

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 . . .

XXIV.

WHY SHOULD it compromise an institution dear to its heart by tainting it with the suspicion of being the predestined instrument of such a revival?

On the other hand, our positive aim, when insisting on certain reforms in the army, is to inflict a deadly blow on all tendencies of disintegration in Hungary, to ensure and to strengthen her political unity, by enlisting on that behalf the powerful educational influence of military service. Now a Hungary made secure for ever as to the firmness of her inner structure is indeed the rock — and only rock — upon which the dynasty's power can rest in perfect safety. In Austria, difficulties between races will never be quite settled, the moral fusion of them into one national mentality is not to be attained; in Hungary, on the other hand, though people, too, consist of different races, that fusion has been achieved by the action of centuries and — if liable to occasional perturbation — that unity of soul already exists. Should Hungary be torn down from the pedestal of her millennial unity into the whirlpool of racial confusion, the whole domain of



DR. THEODORE DUKA.

the Habsburgs will be converted into a quicksand, with no firm ground anywhere to rest upon, with no organic force to keep the parts together. But if Hungary remains that unified power which history and the political genius of the leading race has made her, if she even fortifies herself in unity as her people grow in number, wealth, and culture, then, indeed, the dynasty's power is laid on a foundation unfailingly secure, able to defy future storms as it has defied past hurricanes, before the onset of which mightier empires

have fallen into dust. And if, to make such result absolutely certain one force is wanted, the contemporaneous influence of military training, why on earth should that force be withheld from it or even be allowed to work against it? Either I am greatly mistaken of historical destiny speaks through these considerations. What are to them the petty objections of political opportunism and pretended military expediency? How Small does all such ephemeral arguments appear in the face of these grand, aspects of our question? And on the ground of these mighty truths will not Hungary and her dynasty come to a perfect understanding? On the day when this happ-

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ens the army question will be solved. — Until then let the reader be warned of two things: of considering the present crisis as terminated, and of taking too tragically the difficulties that from time to time must still ensue. He may look upon them with perfect equanimity, for he now knows what the ultimate result will be.



CORNÉLIE PRIELLE †

Dr. Duka

THE CAREER of Lt. Colonel Duka, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late of H. M's Bengal Medical Service, who retired in 1877 is a most interesting one. He is Honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was born in Dukafalva, county of Sáros, on June 22, 1825. Studied at the College of Eperjes and at Sáros-Patak; schools of patriotic enthusiasm.

In 1848 he joined the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of Buda, which in September of that year was transferred to the Austrian frontier into the Camp at Pahrendorf and afterwards into the fort of Leopoldstadt for garrison duty. From Leopoldstadt, Duka was ordered to join the Headquarters staff in Pozsony as Honvéd Lieutenant, to do duty as Secre-

tary and aid-de-Camp to General Görgei, holding that position throughout the campaign till the Capitulation of Világos, when he was promoted to Captain. He was decorated with the Military Order of Illrd Class for bravery, on the battlefield near Komárom, on April 26, 1849. As Russian prisoner of war, Duka was transferred to the Austrians, and obtained owing to serious illness, a pass to Grafenberg, whence he managed to reach Paris, where he met a good many of his fellow refugees, amongst them being: Count Julius Andrassy, Kasimir Batthányi, Kálmán Schmidegg, Bertalan Szemere and many other well-known patriots. Soon afterwards Duka went to London in company with his friend General Türr. In London he entered St. Georges Hospital, and in 1853 passed his professional examinations and through the intervention of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, was appointed Surgeon to the Bengal Army. After 24 years of active service — in 1877 — he retired and settled in London with his family. His literary works are manifold and appeared partly in the Hungarian Periodicals of his time. His «Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Kőrösi» a valuable work of reference on ethnographical matters of the East. His Brahmi Grammer and the «Essay on the Ugor-Branch of the Ural-Altai Languages» prove him to be a student of philology of no mean order. His «Childbedfever, its Pathology and Treatment» shows him to be well versed in the theoretical part of his profession as well.

Some years ago His Majesty Francis Joseph conferred the Illrd Class Order of the Iron Crown for Duka's long and valuable services rendered as chairman of the former «London Hungarian Association of Benevolence».

As a Citizen of England he has never forgotten, he was a Hungarian born. Duka was a friend to all of his countrymen, who needed him; there were few among them, he would not assist financially or otherwise or would deny advise to, if asked for.

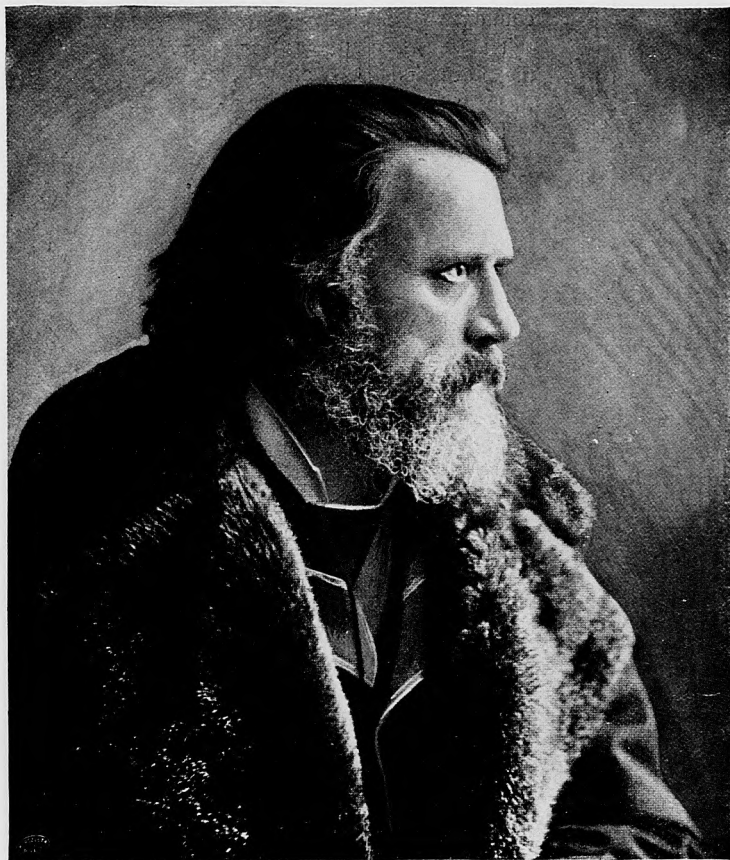
In his retirement as well as in his active life Duka was and is a gentleman and a warmhearted, Hungarian patriot. Duka celebrated his Golden Wedding in the January of this year.

