

HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday May 15, 1906.

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Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

TO THE east of this border range, for the most part composed of sandstone, in the space between the rivers Vág and Nyitra we find the mountain of Kis-Fátra, which commences with low hills in the neighbourhood of Érsek-Ujvár and proceeds in a north-easterly direction and at its northern end attains a considerable height in the Magura; amongst its valleys the most beautiful is the valley of the Vág which is adorned with numerous picturesque ruins. In a space between the Nyitra and the Garam is the mountain mass of the Fátra. This too begins at a moderate elevation near the Danube; and as it goes on the chains of hills grow into mountains and send out offshoots in different directions forming a delightful panorama of hills and valleys. In the southern half of this group are to be specially noticed the trachyte hills of Ujbánya, Selmech and Kőrmöczbánya where gold and silver have been extracted.

To the north of this group of mountains and again on the frontier of the country rises the lofty range of the Magas-Tátra (High-Tátra) or Middle Carpathians in the midst of the rivers



COUNT LOUIS KÁROLYI.

Photo by Strelisky.

the snow remains even in summer. The valleys and slopes of the Magas-Tátra are encumbered with masses of rock. In the south-western and northern hollows of its principal ridge more than a hundred small mountain pools are to be found, these are the fairy-like Tenger-szemek (eyes of the sea) which attract so many visitors to this splendid mountain wilderness.

The western (Liptói Magura) and eastern (Szepesi magura) branches of the Magas-Tátra are considerably lower and composed of sandstone and limestone, whereas the chief strata in the Magas-Tátra

Árva, Vág, Poprád and Dunajecz. The actual Magas-Tátra towers with sudden abruptness in the direction of the Vág and the Poprád, so that from suitable points of view the whole gigantic mountain may be seen at a single glance from its base to its sharp pointed top, its highest peaks, those of Lomnicz and Jégvölgy are more than 2620 m. high, and the peaks of Gerlachfalu 2663 m. which terminates in a column of stone, scarcely a meter thick. These peaks are all barerocks and columns of stone, on which in some places

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are granite and gneiss. South of the Magas-Tátra and almost parallel with it stretches the Alacsony-Tátra (Low Tátra) which in spite of its name is of such importance that its principal peak the Gyömbér is 2043 m. high. This range gets gradually lower as it runs eastward. In its eastern half is the Király-hegy 1971 m. high, in which the Vág and the Garam on the one side, and on the other side the Hernád and Gölnicz, have their sources. The Alacsony-Tátra which is also composed of granite and gneiss is one of the chief seats of the iron works of Hungary.

(To be continued.)

and Julius Andrassy, has obtained a considerable majority over all the other parties combined. Hence, the will of the Nation, after nearly forty years of unbroken Liberalism is fulfilled.

For the important and difficult work before them this possession of a majority not too unwieldy stands in the first rank. What remains is that the majority should not use their power to insult the fallen; and that the Leaders of the nation should give an object-lesson of moderation and restraint in the hour of victory — as indeed their great orator Count Albert Apponyi so eloquently has already told us. Besides this poor country is utterly tired — too tired in fact to bear further complications. Hun-



COUNT AND COUNTESS LOUIS KÁROLYI'S TOWN RESIDENCE.

The New Situation.

THE «clerk of the weather» seems to have been slumbering for a long time. Scarcely one week since last October has he fulfilled his duties in a seasonable way; nor apparently is the month of May to form any exception.

But if Dame Nature has some reason to be dissatisfied, and finds May anything but smiling; so much the more cheerful becomes the contrast when we turn to the political sphere.

How much ground there is for rejoicing in the present; how much hopeful encouragement for the future! In our political world earthquakes have ceased to terrify, volcanoes abstain from belching forth their devastation.

The salient fact is that the Elections are over and the new Prime Minister Dr. Wekerle supported by Francis Kossuth, Counts Albert Apponyi

and Julius Andrassy, has obtained a considerable majority over all the other parties combined. Hence, the will of the Nation, after nearly forty years of unbroken Liberalism is fulfilled.

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gary is turning with eager expectation to the present Government for guidance into truer paths of national policy. In a word, it is realized that the social problem is the only problem, and by its solution of that problem the present Government will be judged.

There is a great work of unification to be done in this country. Not only are there, as every where else, many different interests, but also many opposed nationalities; and it is not in a few hours that the pacification and consolidation of all varied and opponent factors can be accomplished.

The material interests of the Magyar people are only to be promoted in the ways of *peace*, and they need a considerable time to recover themselves — no more volcanic eruptions just yet. And since welfare and prosperity of our country is the main object of patriotic Ministers, and the new Hungarian Ministry is composed of the sincerest patriots, we

are all heartily rejoiced to think that this new Government has not only come into office, but also into power — real power founded in the heart of the people, and supported in Parliament by a homogeneous and harmonious party, pledged to carry out the reforms demanded by the national will.

Thus in fact we find political sunshine and glorious May denied to us in other regions; and our sincere hope for our beloved Fatherland, for the nation as well as for its public representatives, is that May sunshine will prove a harbinger of a fruitful and lasting summer which shall never be forgotten in the annals of Magyar history.



The Nationalistic Question in Hungary.

By ARTHUR YOLLAND.

I.

