

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

THE CARPATHIANS start from the gates of the Danube at Dévény where they face the extreme branch of the Alps on the other side of the river and then in an immense curve sweep round one half of the country, running first in a north-easterly, then in an easterly, and then again in a south-easterly direction, until they reach the south-eastern corner of the county of Háromszék, when they make a sudden detour in a south-westerly direction, which is continued until they reach the so called Iron Gates on the Lower Danube.

Of this mighty range of mountains the three principal sections are the north-western, the north-eastern, and south-eastern highlands.

I. The north-western highlands form that large hilly district which stretches northward from the bed of the Danube and eastward as far as the line of the Ondava and the Bodrog. This is what is called in ordinary speech Upper Hungary. Here we find the largest and loftiest mountain masses of the Carpathians, where innumerable brooks and several large rivers take their rise.

The hills here, for the most part form indi-



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS LOUIS KÁROLYI.

vidual blocks, yet there are still sufficiently developed ranges running regularly through spaces between two rivers partly towards the south-west, and partly towards the south-east. According to the valleys of these rivers the following principal mountain groups may be here marked off from one another: the north-western boundary range running along the right bank of the Vág, which beginning on the banks of the Danube at a moderate elevation, as it proceeds grows gradually higher and higher finally breaking off at the transverse valley of the Miava. These mountains are the Little Carpathians which are improperly called the border range, as it is the river Morva, a good way further out, that forms the real frontier as far as Szokolca, enclosing a considerable space of flat ground in front of the Little Carpathians. The section of mountains beyond the Miava, the Javor-hegy (Javorina) is considerably higher. Its main ridge really marks out the border. Among its important elevations the highest is the wooded mountain mass known as the Beszkid which at

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its north-eastern end sinks into the Jablunka pass, a pass easily traversed. Beyond this point the border range suddenly rises where the Babia Gura 1720 meters high overhangs the river Árva.

(To be continued.)



The Hungarian Language.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

IN THE following series of articles I shall make no attempt to solve grammatical problems or to write a systematic grammar. I shall merely try to

mögül (3), *előtt* (1), *elé* (2), *elől* (3), which describe the three various conditions of *behind* and *before* respectively. The list could be indefinitely extended — *fölött* (1), *föle* (2), *fölül* or *felül* (3) [= above] etc. —, but I think these two instances prove the point. The condition of rest and of motion is expressed in the nature of the suffix of the postposition, conditions which, in English, are left to the context to decide. The same simplicity is found in the case of the postpositional suffixes: e. g. *-ban*, *-ben* (to be used according to the vowel group occurring in the substantive) = *in*, *-ba*, *-be*, = *into*, and *-ból*, *-ből* = *from* (inside) etc. A slight knowledge of vowel assimilation is really the only indispensable acquire-



FENYŐHÁZA (SOUTH).

give hints that, while proving the truth of the statements I have already ventured to make concerning the simplicity, directness and systematic character of the Hungarian language, may prove useful to those who have the desire and ambition to be initiated into the secrets of Petőfi's mother-tongue.

I consider nothing in the world so simple as the Hungarian postpositions (corresponding, of course, to our prepositions) and postpositional suffixes. There are three kinds; 1. those denoting rest *at* or *in*; 2. those denoting motion *to*; 3. those implying motion *from*. To take a few of the postpositions first: let us see how the various conditions of *behind* and *before* are expressed. For the first two classes we have one word, *behind* and *before* respectively; but, to express the third class we are obliged to use a periphrastic expression, *from behind* and *from before* respectively. The beauty of simplicity cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the Hungarian postpositions *mögött* (1), *mögé* (2),

ment to a thorough grasping of the Hungarian system of postpositional suffixes. Let us illustrate the subject with a few examples: — *A ház(am) mögött van* = *it (he : she) is behind (my) house*. *A ház(ad) mögé ment* = *it (he : she) has gone behind (your = thy) house*. *A ház(a) mögül jött* = *it (he : she) has come (came) from behind (his : her : your) house*. Prepositional, or, to be more precise, postpositional suffixes are added *after* the possessive pronominal suffix,* as will be seen from the following examples: *A ház(unk)ban láttam* = *I saw it (him : her) in (our) house*. *A ház(atok)ba ment* = *he went into (your : 2. pers. plur.) house*. *A ház(uk)ból jött* = *it (he : she) came out of (their) house*.

I believe this simplicity would be hard to equal: and I feel sure that anyone who has grasped the leading principles of the use of these suffixes will

* V. infra.; the subject of these suffixes is treated in a later article.

not find it difficult to separate the same from the other parts of the words. In the case of an agglutinative language this analysing of the words into their component parts is, at first, one of the chief difficulties: for no dictionary can possibly contain all the feasible combinations. It must be left to the reader or student to discover the roots and radical words for himself.

(To be continued.)

Brachfeld F. Ő cs. és ap. kir. Felsője kamarai szállítója, cs. és kir. udv. szállító. A «Jockey Club»-hoz. Budapest, V. ker., Dorottya-utca 7. szám. Különlegességek férfifehérműekben és minden divatcikkekben. First class English hosiery.