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"Hungary" is the best medium for adversting.

## Cornelie Prielle †

A GREAT artistic soul took its flight home to the skies last Sunday, putting an end to a brilliant career, noted in the history of the Hungarian-Stage.

An actress died in her eightieth year, sixtyfive of which she spent on the boards.



MICHAEL ZICHY †

The generation of to-day only knew her as aged and still there was no want of an assertion to acknowledge her to be great in her art.

Prielle was one of those blessed ones, whose charm lay not in youth and beauty wearing off with time, but in radiance of soul-artistic soul, remaining always youthful and refreshing. And this is the secret of success of sixtyfive years of stage-life.

With her nobility of soul she enobled every part she played.

For dramatists she was of immeasurable value, for her fine interpretations brought life everywhere.

Sidonie of «The Bubbles» is a disagreeable, unsympatic person but in Prielles interpretation she became though an emptyheaded, foolish yet still very lovable woman character, who cannot

help her great failings for «She was born «a bubble».

In Csiki's «Grandmama» she created out of the Kotzebue material a noble, charming old lady who despite having suffered so much from prejudices became in her old age the personification of Goodness and Forgiveness, that her role became proverbial. On the stage we saw her last five years ago, but even then she was as ever: gracious, young and beautiful.



## Michael Zichy †

1827—1906.

THE GREAT Illustrator of thought, the powerful Philosopher of the Brush died on Russian soil but surely his last sigh came home to us, where his heart ever remained.

He ever retained his character of a free thinking Hungarian and reigned by the right of his Art even in the court of the Czar.

He was born in the county of Somogy in Zala in 1827. Commenced to paint while a student of Law, Marastoni being his first and later in Vienna, Waldmüller his next master.

On the recommendation of Waldmüller he was in 1847 appointed drawingmaster to the court of Russia and painted Russian historical pictures there for twenty years. After this he went to Paris, and from there he came home to apply for the managership of the Eszterházy Gallery but failing to get the appointment went back to Russia.

His first pictures were painted under the influence of melancholia «The dead child», «The mothers pain by putting her child into its coffin», «The saving boat» are full of sentimentality but not up to modern taste.

His later paintings are each an essay on religion, politics, society, history, philosophy, materialism, idealism etc. He never saw, never thought anything without its having been pictured in his soul.

And behind the painting stands the brave artist, judging with the zeal of Savonarola.

In «The Syren» he is whipping the rottenness of Society, in his «Hour of Ghosts» he mocks Materialism and revolts against warfare. In his «Demons Arms» he fights lasciviousness painting the Orgies of Henry III. The exaggerations of Religion he illustrates in his «Jewish Martyrs».

A French art critic called Zichy a «monstre de genie» whose «gigantic artistic strength produces everything: beginning at the naive lyre of poetry, advancing to the poetry of terror».

Burning passion, dramatic power, strong psychological characterisation, sublimity of pathos are present in all his paintings as well as in his coloured cartoons, chalk- and inkdrawings.

In Paris he produced his marvellous illustrations of Shakespeare, Goethe, Lermontoff, Petőfi, Arany, Jókai, Madách.

The present King of England, then Prince of Wales, visited his studio often and invited him to Scotland to shoot.

It is told by those who visited him in Russia

Our Carnival has come and gone and with an vim never before equalled; from the moment of His Majesty's Arrival on February 15th till the strains of the final Galop at the second Bal de l'Opera had died away, everything went with a «boum» quite exceptional.

The Clerk of the Weather has been in a very pleasant mood, making but one «faux pas» and that, fortunately, on the last day of the Fêtes when it rained as it seldom does, in this heaven blessed country.

The two Corsos Carnavalesques passed off well, the processions of symbolic cars on each occasion being very diverting.

The three official chariots being worthy efforts

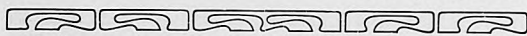


ANCIENT ROMAN GLASS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

By T. Dóre.

that his princely studio always had the warmth of a Hungarian home with the great Hungarian virtue: hospitality.

Zichy's body will be brought home from Russia and buried by the State next to Munkácsy and Lotz.



## Notes from the Riviera.

### The Carnival Spirit.

Nice, March 5, 1906.

WHAT is it I wonder that enters and disturbs the being of the most staid individual at this time of year, that turns the dignified and serious minded into a frolicsome clown, that makes one forget the burdensome toils of everyday strife and banishes all megrim and worry? Is it the effect of this glorious climate, the first echoes of spring or maybe some subtle emanation from the court of King Jolly himself, this year represented by King Carnival XXXIV and a right regal suite?

whilst many of the competing cars were well up to the standard of past years.