EVERY country has its nationalistic questions, which cause more or less disquietude. Russia, Germany, England, Austria, Hungary, all are burdened with difficulties owing to the separatistic tendencies of their several non-dominant nationalities. But of all the countries thus afflicted, the two sister states, Austria and Hungary, suffer the most. In Austria Bohemians, Slavs, Poles, Italians attempt to assert themselves in their own peculiar way: in Hungary, today, the greatest danger lies in the agitations of Roumanians and pan-Roumanians. Not long ago an illstarred book with the telling title of «Gross-Österreich», written by a certain prisonworn Roumanian agitator of the name of Popovicin, was published in Germany with the manifest object of resuscitating the troubles of 1892. This scurrilous effusion, written by a pamphleteer who would have been a worthy colleague of Roger L'Estrange, would have us believe that the Hungarians are treating the nationalities—particularly the Roumanians, his pet subject, the nominal object of the book, viz: the creation of a Pan-Austria, being only a «blind» — with scant justice and still scantly humanity. Yet nowhere in the world are nationalities treated more humanely or with greater justice than in Hungary. The best proof is the present state of feeling among the Servians, who in 1848—49 were the bitterest Magyarphobes; and the rapprochement between the successors of Jellasic's followers and the present day Hungarians shows the tendency of the Croatians

like their brother Slavs, the Servians, to assimilate themselves to their surroundings and, by uniting themselves to the predominant race, the actual rulers of the country, to form one strong unity, a State composed of elements welded into one compact body. Of the German elements it is hardly necessary to speak: the Germans have always shown a



AURÉLIE RÉVY.

peculiar faculty of assimilation, and, except in Austria, where the Pan-Germans are responsible for disquieting symptoms, are always able to adapt themselves to their surroundings.

The Roumanians are the only nationality which causes Hungarian statesmen anxiety. Unfortunately the Roumanian or rather Wallachian inhabitants of many parts of Transylvania are partly or wholly uneducated and are too apt to believe the fables told them by enterprising agitators, of whom plenty are to be found at all times. These fables are sometimes of the wildest, and their authors rely on the unquestioning credulity of their illiterate hearers. These agitators — or some of them — may get

constituencies: so much the better. The people who believed their tales while they were still «poor forlorn, persecuted beings» will be less inclined to trust the harangues of an M. P. who has been sent to Parliament to keep an eye on the doings of the

if really well-founded, receive a ready hearing. And so it will be with the Roumanian deputies too. They will be forced, in Parliament, to confine themselves to an exposition of «the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth», and will have to give up



THE COUNTESS OSTEN-PLATH'S IRON MINE IN POPEN. (CONTAINS 70% IRON OVER ONE METRE DEEP.)

much-abused Magyars and to defend the interests of their constituents. The Irish members are far less dangerous in Parliament than they would be out of it; they have plenty of opportunities of discussing and putting forward their particular grievances which,

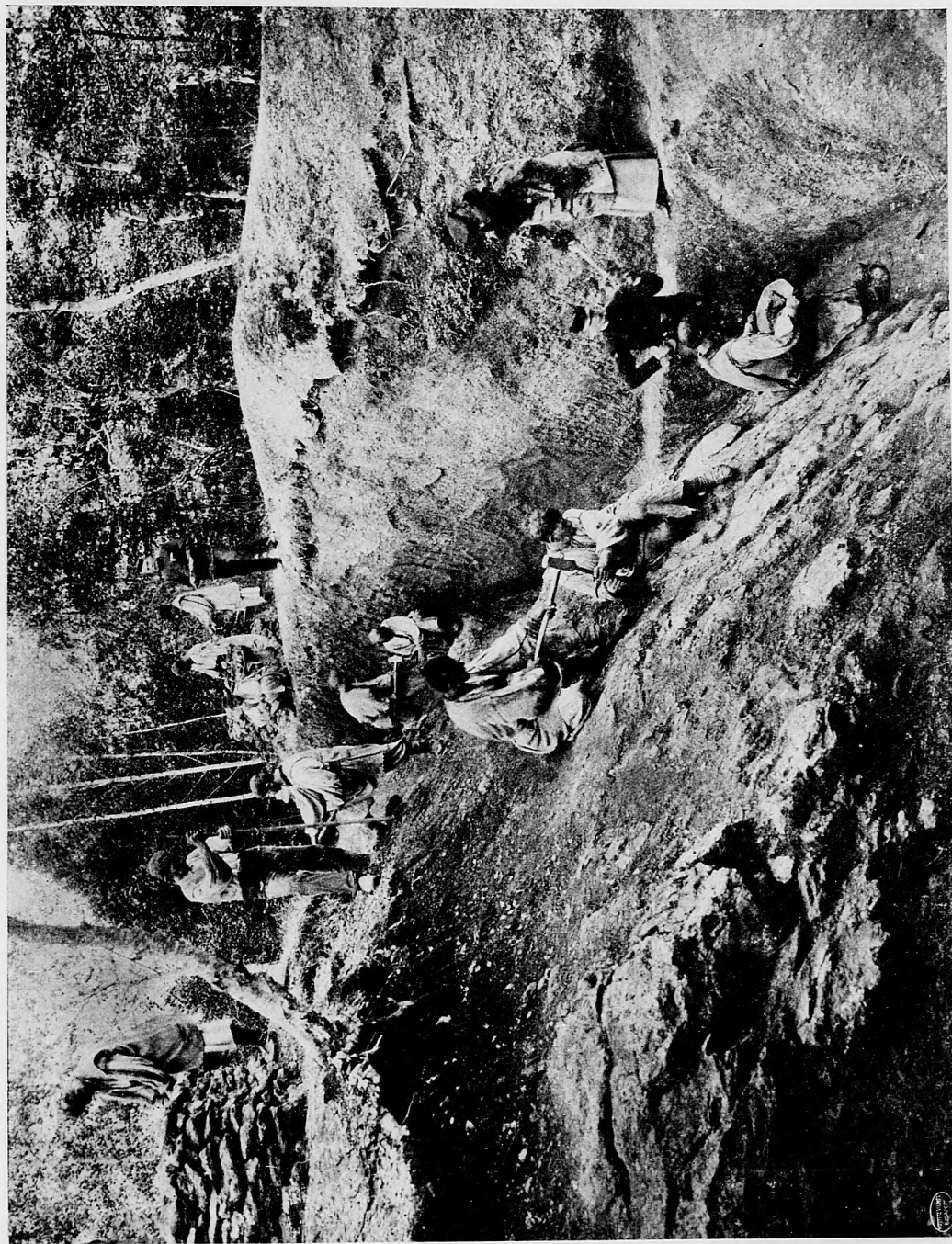
humbugging practices. But all their real grievances will be attended to.