To understand Hungary is to understand not merely its ethnological groups, its chameleon-like political parties, or its charming history of long ago; it also means, or involves, acquaintance with its economic factors, for these as often control the state as they are controlled by it. Therefore this official report is of the utmost «importance to those who are something more than mere coffee-house politicians». In Hungary agricultural interest is intensified by reason of the infinite variety of agricultural production. A visit to any of the large farms simply bewilders one. Climatic variety, and in some instances climatic moderation enhances the position of the soil-cultivator. There is also the variety of size — in the



FENYŐHÁZA (SOUTHWEST).

Agricultural Hungary.

Successful State Interference.

By W. B. FORSTER BOVILL.

MOST of the race are agriculturalists consciously or unconsciously. In spite of our assumed superiority we have to bow to Mother Earth as the great producer. Man has a tendency, a spitefully wicked tendency, of overestimating his individual qualities. It is always «see what I have done», and the larger forces are thus lost sight of in the small. Yet there are occasions when it is most fitting that attention should be drawn to the aims and achievements of man. One of the most valuable of the modern books on Hungary is the story of Dr. Ignatius Darányi's agricultural administration in Hungary during the years 1896—1903. A report translated into the most readable English by the late Minister of Agriculture Mr. Andrew György.

farms — and finally the variety of farmers. But the report itself is not personal — and it only deals with «the part played by the State». There are those of the order infirm who pronounce strongly against all forms of State interference; it is true that such must be justified, and in Hungary the State has justified its interference with agriculture by the exceedingly broad lines of its educational policy. In Hungary, it is not merely technical education, special instruction for agriculturists, Farmers' Institutes, agricultural museums, model farms, or even experimental and research stations that account for Hungarian superiority; it is also «effectively promoted by the natural channels furnished by the introduction of the co-operative movement into agricultural life». In a passage pregnant with foresight Mr. György defines his conception of State interference:

«State interference in agricultural policy is justified in leading and educating, and, of course, in a transitory character, still more so, when the State is a

large landowner itself; but it must be restricted, discriminatedly used, and only temporarily, as an exception to the rule of self help and of mutual help; helping the agriculturalists to help themselves».

From this point the volume simply reeks with interesting data. You learn that «four-fifths of the soil produce maize and grapes», that the rainfall is variable, a remark not without its application to other countries, and also that the «Magyar of the plain is a good worker», but lacking in commercial instincts. But whatever part of the book is examined it is impossible to avoid the signs of Hungarian agricultural progress. At the time of writing there were some 30,792,868 hectares of land under cultivation, thus leaving an uncultivated area of 1,540,352 hectares.

More than half the «land under crop is sown by cereals». One of the Industries exhibiting considerable vitality is the milling industry, and combined with its activity is the increase of wheat production, wheat in fact is usurping the acreage once devoted to rye. Next to wheat, in production stands maize. Maize-culture has its own peculiar interest, for the crop is a fairly reliable one and even farmers enjoy reliability; but the maize crop also provides employment for many women and children. One may find on most of the allotments a plentiful supply of maize, thus the poor labourer secures food for his pigs during the winter.

With increased attention devoted to stock-breeding there has naturally ensued a greater demand for roots, whilst the cultivation of potatoes and sugar-beet steadily increases. One of the industries, however, with a great future before it is tobacco production. In all departments of outdoor employment one detects progress, and though politicians are inactive and Parliament is silent; the real and fundamental source of Hungarian stability and possibility wanes not.

Allied to all such development, aiding and encouraging new enterprise, is the State. Sometimes it is planting a million fruit trees, sometimes establishing kilns, wine-presses, and distilleries; at others promoting the larger system of forestry. The State owns 1½ million hectares of forests in Hungary, and the timber trade is in quite a flourishing condition.

Regarding the breeding of Farm stock, here again the State takes the lead. Horses to suit the various districts are being bred successfully, but one is sorry to notice a serious decline in sheep-breeding, and pig-breeding seems well on its way towards the position it occupied prior to the epidemic of 1895.

In order to show the extent of poultry-farming in Hungary, the export of poultry and eggs in 1901 amounted to 72 million crowns. The State also has a hand in bee-keeping and pisciculture, deriving no little financial benefit from its interest. But one of its youngest hobbies is sericulture. Here the State only manages, it does not produce, that at present being the province of individual enterprise. From this new form — that is as applied to the