The divers cavacalades were grotesque and humorous, and the «groups-à-pied» together with the individual masks came in for well-deserved praise.

The general scheme of decoration and illumination of the latter was remarkably well carried out. The Avenue de la Gare and Place Massena being a blaze of many colored tulips and roses.

The two Battles of Flowers well sustained the legendary reputations of these elegant fêtes at Nice.

Quite six hundred carriages, the majority well decorated took part; and very animated, indeed were the hostilities between the charming occupants and the onlookers in the Tribunes.

The chic little *Naval* Battle of Flowers, held in Villefranche harbour, was very elegant and pretty, much éclat being lent by the presence of the French Mediterranean Fleet.

The valiant officers, after the cessation of hosti-

lities, entertained their guests on board the men-of-war. The Anglo-American colony was present in great force.

Of the Carnival Balls, the Redoute at the Municipal Casino was a huge success. The two colors worn this year were, Ruby and Light Blue; individually the costumes were not striking, but, to

look down from ones box on the animated groups of dancers the coup d'oeuil received beggars description. The Vegliones at the Opera went as usual with great vim and go, leaving nothing to be desired by those fond of these gay and frolicsome affairs.

The more one sees of these Carnivals the more



HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH LAYING A WREATH ON THE COFFIN OF FRANCIS DEÁK. BY M. ZICHY THE FAMOUS PAINTER.



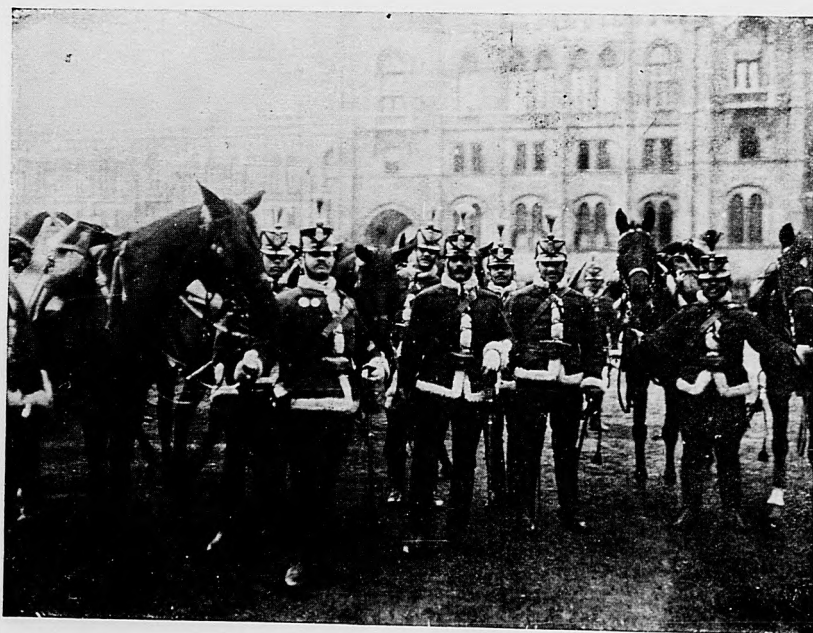
POLICE SURROUNDING PARLIAMENT.

one is struck by the absence of a single note of any discord whatsoever, no drunkenness no hooliganism all pure and innocent gaiety, verily, Nice deserves great credit for the conduct of her glorious Fêtes, after all it is merely a matter of temperament, I suppose.

Sad to admit, but, with us, serious minded Northerners, such a thing would not be possible.

Bathed in the most gorgeous sunshine, now we are tranquilly resting and thinking over the past fortnight, the pessimist once more has time to grumble, the cynic to sneer but one and all are I am sure ready to shout *Carnival est mort, Vive Carnival!*

NICOIS.



HUSSARS ON GUARD BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

### At the Critics Table.

DURING the giant struggle in which all the great forces of national life are constantly brought into line one not unnaturally listens for some sound indicative of that larger sympathy which the powerful occasionally expresses on behalf of the powerless.

England and America, nations o'erflowing with generosity, and aglow with the spirit at least of the «New Democracy»; are famous for their strenuous championship of oppressed peoples; hence is it, that the Hungarian patiently waits for that

expression of friendliness, and that written or spoken symbol of interest which in past times has been given ungrudgingly to those races under the oppressors heel.

The dusky tribes of Africa have never lacked champions in London or Washington. The poet has chanted their miseries and woes, and the great heart of the world that feels has wept. Politicians have forsaken «parties» for a cause, an ideal, a principle.

Statesmen have either made or unmade their reputation by a single speech. Vulgarity has ridiculed sentiment, but sentiment has taught the world the emptiness of mere popularity.

By this I do not mean the sentiment that proceeds from an individual and his immediate relations and demands; but rather that sentiment we find in liberality, and the liberality resident in sentiment.

Gladstone roused the imagination of his country, and stirred England into a frenzy of indignation against the atrocities of the Turk in Bulgaria, and later when the cares and responsibilities of office had driven him into retirement; he abandoned rest, and threw to the winds the considerations of age and health, and again eloquently inveighed against the merciless slaughter of the hunted Armenians. England was swayed by his appeal, not so much

by «shallow speech» as Carlyle termed all spoutings; but rather by that silence which is as deep as Eternity, and which underlies all speech which is good for anything.

But to-day, no voice is lifted, and the back of the Magyar race is bent by grief.

Is the world bereft of humanitarians? I think not! But national life has become more selfish, it has become individual. Nations are eaten up with their consuming diseases, their restlessness, their hurry for progress which hurry itself retards, their aggressiveness and all that such a policy entails: such and such alone may in a great measure account for what is interpreted to-day into national indifference.