The education of the people, as planned by the new Education Bill, will be the best weapon for combating the agitations of self seekers. The lower

classes, dependent at present on what is told them, will be able to read and judge for themselves. Then there will be end to the work of Popovicin and Co.

We cannot see the grave dangers involved in a possible increase in the number of nationalistic de-

come a tame and thoughtful debater in a parliamentary atmosphere; the vitriol of «Gross-Österreich» and similar effusions will lose its destructive force; and the agitators will be the first to shun a meeting with those constituents whom they have so



THE COUNTESS OSTEN-PLATHE'S MANGANESE MINE IN POJEN. (CONTAINS 25% MANGANESE ONE METRE DEEP.)

puties. There is a slight tinge of nightmare about such ideas. It is only just, and extremely desirable, that the nationalities, particularly the Roumanians, should be represented in Parliament. The noisy demagogue of the hustings will, in all probability, be-

shamelessly deceived. The danger is not in the increase of nationalistic deputies; the only danger would be a decrease of the same. In the latter case the agitators might be pitied and, as a natural result, believed: for one part, at least, of their asser-

tions would seem to be proved. But to give them the lie at the outset means to weaken their case. And to weaken their case means in face of the natural instability of their partisans, an end to these pitiable agitations which, without having any basis to justify them, threaten to damage the unity of the State and endanger the strength of the Hungarian community.

Hungary has never adopted the policy of Prussia or Russia in dealing with the insubordinate nationalities; though sometimes a little touch of Cromwellianism would have been an advantage. She has always treated them with perfect fairness and justice: and there is little doubt that the Roumanians, once their eyes are opened to the real state of affairs, will follow the example of the Germans, Servians and Croats and will be content to be their fellowcitizens in a strong united Hungary.



The Hungarian Language.

II.

THE pronunciation of Hungarian is extremely simple, once the various sounds are mastered: the rules never vary, it is a strictly phonetic language; and the accent is also invariable, resting always on the first syllable.

The majority of the consonantal sounds are present in English too. *B* is *b*; *c*, also written *cz*, may be found in *ts*, as in *tsetse*; *d* is our voiced *d*; *cs* corresponds to our *ch* in *church*; *f* is the hard English *f*; *g* is always voiced, and corresponds to the English *g* in *give*. There are two kinds of *h*, the ordinary consonant, as general in English; while the guttural *h* (it occurs very rarely, e. g. in *meh* (bee), *c(z)eh* (guild), *ihlet* (inspiration etc.) is practically the equivalent of the modern Greek initial *y* or the Old English mediary *h*, as in *neahrt* (night). The sound of *gy* will give Englishmen — more trouble; though I consider it practically corresponds to the initial «glide» sound of words like *duke*, *duty* etc. Our initial *y* is represented in Hungarian by *j*; *k* is our voiceless *k*; *l*, *m*, *n*, are mutual friends; while *ly* may be best represented by the French *-lle*; of *ny* we may say that it is to be found in the initial sound of English words like *newt*, *nude* etc. The combination *ds*, written also *dzs*, corresponds almost exactly to our English *j*.

P is our English voiceless *p*; *r* is always pronounced, far more definitely than in English before vowels, with some what of the «roll» of the French consonant. *S* is our *sh*, whereas our *s* is represented in Hungarian by *sz*. *T* is invariably voiceless; and *ty* (it occurs I believe, initially, only in two words) if present at the beginning of a word, must be pronounced in the manner of the opening «glide» of *tube* etc. at the end of a word, however, is nearest approached by our *-tch*. *V* is invariably voiced; and *w* — it occurs only in names — is represented by the same sound. *X* occurs only in foreign words — which are gradually being exterminated, thanks to the efforts of the Hungarian purists — and is often transcribed into its phonetic equivalent of *ksz*. *Z*, the «unnecessary letter» of



THE VALLEY OF STRACENA NEAR THE DOBSINA ICE CAVE.

Shakespeare is the same as in English. The difficulties to be overcome in mastering the Hungarian consonants, as will be seen, are not very extravagant; the sounds may nearly all be paralleled in English. With the vowels, however the case is different. An Englishman's mouth refuses to form the sounds of the French *u* and finds the pronunciation of an *oe* extremely difficult. Once the difficulties of these two vowels are mastered, however, the rest will be plain sailing.