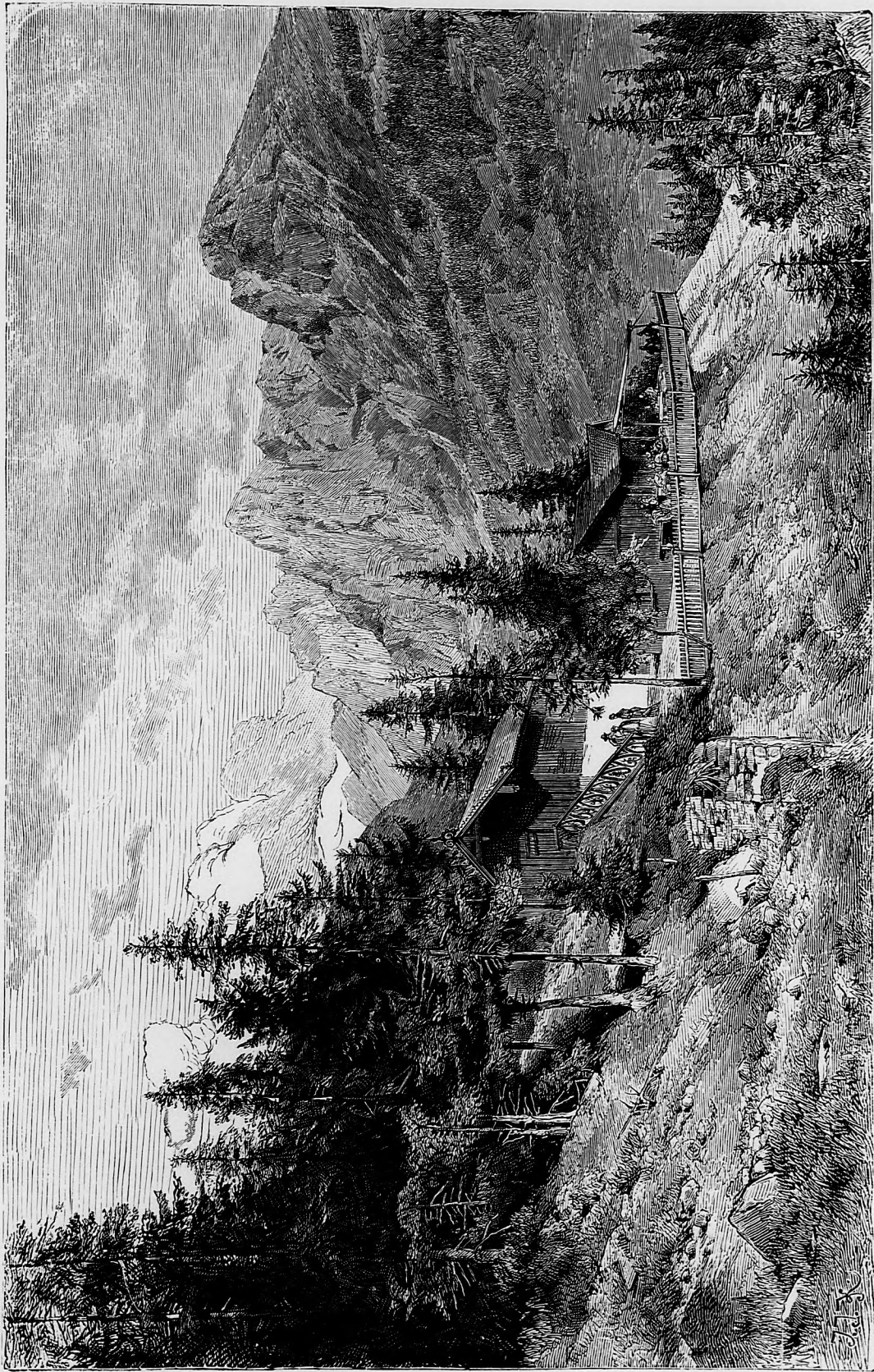
conditions of Governmental enterprise — of State interference, 100,000 families in 2,500 communities are kept occupied with the cultivation of silk-worms, a fact of immense value to industrial Hungary. During the year the separate phases of the mansided interests of the State in Hungary will be dealt with, but for the purposes of review more must not be given now, that would be encroaching upon the domain of the writer. Let it be noted however that amid all my experience as a reviewer, whether of official documents, or documents delicately woven into book form, it has never been my privilege to read one so lucid, so exhaustive, and so agriculturally and historically, and I will also say politically valuable as «The State and Hungary» (Macmillan) Dr. Darányi and Mr. Andrew György. Some of the chapters are of supreme importance to students of political psychology; and it appears an absolute impossibility for any English agriculturalist or politician to attempt to do without a copy of this book. The whole story of State experimentation, a story of undreamt of success, of unqualified triumph in its larger forms, presents many phases of deep interest to those whose aim in England is to emulate the deeds of those countries more favourably situated it may be, but who suffer in a form unknown to the residents of the British Isles. If «Blue Books», «White Books», «Yellow Books» and Government papers were all written in the same style a better informed nation would be the result; for there is nothing tedious, nothing wearisome, nothing statistically appalling in the whole compilation of fact and figure; and one unhesitatingly recommends its perusal to all those who aim at obtaining some fair and adequate conception of a country about which so many erroneous ideas and diverse conceptions are furnished daily.



Anglo-Hungarian Football.

HUNGARIANS must not judge English football by the standard achieved by the «New Pilgrims». It was a most disappointing team, a team with several brilliant individualists, but no combination. After the first match Mr. Iszer — who has done more for football in Hungary than any other man — wore a pained expression, and he confided his sorrow to me. Yet despite the fact that it was scarcely the class of team anticipated there were moments when the English play was really fine.

The first and the last matches were failures. Thinking in the first game that they had a soft thing on against the Ferencz-város, only a passable team was placed in the field, Black the Plymouth Argyle back seeking rest in goal. However considering that they all suffered from the long journey a draw of 3 goals all was not surprising. Springthorpe the left inside put in some excellent work and with McKenna scored the goals. The best work howe-



THE ROZA SHELTER NEAR FÜRED, HIGH-TÁTRA.

ver was accomplished by Healy and Luffman the wing halves, both of these players giving a grand display. On Easter Sunday before a huge crowd the «New Pilgrims» turned out against the «Testgyakorlók».