Meanwhile a nation increases in solidarity, or is deprived of its rights; and none murmur as the branches are lopped from the tree of constitutional safety, but all shout jubilantly as a nation emerges triumphantly from a bloodless revolution. Hungary and Scandinavia! What diverse pictures! Yet who is wise enough to say that Hungary's handicap in the great struggle of race and nationality, will not admit of a successful issue.

The world's press against them, the great orator's of free countries silent, the humanitarians engaged on other pursuits; what reason then that the real Magyar opinion never reaches that circle from which radiates the moving strength of soundly formed public opinion. To-day the peasant waits for some sound of comfort, even, another call to hope. To-day eye and ear are directed to England; to-morrow it will be America.

What are the leader-writers doing? Thank God, one Hungarian in London is alert, it is Dr. Emil Reich.

Pen and voice, a keen historic perception, added to a personal popularity has lifted him into the position of a great, perhaps one of the greatest Magyar assets in England.

Where is that type which befriended Mazzini? What an opportunity for such to-day. It is true that the «Daily



POLICE RUSHING TO CLEAR THE HOUSE.

News» was sympathetic particularly when it said that «a grave responsibility rests upon hereditary rulers who still insist upon acting as their own Foreign Ministers.» The «Westminster Gazette» cautiously — as usual — touched upon the strained condition of affairs, yet not in utter callousness. But the resistless wave of opinion, where is it?

Are Professor Freeman's memorable words altogether forgotten? How St. James's Hall rang with applause in 1876, when he said.

«Perish the interests of England, perish our dominions in India, sooner than that we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right.»

What a note of international caution, and what a glow of moral purpose it kindled! History relent-



GREAT RECEPTION TO COUNT'S ANDRÁSSY AND APPONYI OUTSIDE.

lessly pushes forward, and man only aids it. The future, what is it to be?

The sage tells us that it is made out of the life of the present; if this is to what responsibility rests upon those who breathe God's free air in Hungary to-day. Europe is restless, and one may almost hear the heavy tramp of armed mobs. Is actuality likely to fill in the imaginative gaps? What Gervinus said of the glorious nineteenth century seems likely to be written of 1906:

«The history of this age will no longer be only a relation of the lives of great men and of princes, but a biography of nations».

Hungary's place in this biography should be the aim of all who know and love, that mystic land, with its irreconcilable, wayward peoples. Regeneration will come from within, not without. Not emigration but remedial legislation; consolidation not disintegration, these and these alone can transform the downcast Hungary of to-day into the commercially secure, politically sound, and physically happy Hungary of to-morrow. Who dares to ask or dream of less is devoid of national feeling, and bereft of patriotism.

\*

One is pleased to find such happy results proceeding from Sir Edwin Cornwall's visit to Paris and the corresponding visit of the Paris Councillors to London.

The «Revue Franco-Anglaise» says that he has undertaken the praiseworthy task of promoting an universal *Entente Municipale* of the capitals of the world with a view of discussing problems, common to large centres of population.

Foreign capitals, he says, might gain by studying London's main drainage and fire brigade; while London may learn the science of shallow tramways from Budapest, ambulance work from Paris, and other things from other towns.

\*

Since writing my lengthy opening note I have received copies of «The Outlook» and «The New Age», where Hungarian affairs are dealt with in a particularly interesting fashion. Those interested in Hungary should read the editorial which appeared in «The Outlook» on February 24.

One is glad to hear that Count Apponyi is to contribute three articles to this ably edited review.



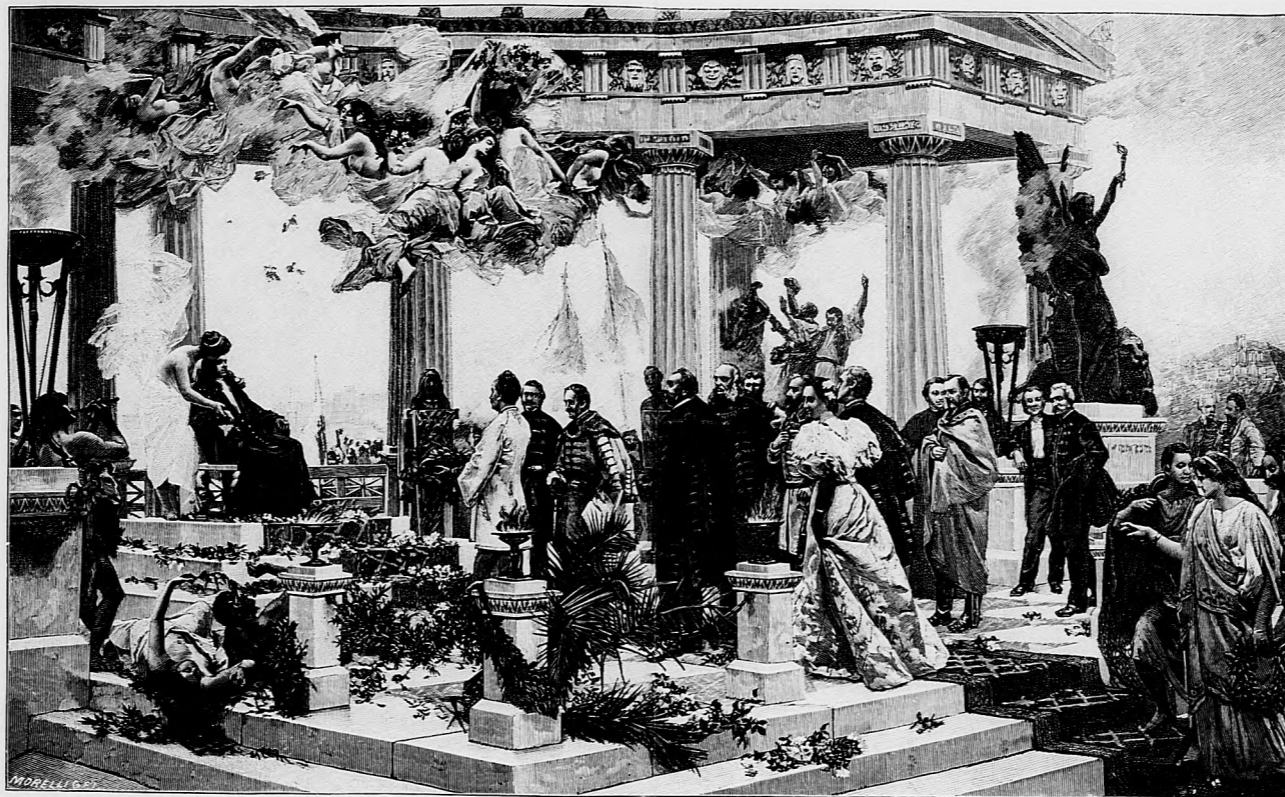
### The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

By MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXXIV.

THE important changes introduced into the interior administration of Hungary afford an agreeable relief to the dreary details of blood and battle with which Matthias had been so long occupied. We see him establish at one stroke a new constitution — a new code of law. We see him

first expel, then subdue the fiercest aristocracy in Europe — conquer the most stubborn Bohemian robbers, rule impartially a turbulent people, imbruted by the violence of factions. We see him restore trade, establish order, create civilization as by a miracle — and raise his country at once to a sudden, yet acknowledged eminence, over every other state, its superior in arts, wealth and civilization. Some of his provi-



ILLYR WRITERS HOMAGE BEFORE GUNDULIÉ.

By N. Kovacevic.

sions are not only in advance of that age, but may sustain an advantageous comparison with provisions on corresponding subjects in Hungary at the present time. Under his auspicious reign the spring of enterprise recovered its former elasticity. The productive capital of the country was made to flow through the various channels of domestic industry. The hills and the valleys again rejoiced in the labour of the husbandman and the cities were embellished with stately edifices both public and private, which attracted the gaze and commendation of foreigners. The writers of that day and later still are unbounded in their plaudits of Matthias, to whom we must impute this auspicious reso-

lution in the country and its inhabitants, which seems almost as magical as one of those transformations in romance wrought by the hands of some benevolent fairy. The prominence of the royal authority, which appears to have been the natural result of Matthias' policy, was derived quite as much from the influence of his private character, as from his public measures. He endeared himself to the higher classes of

messengers sought Matthias three times to offer him an armistice on the part of the Sultan; the first messenger met him in the entrenchments of Korneuburg. He delivered his message, but did not understand a single word of Matthias' answer, thanks to the clashing of arms and guns, echoing wide and far and returned without having accomplished his object. The second messenger met the great king at Visegrád and dazzled by the splendour around him could not recover his wonted self-composure and only muttered as much: «The Sultan greets thee, O Sire!» To which Matthias retorted: «I equally greet the Sultan and Beg him to send me a wiser messenger.» The third messenger at length communicated to Matthias the wish of Bajazid to renew the armistice — to the conditions of which Matthias acceded and he could not be persuaded in spite of the Pope's and the European sovereigns' entreaties to take another step against the Turks.



### The Railway System in Hungary.

THE ORIGINAL and particular Railway system of Hungary is regulated by what is called the «Zonesystem». The whole of Europe may regard this as one of the most important and useful steps to civilization ever yet invented, for it makes the Government and nation work hand in hand bringing the many heterogeneous elements under the Hungarian sway. — This important step was brought about, by the late minister *Gabriel Baross*, a useful and practical statesman for his country. By this system we see that the different counties intermingle with ease in the commerce. Fourteen Zones have been created; thirteen of these Zones comprise a distance of 225 kilometres, the distance between these being very short, amounting on an average to only 15 kilometres; we can then reckon about 50 fillérs (5d) to every 55 kilometres or 3 Zones, with the slow train and 3-rd class; so that the 3-rd class, slow-train passenger can travel at a rate of 225 kilometres or 13 Zones for 7 kronen (1 krone is about 10d). But now comes the most important phase. The 14th Zone may be looked upon as the apex of the whole Zone arrangement, for it reaches from the 226th kilometre to the infinitum, that is, you can travel to the widest limits of Hungarian territory with the same ticket. It is a pity that this Zone does not extend to the whole of Europe; how cheap the ticket would then be! So we see that St. Stephen's land can be travelled over from North, South, East, or West with the slow train, 3-rd class (which is not so comfortable of course, as the 2-nd or 1-st class), for the small sum of 8 kronen; to which a few crowns more can be added to travel with the Express 2-nd class quite

his affectionate subjects, while the patriotic tendency of his conduct established him in the hearts of the people. He possessed an energy of character, which struck terror into the guilty, in combination with those qualities, which beget love. He enforced the execution of his own plans even at great personal hazard with an indomitable resolution. He was singularly temperate and even frugal in his dress, equipage and general mode of life; on all such occasions however as demanded it he displayed a magnificence, which dazzled the multitude and is emblazoned with great solemnity in the garrulous chronicles of the day. Thus during the Austrian-Hungarian campaigns Bajazid's

comfortably, excepting in the crowded summer season when all the trains are full. However, no luggage goes free; every parcel of luggage weighing from 50 to 100 kilos costs 2 kronas and over 50 kilos another krone is added till 100—150, till the infinitum again. This price has been slightly raised with a few pence more owing to the amount of work on the railway with regard to luggage. The only drawback to this infinitum ticket lies in not being able to break the journey more than once for sight seeing. But the chief end is attained therewith that of intermingling the Hungarian with foreign commerce.