I should divide the Hungarian vowels into two groups 1. *a*, *á*, *o*, *ó*, *u*, *ú*, *y* (occurs only in foreign words as vowel; otherwise always in combination with a consonant, forming a diphthong): 2. *e*, *é*, *i*, *í*, *ö*, *ő*, *ü*, *ű*. The importance of this grouping will be seen in treating of the question of suffixes etc. to be discussed later on. Sometimes *é* and *í* really belong to Group 1., but for general purposes we may take the above classification as guide. Of

the first group, *a* is to be found in English words like *on, fond* etc.; while *á* corresponds to our long *a* before *r* and «group *r*», e. g. *arm, far, harm* etc. *O* is extremely difficult for Englishmen, as our own short *o* is misleading; we find the best equivalent in the second *o* in words like *philology* and the like: the sound is half-way between the short *o* in *fond* and the long *o* in *home* and similar words. To *ó* we have no positive parallel in English; we must however, take the sound of *home, foam* etc. as the nearest, and attempt to drop the slight echo of «*u*», which our long vowel possesses. The Hungarian long vowels are pure vowels, without exception, pronounced with far less drawl than those we use in English. The Hungarian short *u* is found in words like *full bull* etc.; the long *ú* in *shoot, fool, school, rule* etc.

is simply the same sound; lengthened and expended; we get nearest to it if we drawl the words I have cited as illustrating the shorter quantity, or if we imagine ourselves to be, for the occasion, in Lincolnshire. The *ü* is the sound, so fatal to most Englishmen, which we meet in French words like *superbe*; while the long *ű* is the same sound, expanded and lengthened, as we find it, perhaps, in the French *rue* and similar words. After all these distinctions, minute as they are, will play but a small part in the difficulties to be overcome by the student of Hungarian: only we must be careful not to accuse somebody of being mad (*őrült*) when we mean to say that «He was glad» (*örült*); nor must we confuse either word with *örölni*, which is the occupation of the millers.



THE HOTEL, DOBSINA ICE CAVE.

To pass to the second group of vowels. The first, *e*, exists in two varieties: in many words (*ember: nem: szeg*) it corresponds to our short *a* in *hand*; in fact, without exaggeration, I believe. I may assert that very many people consistently pronounce it in this manner: the other variety (as in *szed; lesz* etc.) finds its equivalent in the short English *e* (*bend, net* etc.). The long *é* is again a pure vowel, without any aftersound of *i* such as the long English *a* (in *fate* etc.) contains; but the latter is its nearest equivalent. The short Hungarian *í* is found in the English *fin, gin* etc.: while the long *í* corresponds to the vowel sound in *week, feet* etc.

The four last Hungarian vowels will, as I have already stated, be a «crux» — at first — to most English. I can scarcely find any equivalents in English for the two sounds of *ő*, and none for those of *ű*. The short *ő* practically corresponds to the English sound in *furl, curl* etc.: while the long *ő*

As I have already ventured to suggest, these articles make no attempt to exhaustively discuss, from a grammarian's point of view, the many intricate questions of the Hungarian language. If a perusal of these few lines will enable Englishmen to overcome the initial difficulties of Hungarian pronunciation, my task will have been accomplished. I have not endeavoured to enter into any elaborate phonetic discussions, but have contented myself with trying to give familiar, practically equivalent sounds in English. An exhaustive analysis of Hungarian phonetics,

accompanied by a table of «international phonetic» equivalents in English, is in place elsewhere. If my attempt to familiarise my fellowcountrymen with the mysteries of Hungarian vowels and consonants succeed in persuading some of them to learn that infinitely beautiful language, the vehicle of some of the finest poetry and of certainly the finest renderings of Shakespeare the world has ever seen, I shall consider my work to have been well done.

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TOPICAL NOTES

NOW THAT peace and happiness is again restored by the union of King and people, to the intense delight of all true Hungarians — although all through the recent political conflict Hungarians have shown their loyalty — enthusiasm and pleasure anticipate His Majesty's expected arrival in the capital on or about the 18th inst. On the 19th Parliament will be opened and the events of these days will stand prominent in Hungarian history. As reported in our last issue

Royal functions and Balls will take place during the week.

★

Photography has been carried to a high stage of artistic development in Budapest as the Exhibition arranged by the Photo Club revealed. On the walls of the Salon one saw specimens of photographie art which were perfectly marvelous in scheme tones and execution.

In connection with this, the work of the Secretary himself deserves special mention. His Italian and Hungarian work, and in particular the fascinating light effects introduced into a photograph of «Fischer Bastion» in Buda ought to be seen by all enthusiasts. In every respect it was a worthy show.

In our next issue we hope to publish a critical review of Professor Vámbéry's latest volume which deals with «Western Culture in Eastern Lands».

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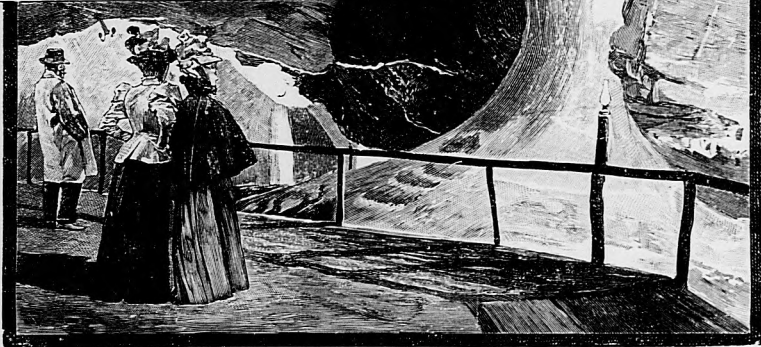
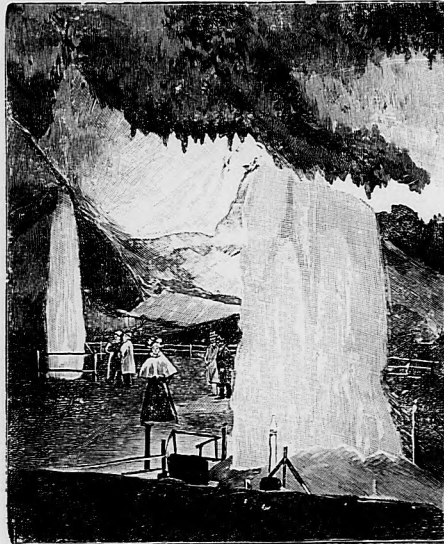
There was a fear among Hungarian sympathizers that the Austrian exhibition would militate against a Hungarian exhibition late was but the present exhibition must tend to show that the countries are independent of each other except in the army question and that of foreign representation. Austrian goods we have always with us, but an exhibition of Hungarian products would quite unique and an eyes opener to many, and we hope before and the year is closed preparations for a great Hungarian Exhibition will be on foot.