Several changes were made in the team and the prospect of a good game seemed possible. One of the many Vanns went into goal, and Black was partnered by Denton, and they proved a very formidable pair. Stapley came in as centre-forward, and proved to be one of the best men of the team, scoring the two goals by which his side won. In this game the forwards showed glimpses of real power and the left wing.

Springthorpe and a Vann provided Stapley with his opportunities. McKenna on the other wing dazzled the spectators with his lightning runs, but he invariably centred too late. Healy and Luffman again wrought wonders on the half-back line. Károly the miracle worker of the Hungarian team was simply bottled up.

The Easter Monday match was considered the best and most important. The Budapesti Torna are a long way the best team in Hungary, and I would almost add on this side of the channel; and after watching the two previous matches I expected them to win.

They started with a rush, and it was quite 30 minutes before the Englishmen obtained the measure of their formidable rivals. To half-time it was really a good game, but in the second half «The

New Pilgrims» perceptibly tired and only just won by 2 goals to 1.

A long tiresome journey and 3 hard games told its tale. Iszó in goal for the Torna-Club brought off some marvellous saves, and Horváth when he is not foul is a good player, inclined to dribble back too much, losing time, and allowing the defence to get up again. Both Hungarian backs were good. It was extremely difficult for an Englishman to understand the referee's decisions, and he seemed like *most Hungarian referees* to be afraid of the crowd.

Of the fourth and last game against the Postal and Telegraph-Club, the less said the better. The refereeing was simply atrocious and vicious.

Fouls on both sides were frequent, and Postal players added to their reputation for roughness.

Three of the Englishmen were badly kicked, Black, Vann and Denton, whilst Pethick was ordered off for fairly charging the man who had so badly hacked Denton. It was a wretched display.

Looking over the games, the game with the Torna-Club was a long way the best, and much praise is due to Mr. Iszer for watching its development so well.

All the Hungarian goalkeepers were exceptionally good and quite up to English form. The other players do not lack stamina but science, and this is sure to come when better teams visit Budapest.

The next time the «New Pilgrims» tour it would be advisable to take a goalkeeper with them. B.



THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO TARPATAKS, HIGH-TÁTRA.

At the Critics Table.

CRITICISM is as much a practice as an art; though we confess in some it amounts to a habit. We criticise everybody and everything, and even in

if it is worth anything it should be suggestive. In line with this idea perhaps what follows may not sound harsh or out of tune.

In many directions I have heard a whispered desire for closer connection with England, have caught



THE TÁTRAFÜRED WATERFALL, HIGH-TÁTRA.

those awful silences that befall the most buoyant natures, silences so searching and so awakening, we criticise ourselves.

Herein lies the value of criticism — its application to oneself, one's work, or one's country and friends. The true humorist is able to laugh at himself; so is it with the critic.

Criticism is however not merely destructive, for

faint echoes of a demand for an *entente* with England. All these are most laudable and not impossible. Hungary some day will probably need an ally, diplomatic practice proves that such is not achieved in a day, or without considerable and disappointing labour.

To accomplish this, or to start the idea, an Anglo-Hungarian Society in Hungary has been sugges-

ver was accomplished by Healy and Luffman the wing halves, both of these players giving a grand display. On Easter Sunday before a huge crowd the «New Pilgrims» turned out against the «Testgyakorlók».

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THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO TARPATAKS, HIGH-TÁTRA.

ted. At first sight it appears an excellent suggestion and one o'erflowing with possibilities, but on closer examination certain difficulties — not it is true insurmountable — are presented.

The object of such a Society would be to foster by all legitimate and honest means the sympathy England is beginning to feel for the land of the Magyars. There would be Lectures, debates, tea-parties, social intercourse, excursions; but nothing in the nature of a club. Patriotism and knowledge, the former because of the latter.

If it is likely to develop individualism then it will fail, for no self glorification Society ever existed long. This will be its first danger. A second difficulty is the absence of strenuous intellectual development amongst the English residents; coupled with, save a few brilliant examples, an absence of abiding social status. To expect the Hungarians to contribute everything that is valuable, and the English to simply «lend their presence» does not spell success.

There must be reciprocity. For instance, the language spoken at the Society gatherings should be English and Hungarian, and any member using German as a vehicle of communication ought to be soundly punished. To expect the Hungarian to learn English, and to make no attempt to speak Hungarian is base ingratitude. We must not be afraid that we are giving away conversation lessons, for such a spirit of contemptible meanness is but a revelation of personality. Without sacrifice no good is ever really accomplished.

These are but a few of the difficulties that present themselves to my mind just now, but they must not be disregarded. Personally I am most anxious that the idea of a genuine *entente* should emanate from Hungary and not Austria, and I shall certainly strive might and main to accomplish it. German ascendancy must be checked and this may prove one of the most effective means.

Besides its social object, the Anglo-Hungarian Society that is to be formed would have a far reaching aim to promote and maintain the sympathy and welfare between Great Britain and Hungary.