M. J. SMYTH.

Italian singer whom we first heard at the Vecsey concert, gave a recital, meeting with very fair success. She sang songs from 14 foreign and 4 Hungarian authors. Mr. Fligl accompanied her.

\*

At last a Hungarian opera again. It is really interesting to observe, how reserved our public for Hungarian operas is. The manager of the opera is not at home, the arrangement of the piece is usually bad, the public comes at least 1/4 of an hour late some of the actors and actresses do not know their parts, and the arrangements for Hungarian operas often fail. Why? Because

Opera House  
(Operaház.)

National ...  
... Cheat  
(Nemzeti ...  
... Színház



"Carousel"

By M. Zichy  
the famous  
... painter ...

## Stage and Music.

### Concerts.

MRS. MARCELLA LINDH gave after a long silence another recital at the Royal Hotel last week. Her voice and technique is the same as before, so are also her songs, and there was not one Hungarian song amongst the many she sang. A singer who is living in our country for such a long time as she does ought to sing Hungarian songs. The public which filled the Royal Hall applauded very heartily to which she replied with many encores.

Mr. Theodore Bertram one of the greatest German singers gave a recital also at the Royal. He began with the «Grand arie» from «The Flying Dutchman», and finished with «Wotan's Abschied» from the «Walkür». The audience applauded him after every number.

Miss Rossi Rossina a very clever and young

the management of our operahouse is neglected and lately accepted some Hungarian works which were not up to data. And now all the Hungarian composers have to suffer. And yet the last premier Messrs. Rékai and Várady's opera «A nagyidai cigányok» (The Gipsies of Nagyida) is one of the best works we have recently produced.

As Mr. Rékays first work it is no wonder if it is not perfect. The orchestral parts of the opera are full of Hungarian airs and very tuneful, although the songs, especially in the first part are not so good as in the other two where Messrs. Takács, Arányi, Hegedüs and Gábor had really some very effective parts. The ladies were not so good as usual. Mrs. Krammer, Miss Kaczér, and Miss Várady, especially the two latter mentioned ladies sang the first act so badly that the beautiful music could not have its proper success.

The chorus and the orchestra under the direction

King's Chea  
... király ...  
... Színház

hungarian  
... Chea

of our well-known conductor Mr. Stephen Kerner did its best to show the beauties of the music and we think they succeeded as the authors were called before the curtain several times.

\*

The last Hungarian premier «Kun László» a tragedy in three acts had not its expected success. Mr. Bakonyi Charles the clever author of «Bob herczeg» had there a great success, but genius failed him now.

Mr. Georg Ruttkay's new three act farce «Vénusz» is nearing its 25th performance before crowded houses. Mr. Ruttkay is one of the cleverest young actors from whom we have had lately some very good pieces. This one will no doubt be on the programme for a very long time.

The first act shows us the sculpture room of Baron Karády who has just returned from Rome with a new Venus statue. His friend Mr. Andor Kasznár came to see him, but as he was not there he looked at the Venus and recognised in it the wife of Mr. Bántelky M. P. When Karády returns he tells him all about this statue that a lady came to him and offered herself as model for two lire he accepted the offer, but the lady would not show her face. When leaving him she left on the table a watch, with a photo, no doubt that of his model, at least Karády thought so, and after this photo he made the face of his Venus. Mrs. Bántelky came to him fell in love with him although not she but her niece Miss Gáthy Erna was the model in Rome. When Baron Karády learns this he wants to smash his statue.

Messrs. Dezső, Császár, Gál, Rózsahégyi and the ladies played in the piece and tried their utmost to insure a success.

\*

**King's Theatre** Without Miss Zsazsa Fedák there is no success at this theatre. «Les filles de Jackson & Co». (Csere-lányok) had no success at all, so that after two or three performances the house was totally empty.

\*

**Hungarian Theatre** The «Koldusgróf» (Beggar Count) with Miss Kornai and Mr. Boross is nearing its 50th performance

and no doubt will not stop until the 100th. Miss Kornai this charming young girl who a few years ago a beginner came to this theatre is now the star of it, and it seems there cannot be a success without her. ADONIUS.

(Magyar ... Sínház)



## Shakespeare or Bacon?

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

MANY years ago an ill-starred lady of the name of Delia Bacon opened a controversy that has since created a literature of its own. In «Putnam's Monthly» (Jan. 1856.) she published an article claiming the authorship of Shakespeare's works for Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. The Bacon-Hypothesis has given rise to an enormous number of books and dissertations more or less ingenious, which treat the question both *pro* and *con*. The most eloquent advocate of Bacon's claims was Appleton Morgan («The Shakespearian Myth»). In his book entitled: «Shakespeare und Shakspere: zur Genesis der Shakespeare-Dramen», Count Carl Friedrich Vitzthum von Eckstädt goes so far as to claim not only Shakespeare's but even Marlowe's dramas to be Bacon's work!

The most ingenious arguments have been invented by the pro-Baconians to prove their point. Besides referring to Shakespeare's limited education

(Ben Jonson himself, an ardent admirer of his fellowdramatist, declares that Shakespeare had «small Latine and less Greeke», «wanted art» etc.), they declare that Bacon was obliged to look for a «dummy» to write and produce the dramas for him (the profession of dramatist being at that time anything but an honourable one); that the very name indicates a connexion with the armorial bearings of Bacon himself; that many coincidences relating to the production of the dramas, the order of their composition etc. support the theory. They have displayed an ingenuity worthy of the critics who have constructed the whole life-history of Cynewulf in selecting passages which, if read between the lines, «inevitably» prove their assertions. Though ingenious,



By L. Rauscher.