We learn that the late Count Alexander Károlyi, whose demise we recorded in our latest issue, has bequeathed no less than one million and a quarter pounds sterling (K = 30,000,000) for charitable purposes.

★

Those at all interested in stimulating the athletic proclivities of «Young Hungary» must feel proud at the progress which is being made. At the Olympic games the Hungarian representatives justified their selection and added to the rapidly spreading interest in Hungary. But with careful training even better results may be achieved.

On the 18th we are to welcome the Chelsea Football Club, a team capable of giving the Hungarians a good insight into the more recent phases of the English game. In the



PORTION OF THE GREAT SALOON, DOBSINA ICE CAVE.

Second Division of the English League, Chelsea occupied a prominent position, and new club though it be, promotion to the highest rank is not far distant.

It is hoped that Foulke the giant goalkeeper will visit Hungary with the team; when in form he is a marvel.

After Chelsea, Southampton and the Celtic football teams are due, thus in sport Hungarian activity is certainly not on the wane.

In the realms of fiction Hungary is just now exciting attention. A volume dealing with Hungarian protestantism is almost ready from that master critic — Theodore Watts-Dunton; whilst W. B. Forster-Bovill has almost finished his novel «The Soul of a Magyar». This novel deals with contem-

porary politics and politicians, a coffee-house Jeanne D'arc, some Americans, and a lone Irishman.

★

The two spring races at Alag having terminated last month in more or less fine weather and each day with a fairly crowded attendance. The most interesting of our races, generally held at Budapest forms a picture well worth inspection. After six months' rest the gates on the first spring racing day in the Town-Park were thrown open on the 6th inst. unmindful of the sun's scorching rays the attendance as usual was very large. Strange as it may seem, excepting perhaps in England, there is no country in Europe where horseracing is followed

number of "Hungary" is well known on the Continent to all lovers of Music. In London the Hungarian prima donna is a great favourite and will take part in grand opera during the coming season. At a very early age the charming artiste showed signs of remarkable talent for Music; not only does she sing exquisitely, but is able to accompany herself equally well on either the piano or violin. Mlle Révy is also a clever linguist and has a varied repertoire singing with as much fluency in Italian, French, German and English as she does in her own beautiful tongue.

"Hungary" is the best medium for adversting.



THE TISZA-DOB PALACE, THE COUNTRY SEAT OF COUNT JULIUS ANDRÁSSY.

up with so exciting and feverish an interest as in this country.

★

The beautiful snow-white marble statue of the late Mrs. Paul Veres was unveiled on the Erzsébet-ter (Elizabeth Square) on May 6, before a most distinguished gathering headed by the guilds of various Ladies Societies of the Capital who paid a memorable tribute to this great Hungarian Lady who fulfilled the same mission in Hungary as Lady Jane Grey did in England. Mrs. Veres established schools for girls, formed Ladies Societies of Benevolence which spread and prospered throughout the whole country and brought blessings to the needy who otherwise might have starved or perished.

★

Aurélié Révy whose portrait we give in the current

London Notes

London, May 8th 1906.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD arrived in town yesterday and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. Queen Alexandra has been enjoying the bright sunshine of beautiful Italy, and has won the hearts of the Italians by her winning and tactful ways. Today the Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Portsmouth and came up to town in the afternoon. Thousands of people in gayest summer attire lined the route along Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly to St. James's and gave their Royal Highnesses a right royal welcome home.

★

At the Goethe Society last week our talented Indian contributor Mr. Yusuf Ali gave a compre-

hensive and clever paper on «Goethe and Orientalism». The range and depth of knowledge exhibited in the statements set forth by the lecturer still quite a young man should spur on the youth of England to greater thought and study of the world problems beyond those of our Island home. At the urgent request of friends of India Mr. Yusuf Ali hopes to bring out in book form his lectures concerning the Indian Empire. It is needless to say that the book will be one of the most interesting published on the subject of India. We hope soon to have a continuation of Mr. Ali's Article published in «Hungary» lately — «India and Hungary — a parallel».

*

Mr. Shrubsole delighted the members and friends of the Polyglot Club last night with one of his interesting and instructive lectures on «Hungary». Much amusement was caused by the appearance on the screen of a facsimile of the poster advertising the Austrian Exhibition. This comprises quite an incorrect map of Austria which dwarfs Germany, Russia and neighbouring States — hugs Hungary in the centre and quite cuts her off by hundreds of square miles from the Adriatic and Fiume. It is not surprising that the greatest travelling Company should include Fiume as an Austrian port when Austria herself makes such a great mistake.