We should be immensely pleased to receive opinions on the question of an *entente* with suggestions from Hungarians as to the best means to secure such.

VILMOS.



London Notes

London, April 19, 1906.

KING EDWARD and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Athens. The city is en gala and his Majesty especially delighted the Athenians by telling them how much he loved their fatherland. Yesterday the King received all the members of the British Legation as well as British residents. The Olympic games

are attracting many visitors to Greece and several representatives of British sport are already on their way to take part in the contests.

*

King Alphonso arrived in the Solent on Tuesday on board his yacht and spends his time walking and motoring on the beautiful Isle of Wight in the company of his bride-elect and her mother. The greater part of the Princess's trousseau is being made in England although the wedding gown and



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF TÁTRAFÜRED, HIGH-TÁTRA.

several others, presents of the King, are to be the handiwork of Spanish women.

*

Well-wishers in England congratulate Hungary most heartily on the peaceful settlement of her internal affairs. The compromise arrived at is one worthy a noble people and a wise King. The choice of men for the new Cabinet speaks well for the future of Hungary. Like our own it is composed of men of sterling character, of good sound common-sense principles and thoroughly conscientious in all their efforts for the betterment of the people they represent. Like ours too, the position of the Hungarian parliament is not an enviable one. There is much to undo, and its members like our own may make mistakes, but their intentions are of the best, and cannot fail to result in good. Hungary

had need be, and she is proud of the grand array of champions of right she has placed at the head of affairs, men who have stood loyally by her against all odds.

«Doth the Lord pervert justice?» wrote Francis Kossuth lately in a letter to sympathizers in London, and ere the question could be answered the joyful news of Hungary's triumph rang out through the world. At the London office of «Hungary» the Hungarian colors were flying gaily as soon as the news reached the metropolis. *Sheena Macdonald.*

houses the excellent all round acting being a prominent feature. In the Autumn «One never can tell» is to be staged: this being the third of Shaw's comedies to be produced here; «Candida» having been presented to Budapest Theatre-goers some three years ago.

*

English Authors are greatly in vogue just now. At the Nemzeti Theatre I. Zangwill's «Merely Mary-Ann» sees its first appearance this week.

National ...
... Cheatre
(Nemzeti ...
... Színház)

*

Apropos of «János Vitéz» we hear it will probably be produced in London next autumn; if this report be indeed true, London audiences may be congratulated on having a treat in store.

*

The Royal Opera had a most attractive star last week, to wit Slezak from the Vienna Opera. His voice is of a pleasing quality, although not very robust. His singing in the «Huguenots» lacked force, however the duett in the last act was excellently given, honours being divided with the Royal Opera's well known soprano the Countess Vasquez. During the week Slezak also appeared in «Tannhäuser», and in Mozart's Requiem: the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Kerner being especially good in the latter.

Opera House
(Operaház.)

*

Covent Garden sent us over Madame Kirkby-Lunn; the Royal Hungarian Opera will reciprocate the compliment by allowing its most excellent Baritone Mr. Michael Takáts to go there this May. I sincerely trust he may have as great a success in London as Madame Lunn had here. Better luck one couldn't wish him!

*

One of the most interesting concerts of this year, especially for Hungarian society was that given by an officer of Hussars, Captain Lorand Frater. It surely belongs to the list of rarities when a military man turns concert-singer, but Captain Frater is an exceptionally gifted musician, and besides possessing an excellent baritone voice, is a more than capable violinist. For years he has been known and appreciated in private circles, both military and civil, and on April 6th all society turned up at the «Royal» to do honour to the gallant Captain's first professional appearance. Captain Frater makes a speciality of Hungarian songs and Gipsy melodies for which his fiery temperament is eminently suited. His second equally successful concert took place on the 21st. Miss Stefi Geyer, the world known Hungarian violinist has just signed a contract for an American tour. Only last month she returned to her native town for a recital after a long series of successful concerts in France and Switzerland

Concerts.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Stage and Music.

King's Theatre (Király Színház) MORE THAN 300 performances and still running, as they used to say about «Charley's Aunt» such is the happy state of affairs at the Király Színház (King's Theatre), where «János Vitéz», an operette founded on Petőfi's famous poem of that name, still continues to draw crowded audiences. All English and American people visiting Budapest, should take the opportunity of seeing this charming comic opera, dealing as it does with an entirely Hungarian subject, and acted and sung as only it can be where everything and everybody subject, Authors, Music, Actors and Theatre are genuine Magyar.

