
(Vigadó)

theatre. There were some very charming songs written by Mr. László Kun, and Mrs. Blaha made the best of them.

«De Chacerey» loves the young wife of Mr. Lebourg passionately, he is great player, and one night loses 860.000 Crowns at the baccarat table. The money

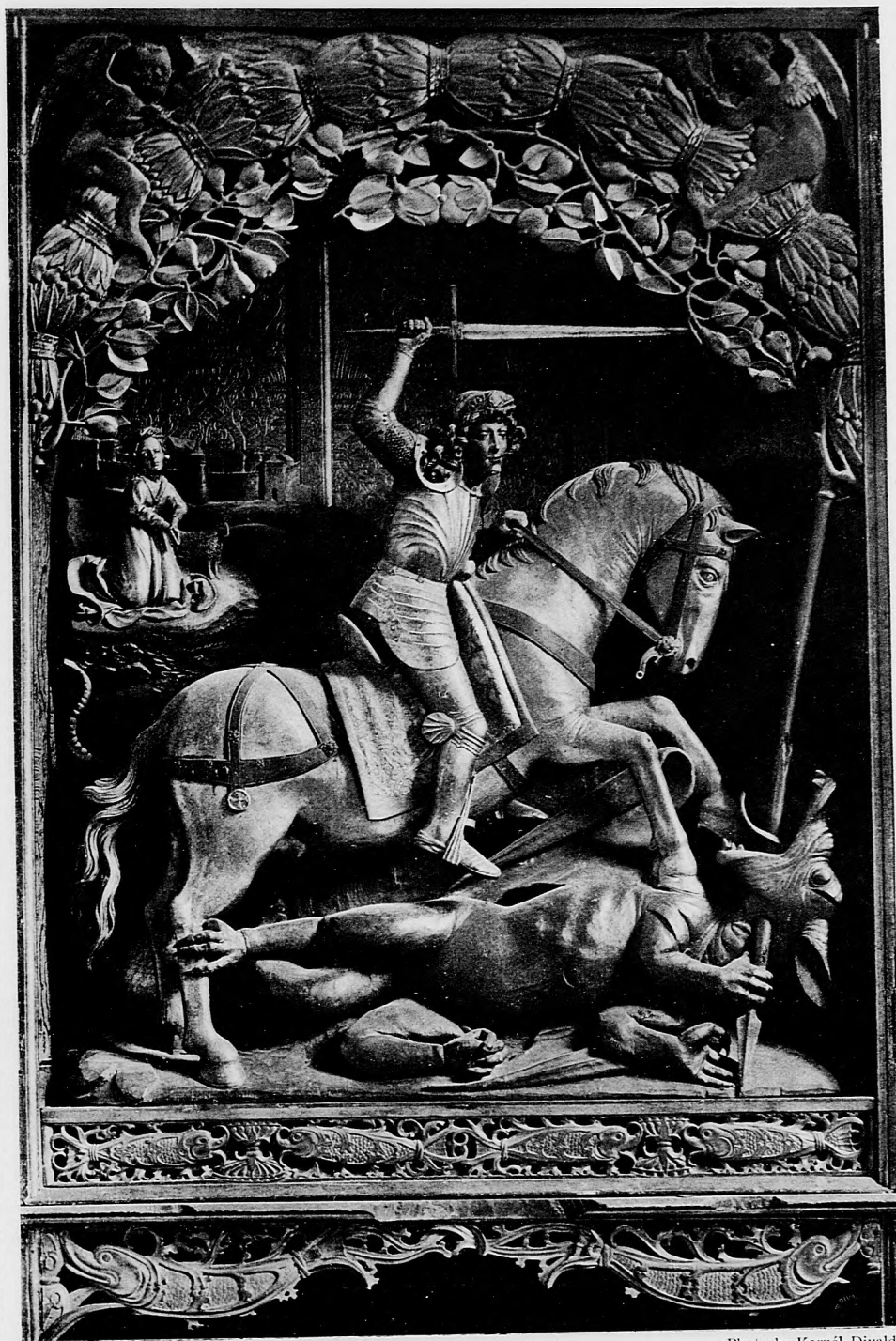


Photo by Kornél Divald.

ST. GEORGES ALTAR IN THE SZEPESZOMBAT CHURCH (XVI. CENTURY).

Society Theatre  
(Vigszínház)

We have to thank the Management of this theatre for bringing forward Mr. Henri Bernstein's new drama «The Baccarat», in Mr. Goth's translation. The play is one of the most interesting we have seen.

was not his own, and he came to his beloved Helene to take leave of her. She desires to go with him, but after all he consents that she should try to get the money. The second act shows us the

deliberation of the young woman, who first wanted to sell her jewels, then tries to get the money from her father. After all she does not succeed and they resolve to die.