*

For all that, it is hoped that Hungary happy in her latest success will only see the comical side of the map advertisement. The Exhibition itself is considered one of the best seen in London since the «Fisheries». The exhibits (those that are ready) are especially good, china and glass as well as dresses taking a first place. A bread and a sausage factory are in full swing and at the entrance to the latter I stole a snapshot of some prominent Hungarians regaling themselves with «virslí és bécsi zsemle». It was difficult to find anything at all Hungarian except the red white and green lamps around the lakes (black and yellow would have been rather weird) while not a single Hungarian flag was to be seen among the myriads that fluttered in the summer breeze. The Salt mine which was spoken of in the papers as Hungarian, the Custodian assured me with a strong Irish brogue was «pure Austrian». The Tyrol scenery and the battle of Isel depicted in the great dome are most realistic.

*

All Hungarians will be pleased to know that János Vitéz is to be played in London. Some time ago Mr. Charles Manners reported favourably on the operetta and although not quite suitable for his company was prepared to give it a trial. But another manager clipped in and secured the playing rights. I hope to be able to give some particulars of the company to take part later on. The composer is expected in London soon, and he may rest assured

that there will be no lack of enthusiasm among the friends of Hungary in giving the play the prominence it deserves on the English stage.

*

We are very pleased to note that Hungary has a prominent position in the Milan Exhibition. Italy knows how to value her neighbour at her true worth. Here the Great Kossuth found a home and his rest.

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Stage and Music.

AT THE ROYAL Opera House the premier took place last week of «A Kiváncsi nők» (The Inquisitive Ladies) and this Saturday May 12th «Madame Butterfly» will be given for the first time. Two first nights in the space of a fortnight is an unusual piece of good fortune, especially towards the end of the season.

«A Kiváncsi Nők» is founded on a well known story by the Italian Author Goldini, and deals with the inquisitiveness of four married ladies who are consumed with curiosity to know what their respective husbands can be doing at a certain private locality where the good wives have been forbidden to enter.

They think of all possible solutions to the mystery the one suggesting that some creepy plot is being hatched, another that «females» on heaven knows what may prove the key to the riddle — finally they bribe the servant of the house, and manage to hide behind a screen in order to be eye-witnesses of their dear husbands infamy — which to their shame and astonishment consists of nothing more than a good dinner in peace and quietness.

To such a slender plot the composer Wolff-Ferrari, an Italian by birth and German by education has given music, which simply bubbles over with wit and beauty, the orchestration being adorned with that wealth of bizarre effects which modern composers since Wagner so much strive after.

The opera made an instantaneous success, to which the artists Szamosi, Szoyer, Takács, and Gábor contributed, although they had to fight against difficulties for which the Hungarian language was responsible.

A capital performance was given last week of Tannhäuser in which Mr. Erdős, one of the Opera's new recruits, sang for the first time the part of Landgraf Heinrich.

Mr. Erdős delighted and astonished all by his beautiful singing of this difficult rôle, and the great progress he continues to make in his art. The young artist may safely be predicted to have a great career before him possessing as he does a strong bass-baritone voice of excellent timbre. The other

star of the evening was the one and only Anthes, who sang and acted better than ever. Towards the end of this month, I hear that Anthes will go to London for the Covent Garden season where he will appear in «Tristan», «Lohengrin», «Tannhäuser», etc.

Madame Ilonka Szoyer-Márkus, the soubrette of Royal Opera, has been engaged at the Berlin opera for 5 years commencing next October. The young lady will however appear several times this month at the above city.

On May 5th at Covent Garden, the «Vagabond and Princess» an opera by the Hungarian composer Poldini was produced. This charming work lately saw its 25th performance in Budapest.

A return visit of Madame Yvonne Treville who appeared lately in «Lakme» and the «Barber of seville» proved a great attraction, and all were delighted with the brilliancy and purity of her voice.

Zangwill's «Merely Mary - Ann» hardly commanded the success anticipated: this was in a great measure due to the poor acting — a remark that may be applied to most modern plays, especially English ones, produced at the National Theatre. The actors are capital in the drama and classical pieces, but appear to be unable to grasp the meaning and spirit of this century's comedy. If instead of producing such pieces as «A woman of no Importance» or «Killiekrankie», the direction of the National Theatre would turn their attention to Stephen Phillip's «Herod» or «Paula and Francesca», for which the players are so well fitted — and which are creating such a good impression in Germany, the result would be artistically and financially more advantageous.

Since last Saturday Puccini has been in Budapest helping and directing the rehearsals of «Madame Butterfly». The composer, in whose honour. «La Boheme» and «Tosca» were this week performed, found many alterations necessary in consequence of which the opera's first appearance was postponed till the 12th.

Ernest Dohnányi played his own Pianoforte Concerto in E minor at the London Philharmonic on May 2nd. As usual the young Hungarian composer delighted his hearers.

Another Hungarian musician, a pupil of Hubay, Ferencz Hegedüs, who is at present in London, is going for an extended American tour in the autumn. This violinist, who by the way is of gipsy parentage, has been making great progress in his art since he played first violin at the Vigszinház some 5 years ago.

★

Great credit is due to Prof. Ladislaus Kun, the esteemed musical director of the Vigszinház, for his earnest endeavours towards popularising classical music in Budapest. Last Sunday he gave an admirably arranged symphonic concert, with an orchestra of some 70 performers, at the Vigado — his third and last this season — which gave great pleasure to a crowded audience. It is to be hoped Prof. Kun will continue his useful and educational work next year and if possible give at least twice as many concerts.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.



A SOKÁCZ-TYPE, COUNT OF BARANYA.

IV. kerület, Kossuth Lajos-utca 17. szám alatt. Árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve.



The Flower Show.