*

Gaiety Theatre (Vigszínház) At the Vigszínház, Bernhard Shaw's «Devil's Disciple» has likewise been attracting crammed

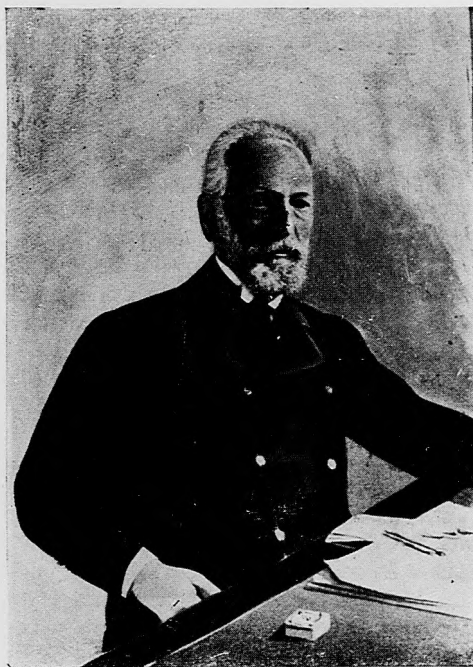
TOPICAL NOTES

HIS MAJESTY the King will come to Budapest after the elections are over in the second week of May. During His Majesty's stay in town receptions and a Court Ball will be held at the Royal Palace.

*

Count Alexander Károlyi.

With regret we announce the death of Count Alexander Károlyi which took place on April 24 at Mentone where he was laid up for some time. The late Count was born on November 10th 1831 and



at 18 years of age joined the Hungarian army of Independence. The deceased nobleman was very highly esteemed in all circles of society and was well-known as an ardent agriculturist, his writings and discussions on all subjects connected with land cultivation being of the highest authority throughout Europe. His loss is mourned by a large circle of noble relatives, friends and admirers. R. I. P.

*

Their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta returned to their Buda residence from Africa last week.

*

We learn that the Chelsea Football team is to pay us a visit in the third week of May. We are eagerly looking forward to the forthcoming games with our boys.

*

The III-rd. Annual International Automobile Exhibition held at the Iparcsarnok (Industrial Hall), Town-Park closed its doors on April 17. In the variety

and number of cars some of which were of excellent workmanship and up to date style shown, it appears the general interest taken usually was not very keen this year, nor was there any desire of purchase. The arrangement of the exhibits taken both collectively and individually and the decorative effects were a credit to the management. But the present exhibition has not reached the standard of any previous automobile show held in Budapest.

*

Easter has come and gone and Budapest gay city that it is came out and revelled in the effusive sunshine. New gowns gave birth to new mental colour schemes, and the Corso seemed but a huge human palette, with the easy-chaired idlers as painters.

One also felt the subtle sense of Spring —

... the peaceful poignancy.
The joy contrite,
Sadder than sorrow, sweeter than delight,
That burthens now the breath of everything.

How beautiful everything is looking here; the Danube with its myriad ferry boats; the green clad slopes of the St. Gellért-hegy, and the ever disclosing beauties of the Városliget. Add to these the natural gaiety of the Hungarians, a gaiety which has become an atmosphere; and you have the ideal holiday centre for spring and autumn.

*

The Camera.

A few words on lenses will, I am sure, be useful to many contemplating an investment in a camera, or even exchanging their present apparatus for one more up to date. Some photographers are continually changing, not even giving sufficient time to become thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of the different improvements.

The single lens is chiefly supplied with cheap hand cameras. For landscape work a good single lens will surpass the cheaper form of rectilinear, but it is not to be recommended for all-round work; buildings, if photographed too close, become distorted and fall towards the centre of the plate, causing what is commonly called «drunken architecture».

The rapid rectilinear is the best for general use and certainly the most popular. It is free from distortion and therefore equally good for architecture, portraiture, or landscape work. Aplanats, biplanats, rapid symmetricals and eurosopes all come under this type of lens.

A portrait lens works at a large aperture and with great rapidity (which is very necessary for studio work). As a rule it is only used for portraiture and projection purposes. A rapid rectilinear used at full aperture makes an excellent portrait lens.

The anastigmat is the most useful lens, and anyone who can afford the extra expense may be sure, if purchasing of a known maker, that good value

is being obtained for money. It is corrected for both chromatic and spherical aberration, and free from astigmatism, so that there is complete freedom from distortion. The back lens may also be used for landscape work; it is the best for all-round purposes.

Lenses differ, as each maker has his own views on the matter, but they all endeavour to produce the best, so that there is scarcely any appreciable difference in the result.

There is plenty of scope in photography for one with original ideas.

Views are now taken by every photographer and few attempt anything out of the common. For genre pictures one naturally depends on the models, who often spoil the picture by not feeling at home and therefore posing somewhat stiffly. It is an accomplishment to be able to pose properly and to dispel the idea that there is a camera in the vicinity.

So called «moonlight» scenes may be produced at the sea-side by giving a very short exposure when the sun is bursting through the clouds. The developing must be carefully considered, as great contrast is required and the shadows should be kept clear of detail. A lantern slide made from such a negative with a piece of blue glass for the cover makes an effective picture.

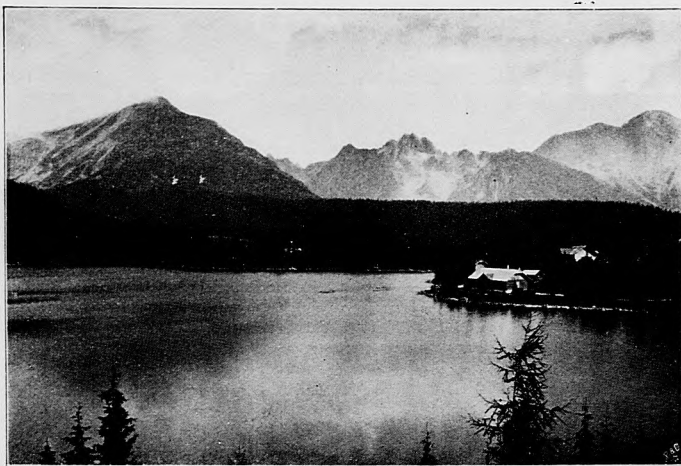


The High-Tátra in the Carpathian Mountains.