THE HUNYADY CASTLE AT TEMESVÁR.

we cannot accept these farfetched conclusions as convincing: our arguments are summed up below.

Of late much has been spoken and written of a «discovery» made by a German *savant* of the name of Borman. This discovery is nothing more or less than a poem said to have been written by Bacon himself, in which he declares that he is the author of the dramas passing as Shakespeare's. This poem is a polyglot, intended for the instruction of after-generations at a time when dramatists should occupy a position of honour in the social world.

Naturally it is a moot point whether Bacon wrote the poem at all; and it may be proved that Borman is only a second Chatterton or Macpherson. But even if genuine, the poem proves nothing at all. A man who was capable of turning Queen's evidence to ruin his best friend, the noble Earl to whose kindly influence he owed his all, is capable of anything. I consider him capable even of the wiles of a Jacob; nay, I believe Bacon would have murdered his own father — for a reasonable reward. How can we reconcile the beautiful tribute paid to Lord Essex in the Prologue to act V. of «*Henry V.*»<sup>1</sup> with the subsequent heinous conduct of Bacon? Or how can we imagine Bacon, the courtier of the Queen who did all in his power to curry her favour, to have been connected with the production of «*Richard II.*»? How can we reconcile the fact that Shakespeare remained silent<sup>2</sup> when the whole chorus of poets were bitterly lamenting the death of «*glorious Queen Bess*»? Had Shakespeare been the mere pseudonym of Bacon, these facts would be quite inexplicable. Let Mr. Borman explain them-away, if he can.

The whole character of Bacon's writings is one of the strongest arguments against the theory. We cannot but admire his philosophical writings, cannot but give Bacon his due place in the history of philosophy: but as a poet the author of the «*Novum Organum*» is impossible! It is true that there is much of the poetical in many of Bacon's writings. «*The poetical faculty was powerful in Bacon's mind, but not, like his wit, so powerful as occasionally to usurp the place of his reason and to tyrannise over the whole man. No imagination was ever at once so strong and so thoroughly subjugated... much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world... Yet in his magnificent day-dreams there was nothing wild, nothing but what sober reason sanctioned. He knew that all the secrets feigned by the poets to have been written in the books of enchanters are*

<sup>1</sup> Were now the general of our gracious Empress,  
As in the good time he may from Ireland coming,  
Bringing rebellion broachèd on his sword,  
How many would the peaceful city quit  
To welcome him!

<sup>2</sup> Henry Chettle complained that «*the silver-tongued Melicert*», as he called Shakespeare, did not «*drop from his honied muse one sable tear*». *Mabie. W. Shakespeare Poet, Dramatist and Man*, p. 288.

worth less when compared with the mighty secrets which are really written in the book of nature... He knew that all the wonders wrought by all the talismans in fable were trifles when compared to the wonders which might reasonably be expected from the philosophy of fruit, and that if his words sank deep into the minds of men, they would produce effects such as superstition had never ascribed to the incantations of Merlin and Michael Scot».<sup>3</sup> To such an intellect the presence of the witches in «*Macbeth*» and of the ghost in «*Hamlet*», to say nothing of the incantations of Prospero, would have savoured too much of the supernatural to have been admissible. And the childlike primitiveness, so essential to the true poet, that return to the innocent dreams of fairyland which constitutes the chief charm of the «*Midsummer Night's Dream*» would have seemed too absurd to the enlightened mind of Francis Bacon. Then, again, what do the pro-Baconians say to the Sonnets? Those wonderful products of poetic genius, by which alone Shakespeare would have earned immortality, seem to have a history.

«Two loves I have of comfort and despair,  
Which like two spirits do suggest me still;  
The better angel is a man right fair,  
The worse spirit a woman colour'd ill».

Maybe the Sonnets have no actual history as their background: perhaps they have no more substantial basis than the fancy so common with the Elizabethan Sonneteers. Yet we would have it otherwise; and would fain think that the poet's «*man right fair*» was one of Shakespeare's noble patrons, perhaps the Earl of Southampton, the brilliant friend of the still more brilliant and unfortunate Earl of Essex. The author of the Sonnets, who was a poet of the highest order, can certainly lay claim to the authorship of the immortal dramas with far more justice than the brilliant reasoner who secured for the inductive method the place it has ever since held in the philosophy of the world.

<sup>3</sup> Macaulay, *Essay on Bacon* (Tanchnitz Edition vol. 187, pp. 139-40.).

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## TOPICAL NOTES

SEVERAL Ministerial changes are to be recorded notably Hegedüs Ferenc comes into the Fejérváry-Cabinet as Minister of Finance; Tost Gyula, as Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, and Pap Béla as War Minister.

It should also be mentioned that Baron Arthur Feilitzsch has been made a Privy Councillor. While Alexander Selley was appointed State Secretary of the Interior Ministry.

\*

The story of the Red Cross Movement, is one of the most fascinating history has provided. — One is grateful to Arnold de Lisle for having placed before the world in quite a neat form, the record of Jean Henri Dunant, who was really the founder of the «Red Cross Movement, and promoter of the Diplomatic Convention of Geneva».