SHOULD anyone wish to know how to spend a leisure hour with pleasure and profit, we recommend the lovely display of flowers, to be seen just now in the Városliget, to all our friends.

The fact that this show contains the productions of all the best gardeners of the capital is a guarantee for the general excellence of the exhibits. But by no means the least attraction is the setting of

these floral brilliants; the remarkable representation of old Hunyadi's Castle adding its lustre to the beauty of the scene.

It is not possible to find space for a detailed description of the treasures of horticulture offered to the public view; neither can we venture to draw invidious distinctions between the Exhibitors. Suffice it to say that we hardly noticed a single shortcoming to detract from our enjoyment, and may be forgiven for a hint to all flower lovers to look at the *orchids*.

This exhibition is not merely ornamental. In the open air one finds admirable specimens of fruit-trees, standard-roses, garden shrubs, all kinds of evergreen, some well-known friends, some admirable examples of the uncommon.

Within there are to be found seeds and vegetables of all sorts; the humble onion, the native paprika, and all that makes the mouth water. You may find also space devoted to marvellous wreaths, the products of luxuriant fancy and glorious imagination.

As you proceed, upstairs and downstairs, you are amazed by the wealth of colour, by the infinite pains taken to produce it and — when you have seen all — go and look once more at the *orchids*.



The Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy.

IN THE world of literature few things have caused such long and bitter discussion as the question whether Shakespeare was the author of the poems and plays usually ascribed to him, or whether they might not have been the work of Bacon.

The case for a secret cipher has not been satisfactorily established. This theory was elaborated most fully by an American writer, Ignatius Donnelly, who tried to prove that, by using the original folio edition, and adopting a certain intricate selection of words, a continuous narrative would be obtained proving clearly, amongst other things, the Baconian authorship. Nobody questions the wonderful patience and ingenuity displayed by this critic. The results were highly creditable to his fertility of resource and imagination, but they convinced no one whose opinion counts for much. Bacon was familiar with various methods of cryptic writing, a favourite pastime of his day. The idea of a cipher was therefore plausible, and it has exercised the brains of many other writers. Andrew Lang proves, however, that many statements supposed by Mrs. Gollop (an American who has recently written on the subject) to be concealed by Bacon are palpably absurd. Besides, the thing is on too big a scale to be credible. Why should such a clumsy device have been resorted to! There was nothing disgraceful in being credited with the authorship of these works, and if, as with Scott and the Waverley Novels, Bacon had entertained any doubt as to the popular verdict, why should he not have confessed the truth when the result was assured!

We may, therefore, dismiss the cipher theory as more fanciful than feasible. But it is on internal evidence that most Baconians rely. Many passages may be adduced in which somewhat similar ideas are not dissimilarly expressed. The plays give proof of a very wide range of scholarship and general knowledge of men and things. Bacon was one of the most deeply-read men of his age. But Shakespeare! He had only the education of a provincial Grammar-school boy of the sixteenth century. He knew «little Latin and less Greek». He fled from home while quite a lad through being mixed with a poaching affair. He became a hanger on at inns and theatres. Where could he have acquired the wonderful knowledge he displays! How could such a person put natural speeches into the mouths of kings and queens! As well ask a shoe-black to write a Guide to Polite Society. Apparently he could barely scrawl his name. The plays were mostly published after his death, and we have no clear proof that he claimed or took the least trouble regarding them. These and analogous considerations tell for Bacon.

On the other hand, all the greatest scholars have unhesitatingly supported Shakespeare. The plays show a familiar acquaintance with stage-craft, such as Shakespeare did, and Bacon did not possess. The names of characters, the scraps of popular songs quoted, the folk-lore interspersed in many places, the wild-flowers named, are all in favour of the author's having been born in Warwickshire. The little known of Shakespeare's private life is almost a series of conjectures. If Bacon had written the plays, some contemporary would have guessed and proclaimed the fact. It is not so much a deep knowledge of books that the author displays as a wide and keen appreciation of human character and this could be learned better by the roving player, than by the cloistered scholar. The plays of great literary geniuses like Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne have been failures; the most striking successes have been achieved by secondary poets versed in stage-craft.

While, therefore, much can be said in favour of the Bacon theory of authorship, the preponderance of evidence is generally admitted to be on the side of Shakespeare, whose birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon, twenty-nine thousand persons, representing forty-one Nationalities, visited in the year 1899.

M. P. MESCALL.



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

By DR. HENRY HARVEY.

AS WE drove on the scenery gradually grew grander and wilder. We passed a sanatorium of some kind, a sort of Hydro, then we entered the

renowned «Valley of Flowers». On and on the road wended, past immense tower-like bastions of limestone rock, through forests of mingled pine, silver birch and spreading beech trees, past verdant meadows and rushing streams; but climbing by easy gradients all the time. We halted for half an hour at Vernar, a half way hamlet, to rest the horses. Gipsies of the least attractive kind were again much in evidence, dancing, begging and yelling. We resumed our journey. The road, a good one, led through scenery, more and more beautiful until finally Jégbarlang-Hotel was reached, nestling among trees and meadows. From here a steep climb of some twenty minutes or so takes you to the narrow fissure in the rock through which entrance is gained to the great Ice Cavern.

The heat was oppressive. However, warned by our friends, we had provided ourselves with warm wraps of various descriptions, for our sudden descent into the realms of perpetual ice and changeless winter.