OF ALL the numerous Spas, watering places and mineral baths in different parts of Hungary nothing surpasses the natural beauties of the High-Tátra as a health resort. The majestic splendors of the high mountain scenery, its charming lakes, its romantic valleys and waterfalls, its vegetation and pine forests with its superbness of climate hardly meets its equal.

This Hungarian Highlands so lavishly gifted by nature with all that is beautiful is known to comparatively few English and American people, but once seen it can never be forgotten...

Every summer, thousands of people from all parts of the Continent ascend from the dusty and smoky atmosphere of the lowland towns to the pure, invigorating air of the high mountains. In our Tátra alpine peace and purity, they find release from the pressure of their daily duties



LAKE CSORBA, HIGH-TÁTRA.

and experience a blessed restoration of their exhausted or excited nerves. The visitor can possess his soul in perfect quietness. Such is the High-Tátra district in summer, whilst in winter a more pompous scene is scarcely to be conceived than the snow-clad dazzling glory of the Carpathian mountains and pine forests.

The Hotels at Tátra-Lomnicz, Tátrafüred, Lake Csorba and Fenyőháza are furnished with up to date style and afford every luxury, convenience and comfort at comparatively speaking moderate charges.

Further particulars may be had of the «Strangers Inquiry» Office Vigadó-tér 1, Budapest.

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Those desirous of purchasing *excellent quality* of *Note Paper* should pay a visit to Béla Szénásy's Stationary *Ferencziék-tere 9, Budapest.*



THE VALLEY OF TARPATAK AND LOMNICZ-PEAK, HIGH-TÁTRA.

The Past and the Future.

THE HUNGARIAN nation is rejoicing in consequence of the success arrived at through peace having been restored between the nation and its wise King. The unfortunate crisis just ended which lead the country into so many complications has brought Hungary one good result viz: the country has attained a position unparalleled in the history of the magyar nation. Before the result who would have dreamed that the opposition co-operating with the coalition would have ever come into power?

A visit to the great Ice Cave of Dobsina in Hungary.

By HENRY HARVEY.

WHEREVER you wander among those lovely Carpathian mountains that fringe with such alluring outline the vast plains of Hungary, you encounter objects of rare and surpassing beauty, and are even sometimes ushered into the jewelled crypt of some mystic temple of the under-world.

From the dizzy crags and pine-clad slopes whose furthest reaches are still to-day the unchallenged home of the bear, the wild boar and the wolf, your eye travels over a great undulating plain, where the



LAKE POPRÁD, HIGH-TÁTRA.

The Government is composed of brilliant men gifted with feelings of genuine patriotism who now make it their aim to purify the atmosphere throughout the country thereby laying the foundation for a thoroughly sound national system for the future good of Hungary.

At the present moment the greatest care and attention is absorbed by the people in the pending election throughout the whole country which took place a few days ago.

The Houses of Parliament will commence their new session on May 19th next, under the happiest auguries for the future of the country.

Excellent Tokaj wine is sold in cask and bottles direct by grower Application to be made: «Torday» at this office.

rich harvested fields, viewed in the setting sun of an early autumn day, look like so many strands of gold and russet and green woven into the fabric of a magic fairy carpet.

In the High-Tátra region of the Northern Carpathians some 3,500 ft. above the level of the sea, hidden amidst forests and green pasture-lands may be found the far-famed Ice Cave of Dobsina, which for exquisite beauty, size and startling contrasts, as few rivals in the world, in Europe, none.

We started early on a lovely August morning from the little station of Tatra Lomnicz. Some Hungarian friends accompanied us. The station still bore evidence of the pretty decorations with which our warm-hearted hosts had welcomed us a few days previously.

There was quite a busy little crowd of passen-

gers, mostly natives, waiting for the departure of the train.