The part of Helene was played by Mrs. Goth Ella Kertész most perfectly, a success supplemented by Mr. Goth, who gave a fine rendering of «De Chacerey». Rarely has a couple played so well together as this. Mrs. Goth is yet quite a young actress, but she proved, that very soon she will be the best of the famous company of this theatre.

ADONIUS.

\*

«Beányka» (Little Maiden) at the Népszínház.  
(People's Theatre.)

THIS new play may justly be termed a double triumph, a triumph both for Fedák Sári the talented actress, and the composer Verő. It is essentially a Hungarian play, set back in the period of 1680.

At the Court of the sovereign, the young Hungarian nobleman Thököly is being honoured, and the princess, long dissatisfied with the drinking habits of the Court — particularly amongst the men — is most anxious to change them. She attempts to limit the supply of banquetting wine, but this does not materially change the habits of her drink loving courtiers. When things were at their worst, a certain Teleky Michael, and his beautiful daughter Margit arrives from France. To him the Princess confided her fears concerning the intemperance of the Court, to which he answered that if she refused them drink it would only mean that the men would go elsewhere for it.

A flash of intelligence then revealed the power of his daughter, whose beauty was irresistible, and he expressed a hope to the Princess that the presence of his daughter would have a subduing influence upon the abnormal appetites of her retinue.

It was so! Thököly the honoured guest; and a great offender in this direction, is in love with a rich widow named Bözse Daczó, but no sooner did Thököly set eyes upon the exquisite Margit, than he fell deeply in love with her, and vowed that until the betrothal ring rested upon her finger he would not taste wine. This announcement annoyed the gentlemen exceedingly, not to speak of Bözse Daczó. The spell works, and he is led out of his drinking habits. Then comes a great vintage feast, at which Margit herself falls a victim to wine, and breaks her vows with Thököly.

In a magnificent scene they drink to each other. The sedulous methods of Bözse Daczó, lead to a quarrel between the pair, and Thököly rushes into the forest in a fit anger. Then comes the reconciliation.

The music if not absolutely original is distinctly taking, and the entire performance was of the highest merit. Fedák Sári was quite in her element, and

gave a fine temperamental rendering of the beautiful «Margit». The whole cast was good, and the play received the ovation it thoroughly deserved.



## London Notes

London, Febr. 8. 1906.

WE ARE glad to point out that there is not the slightest foundation for the fears entertained for His Majesty's health, which were published in so many continental papers last week. The King's health, we are assured, is all that can be desired and his Majesty is at present much occupied with the affairs of State.

\*

Hungary had need be proud of her daughters when she can send out to the world one so noble in life and lofty in aim as Mrs. Ginever née Ilona Győry Hon. Secretary of the Hungarian Society in London. At the opening Soiree of the Society under the new and widened regime Mrs. Ginever delivered an interesting and stirring lecture illustrated by lime lights view on «Hungary Past and Present» and surely no one was ever more earnestly patriotic than the fair lecturer as she drew her audience on with silken cords and bound them irresistibly in the toils of reverence and love for her fatherland and of the brave deeds of her countrymen — of crushing defeat and glorious conquest. of leaders whose names are dear to every Hungarian heart, and whose unselfish devotion and prowess must place them ever in the foremost rank of the world's heroes — of a sad and troubled history — of the manners and customs of her people—their folklore poetry and music Mrs. Ginever spoke with much pathos and a charming naiveté — the crowning gift of the Hungarian lady. Mrs. Ginever also called to mind eloquently the assistance rendered by Great Britain to Hungary in her dark days. I am afraid that the abundant overflow of courtesy and gratitude one always finds in the Hungarian nature has exaggerated the incident somewhat. Howbeit a very interesting evening was spent and several well-known musical artists added their quota to the enjoyment of the distinguished Company present.

It is whispered that this highly gifted Hungarian lady may honour one of the Ladies Literary clubs by becoming a member — a club where it is said one cannot find an idle woman.

\*

Madame Agathe Wegerif a Dutch lady gave an interesting Exhibition of an old Javanese art revival at the Lyceum club, Piccadilly last month. The process which can be carried out on all kinds of materiel has been studied and improved on by Madame Wegerif seems quite a simple one. Madame Wegerif is to visit some continental cities, and will arrive in Budapest somewhere in June when she

hopes the good taste of the Hungarians will appreciate her work.

\*

Speaking of the Lyceum club which is the haunt of a great many foreign journalists, I met the other day Miss Le Quesne who is a member. Miss Le Quesne is intensely interested in Hungary having in the last ten years paid as many visits to the home of the Magyar. She has perhaps some hundreds of sketches taken in all parts of Hungary, and I am sure will be pleased to show readers of «Hungary» her impressions in art. Miss Le Quesne is a clever and charming lady and just such an English-woman as would take Hungarian hearts by storm. In all that concerns Hungary she takes the greatest interest and we count upon her as quite an acquisition to our ranks.