What a sudden transformation scene! At half a dozen strides, you step out of the warm sunshine and laughing woodland scenery into a subterranean world where the breath freezes as you enter, and all the bright objects of the upper world seem to have their counterparts in glittering crystals of spotless ice. For sparkling and scintillating in the light of numerous electric lamps was a dazzling world of ice. Majestic columns of ice, pinnacles, domes and minarets of ice, fountains, altars, delicate bowers of ice all around you. Waterfalls, stalactites, fringes and exquisite curtains of lace-like delicacy and beauty, hung suspended from the roof or wall. Glittering gems of ice sparkled like myriads of diamonds all above and around.

You pass on from hall to hall of this strange Palace. After leaving the «Great Hall» where one may skate on a smooth natural skating rink of some 1730 square metres, a number of wooden stairs give access to a long corridor where rises on one side the so called «Ice Wall» over 600 feet long and 60 feet high. You descend lower and lower. The rock around you — for rock and ice curiously commingle — assumes weird and fantastic shapes. The frozen moisture on its surface sparkles like so much diamond dust, the hanging icicles which fringe its rough outline with dainty tassels refract the light like so many crystal prisms.

You pass into another and yet another room, each presenting in turn some new and startling specimen of Nature's wondrous craftsmanship. Appropriate names have been given to the most characteristic of the strange forms you come across. There is the «Bedouin's Tent», the «Palace of the Winter King», the «Fairy Bower», the «Organ», the «Magic Curtain», «Niagara» etc.

A long and somewhat fatiguing flight of wooden stairs leads one back to the light and warmth of day. So strange and fairy like has it all been that even now when the spell and glamour of it is past and gone one is tempted at times to ask «Was it a reality or a beautiful dream?»

It might be of interest to mention that the cavern is some 9000 sq. yards in area, most of it covered by ice which in places reaches a depth of several hundred feet. A curious circumstance too is the marked dipping of the magnetic needle when a compass is taken into the cavern.

Tradition has it that the discovery of the great Ice Cavern was made by a hunting party in July 15, 1870. A favourite hound had disappeared from the pack. An ineffectual search was made for the dog. At last an old huntsman's quick ear detected the faint whinings of a dog coming through a small cleft in the rock. Pickaxes and ropes were procured, the opening enlarged sufficiently to allow of the old man being lowered down. The dog was rescued and the discovery of the marvellous cavern made. The wonders related by the man were verified a few days later by a party of explorers suitably equipped for the purpose.

The origin of this immense ice cave is still to some extent a matter of conjecture. The explanation probably is that at some remote period water entered the huge subterranean chasm or fissure, and during the severe winters that are usually experienced in these parts became frozen. Subsequently the main opening got completely blocked and has remained so to the present day, although the blocking material, tufaceous limestone is of a sufficiently porous nature to allow of the passage through it of a certain current of air. The openings face due north and the current of air invariably passes upwards in winter and downwards in summer. The mean average temperature is about 4 degrees below freezing point of the Fahrenheit scale. There is however a difference of about 3 degrees between the summer and winter temperatures and a small difference all the year round between the temperatures of the various chambers and passages. Whatever be the correct explanation, the volume of ice is slowly increasing year by year, while Nature, with subtle art goes on weaving some delicate tracery, or adding some solid pillar to the still unfinished temple.

We now take leave of this magic ice-world: we do so with regret, looking back involuntarily to enjoy one more view of its wonderful shapes. What we have seen appears like a dream when we emerge upon the outer world and find ourselves again surrounded with luxuriant Nature. Wrapt in thought, we ponder long over the fairy beauties and fable-like grandeur of the cavern, and feel that pen and pencil are too weak to describe or represent it.

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

Notice to contributors. All contributions should reach the Editor *not later* than the 10th or 22nd of the month, otherwise it is absolutely impossible to catch the edition.

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.

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9.30—12.30 P. M.

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

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

The Depot of the National Bible Society of Scotland, formerly at Rudolf-rakpart 7, will now be found in the Tükör House, sometimes called the Tükör Palace, in Arany János-utca. *Andrew Moody D. D.*

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

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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».

English Journalists in Budapest.

IT HAS been our desire for a considerable time that news bearing purely Hungarian interest should be transmitted for the British and American press direct from Budapest in order that the English speaking people abroad should obtain legitimate statements on Hungarian affairs in general. This, we are glad to say, has so far been accomplished, and henceforth information of all kinds concerning Hungary, its literature, its Theatres, its social functions, its industries, its commerce and exhibitions will be conveyed by able representatives of leading papers now residing in the capital. Papers such as: The Daily Mail, Daily Chronicle, Morning Leader, Tribune, Westminster Gazette, Pall Mall Gazette, Manchester Guardian, besides other English, American and French papers.

If attention other than local is desired all tickets, invitations etc; for these journals may be sent to: W. B. Forster Bovill at the Hotel Hungaria.

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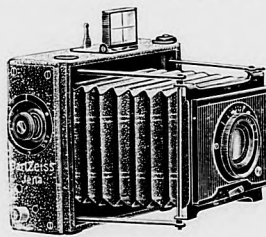
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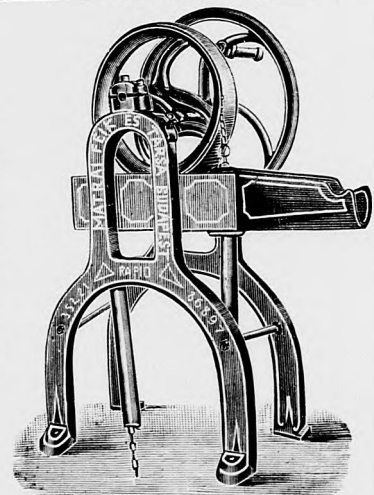


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