It is a thrilling episode, with its alternate failure and success, and one that will repay the reader in search of human interest and human endeavour. Any readers of «Hungary» desirous of possessing a copy of this book will be sent one on applying to the author: *Netherton, Dudley England.*

\*

The news that in all probability the famous American W. J. Bryan will visit Hungary shortly, should fill Hungarians with joy. Bryan is a coming man, and his interest and sympathy is of the utmost importance. That he will receive a great welcome one does not doubt; but «Hungary» not desiring to be left behind welcomes Mr. Bryan to our land, and hope that his sojourn will be fraught with pleasant memories.

\*

The Hungarian Society in London which was recently formed is organising a trip to Hungary of distinguished British visitors by the «Vectis» the largest ship of the Peninsular and Orient Company arriving at Fiume where Baron Ernő Daniel the former Minister of Commerce is to welcome the party.

\*

Those who left Hungary to bask in the warm sunshine Italy usually so prodigally provides, have this year been sadly disappointed for a cold blight sent them back again to Budapest to find several hours brilliant sunshine awaiting them every morning. Hungary is not so bad as it is painted.

\*

### The Great Diamond.

*How it was brought over. A triumph for the G. P. O.* A pardonable amount of pride is felt by the authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand over the fact that to the British postal service was entrusted the duty of transporting from South Africa and delivering the amous Cullinan diamond, the largest precious stone ever found, and valued at upwards of a million sterling. It now appears that the stone was not handed over to Mr. Neumann at Waterloo, but was delivered in the ordinary way of packets coming by registered

post. As to its transmission it seems that unknown to anyone except the directors of the company in South Africa *an ordinary looking packet* was handed in at the Johannesburg Post-office shortly before the English mail, which arrived on Saturday, left the mining centre. It was addressed to «S. Neumann and Co., London, E. C.,» and the messenger acting on instructions, had it registered. It weighed a little over a pound, and as the charge is at the rate of 1d. a halfounce, and 2d. extra for registration the sum paid to the post-office was about 3s. As soon as it was stamped the packet was placed with the other registered parcels *deposited in the Mail-bag*, and sent off to Cape Town, where it was transferred to the steamer. Nothing further was heard of it until Saturday, when a telegram from Mr. Neumann announced its safe arrival. The packet contained the great diamond, but no further precautions were taken for its safe transit. The postal authorities were, in fact, quite unaware that they had been entrusted with such a valuable consignment, and no greater care was bestowed upon it than upon any other packet. As the Post Office would not on any account have accepted the risk. *the question of insurance* was not mentioned to the authorities. The diamond, nevertheless, was insured apart from the postal authorities for £500,000. The Comptroller at St. Martin's-le-Grand confessed that he was quite as much in the dark as anyone, but he was glad that the stone had been safely delivered. «It goes without saying,» he remarked to a Press representative, «that we have never had such a valuable single diamond to carry, because it is the biggest that has ever been discovered. But we frequently get a quantity of small precious stones in a parcel which might be nearly as valuable as the big diamond.» Asked what *precautions* were taken with registered packets en route, the Comptroller said the mail-bags containing them were dealt with in precisely the same manner as the other bags. It was only when they were opened in this country that any differentiation took place. It is desired to keep the present whereabouts of the diamond a secret. No decision has yet been come to as to whether the stone will be exhibited or not. «We are waiting,» said Mr. Neumann, «the instructions of the directors before doing anything in the matter. The ultimate destination of the Cullinan is likewise undecided. It is obvious, however, that if it is to be placed upon the market for disposal in the ordinary course, it will be necessary to cut it into a number of smaller stones.»

\*

### England's wine.

Last year there was a failure of the apple harvest in all parts of England. At present, though the fruit is rather small, the prospects of a heavy crop are excellent. The national stock of cider will be replenished. Cider has become so scarce and dear that it is difficult to obtain it at a reasonable price. Yet in spite of the rise in cost the best «apple wine» was never more popular than at present, and cider shops are being established in many parts of London.

## 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. March, 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, March, 1906.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



### Important notice for Tourists.

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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.

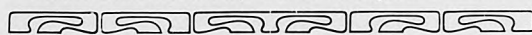
Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

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.*

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



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

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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 «Tuniszi koldusasszony» című művészi felvételéről készült műmelléklet valamint számos jeles, hazai és külföldi művészamatőr képe adja meg e füzetnek is gazdag és változatos tartalmát. A nyomdai kivitel 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.

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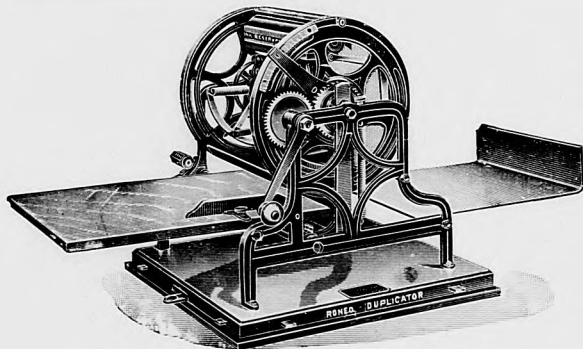
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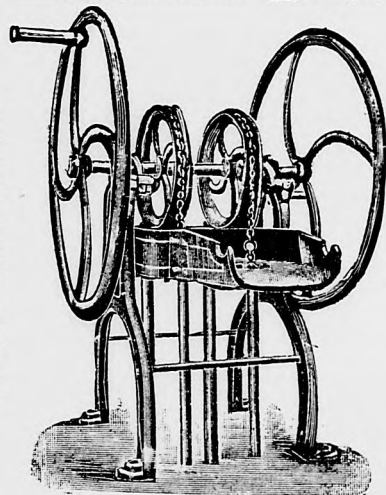


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