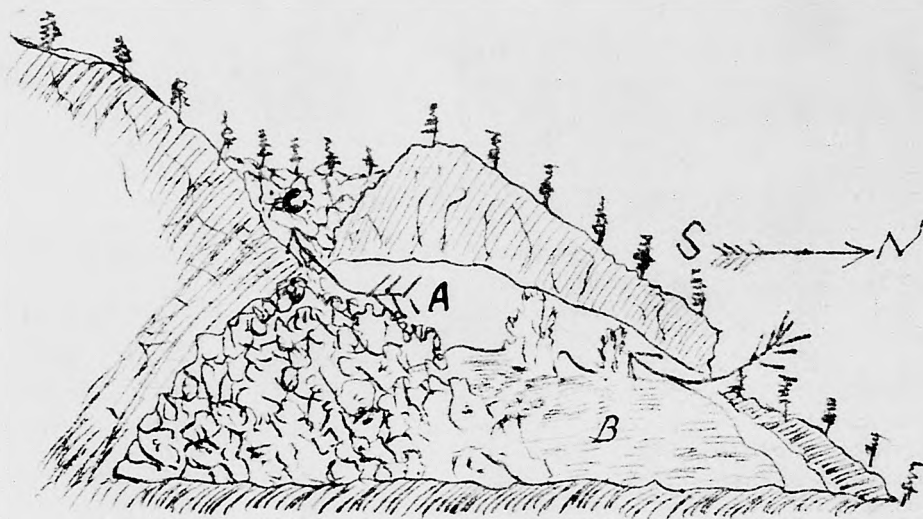
A Pole in quaint and motley array was offering for sale pieces of curious Polish embroidery or other needlework. His prices were high as became the occasion. A Hungarian gendarme stood out a picturesque object in the foreground. In costume he closely resembled an Italian Bersagliere. He was a handsome wellset up fellow, and he knew it! He took special pains to secure for himself a good position in the group which one of our friends Dr. Nagy, was about to photograph.

We started pretty punctually. The railway carriages were excellent for a small branch railway. The guard as is usual in Hungary, was a very gentlemanly fellow. He wore kid gloves and top boots, entered

with the genuine Hungarian nomad Gipsy, truly the least attractive feature of the Hungarian social life. The Gipsy children swarmed along the roadside, wild, half-naked, unkempt, unwashed, with keen, flashing eyes, eager, snatching hands, voices now shrill, now whining and plaintive.

With their wild gestures, their jet black hair, dark brown skins, and half-naked bodies they called up to our mind visions of Darwin's Terra del Fuegians, so graphically described in the «Voyage of the Beagle».

The Gipsy question is in Hungary a by no means negligible one. There are, it is stated, about 350,000 Gipsies in the country; only some 20,000 however are of the wild, wandering class. These latter have a bad reputation for stealing and preying on the



DOBSINA ICE CAVERN. CIRCULATION OF AIR THROUGH THE ICE CAVERN DURING THE WINTER A CAVERN. B ICE MASS. C FORMER OPENING BLOCKED BY LANDSLIP.

the carriage with a smile and a bow. His attitude and demeanour towards the passengers were a delightful contrast to the over-bearing «drill corporal», bullying manners of his North German confrères.

We alighted at Poprádfelka, a bustling little station on the Kassa—Oderberg line. There was no time to lose as a delightful four hours' drive still lay between us and Dobsina, our destination. Carriages were in waiting decked in our honor with evergreens and small flags.

The little town of Poprádfelka was soon left behind. We sped along, past fields of ripe maize, buck-wheat, beet-root and already harvested wheat, through little quaint villages with white, neatly thatched cottages, the roofs frequently guiltless of chimney stack, the gables almost invariably turned towards the road. As we passed the villagers looked up from their work — women and men were working together in the fields — they saluted us, sometimes they cheered.

Then we came, for the first time, in close contact

population they move amongst. All efforts to teach or civilize them seem so far to have failed. They are wonderfully hardy. They shelter in hovels indescribably wretched, partly underground. In the depths of winter — and the winters are very severe in Hungary — Gipsy children, will slide and play stark naked on the ice. It is a common custom to plunge an eight-day old child into the ice-cold water of a pond or river.

The Gipsies who have settled down are the musicians of the country. Their music, now wild and weird, anon beautiful and soul-stirring, or fraught with pathetic memories, at another moment suddenly vibrates with strong, stirring, martial strains, like an irresistible call to arms or action. (To be continued.)

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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.

M. R. SHARP.

*

Reformed Church.

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, April, 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., Csepregy-u. 4. 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».

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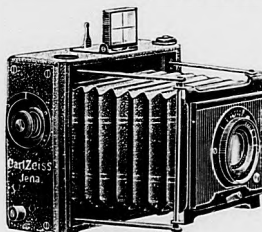
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SCHERER SÁNDOR Budapest, VI., Ó-utca 6.

A Budapesti Közúti Vaspálya-Társaság igazgatósága folyó hó 8-ikán tartott ülésében elhatározta, hogy a folyó évi rendes közgyűlésen javaslatba fogja hozni, miszerint a tárczában levő részvények,ből 21.416 darab elővételi jog alapján a részvényeseknek rendelkezésére bocsáttassék, darabonként 510 korona elővételi ár mellett. Eszerint 5 részvény, vagy élvezeti jegy után 1 új részvény átvételére nyílik a jog. Ezen új részvények 1907 január 1-től osztalékra jogosítanak, a befizetés után pedig 5 százalékos kamat fog megtéríttetni.

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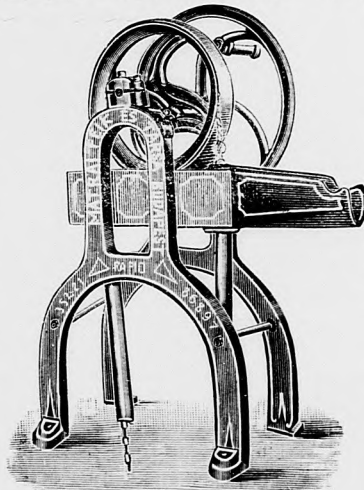


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