\*

Another noted lady who is much interested in Hungary is Mrs. Burnett Smith (Annie S. Swan) Scotland's most celebrated present day lady novelist. That her interest is sincere may be gathered from the fact that before long she hopes to visit Hungary and we may hope to have much of real Hungary infused into our lines by her writings. This gifted novelist was a great favourite of our late Queen who received her at Court. Mr Gladstone paid high tribute to her powers as an Authoress and Hungary will find in her a true and lasting friend.

SHEENA MAC DONALD.



### British Visitors to Hungary.

IN A FEW months the holiday season will again be with us, and it is interesting to learn that there is a possibility of two important touring parties visiting the country; one conducted by Mr. Shrubsole for the Polytechnic, and organised on this side by the Editor of «Hungary», who intends to improve upon if possible his success of last autumn. The party will visit the High-Tátra, Kassa, S.-A.-Ujhely, Sárospatak, Munkács, M.-Sziget, Debreczen thence to Budapest, the other a visit of the British Committee for the study of Foreign Municipal Institutions.

If this latter visit can be arranged satisfactorily, it will be of immense value to Hungary, for it means the presence of such illustrious Englishmen as Lord Liveden; Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society; Sir John Gorst, Sir Thomas Pile, Dr. H. S. Lunn, and representatives from the cities and towns of the British Isles.

Budapest has many attractions to offer these students of municipal administration and achievement, and a visit of such a nature cannot fail to benefit both visitors and visited.

Our next edition will contain the Portrait of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

### TOPICAL NOTES

THE DEATH of Christian IX means a loss to all Europe. The late King was father-in-law to Edward VII, grandfather to Nicholas of Russia, and father to George I of Greece. He was often styled the «father-in-law of Europe», a fact which led often to the focussing of attention upon an insignificant country.

It will be remembered that the Danes were once a mighty race, particularly during the XI century Christian IX was 45 when he ascended the Danish throne, and confessed often that during his youth he never dreamt of Kingship, but by one those strange fluctuations of States the honour fell to his lot, and with dignity and power he sustained it to the very end of his days.

Europe and Denmark are both poorer.

\*

His Majesty the King has conferred the 1st class Elizabeth Order upon Countess Theodore Pejachevics née Baroness Lila Vay wife of the Banus of Croatia and Slavonia, who celebrated their Silver wedding last month.

\*

The last visit of the Corinthians is not likely to be forgotten, and one learns with immense delight that this famous Association Football combination intends to visit Budapest again at Easter. A great welcome is assured them, and it is to be hoped that Hungarian football will again benefit to a large extent from the style and skill introduced by the Corinthians. As to who will come on tour it is yet too early to judge, but one would like to see «Sammy» Day, S. S. Harris, Corbett, Foster and Vassall amongst the forwards.

\*

Our friend Mr. Shrubsole gave a lecture at Wolverhampton to a crowded audience last Saturday on his «Recent Rambles in Hungary», as a supplement to the lecture he gave a year ago. Mr. Shrubsole represents Hungarians in their true light; an honest and ambitious nation full of patriotic zeal and high ideals; hemmed in and tethered by exterior political influence, enchanting his audience on all his lectures gaining everywhere friends and sympathy for Hungary.

His next lecture will be delivered at the Polytechnic Institute London.

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## 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.

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

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

Address: THE INFORMATION OFFICE «HUNGARY»  
VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.  
TELEPHONE 89-52.

### 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.

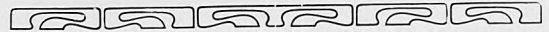
Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

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».

\*

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

\*

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Magyar Amatőrök Országos Szövetségének hivatalos közlönye. A vezércikk dr. Kossuthányi Tamás elnöki megnyitó beszéde; Révész Zoltán, Láng Andor, Fejér Imre és dr. Kohlman Arthur szerkesztő cikkei, a Tóth Béla «Tunisi koidussasszony» című művészi felvételéről készült műmelléklet valamint számos jeles, hazai és külföldi művészatőr képe adja meg e füzetnek is gazdag és változatos tartalmát. A nyomdai kivétel a «Pátria» r.-t. kiváló műértelmét dicséri. Az Amatőr előfizetési ára negyedévre 3 korona 50 fillér. Kiadóhivatala Budapesten, VII., Király-utca 89. szám alatt van.

A «Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank» közzéteszi a lefolyt 1905. évi mérlegét és zárszámadását. A számlák adatai a következők:

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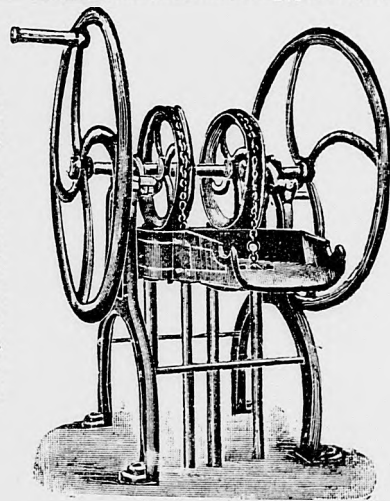


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