

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday August 1, 1906.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. IV. No 17.

## Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

Ezeréves . . .  
. . . Magyar-  
ország . . .

**E**SPECIALLY noticeable in this group of mountains is the Detunata composed of columns of basalt resembling a gigantic organ, also the gorge of Torda 30 kilometers long and running between steep rocks from 300 to 606 m. high and the so called Transylvanian Hegyalja. — Higher up, between the White Kőrös and the Swift Kőrös the Bihar-Vlegyász group of lime-stone hills branch out with peaks 1800—1850 m.

high. The continuation of this group of hills which stretches towards Kolozsvár is known as the Alps of Gyalu. The northern section of the boundary range begins with the Királyhágó mountain rising above the romantic and narrow valley of the Swift Kőrös, beyond which are the lower hills of the Réz and Meszes melting into the hills of Kraszna and Szilágy, known as Érmellék, beyond which the higher mountains of Bükk closes the western boundary range.

The interior of the elevated table land surrounded by the boundary ranges which we have just sketched, is covered by a system of lower mountains and hills which are for the most part offshoots of the Hargita mountain. This Hargita is in the neighbourhood of the eastern boundary



(Photo by Strelisky.)

A SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.  
PRINCE JOHN LIECHTENSTEIN — COUNTESS MARICZA ANDRÁSSY.

range and runs more or less parallel with it from the neighbourhood of the Borgo pass to the district of Kézdi-Vásárhely. The Hargita is separated from the eastern boundary range by the rivers Maros and Olt which rise near each another but flow in opposite directions; the former watering in its upper course the beautiful valley of the Gyergyó, the latter the basin of the Csik. The northern portion of Hargita is composed of the mountains of Görgény 1400—1700 m. high; the middle portion of which is the Hargita proper with lofty ridges averaging 1700 m. high, rich mines of salt and an abundance of mineral springs; the southern lower portion is formed by the Hermány mountains, with conical and rounded hills amongst which is the Búdös mountain 1200 m. high celebrated for its sulphurous caves and mineral springs. In its neighbourhood is the Csomád mountain on which at a height of 918 m. and surrounded by pine forests appears the beautiful «eye of the sea» known as St. Anna's lake.

From the Hargita towards the Olt stretch a low row of hills known as the Apácza and Olt hills; to the west and north-west one may see two Küküllös. — Bet-

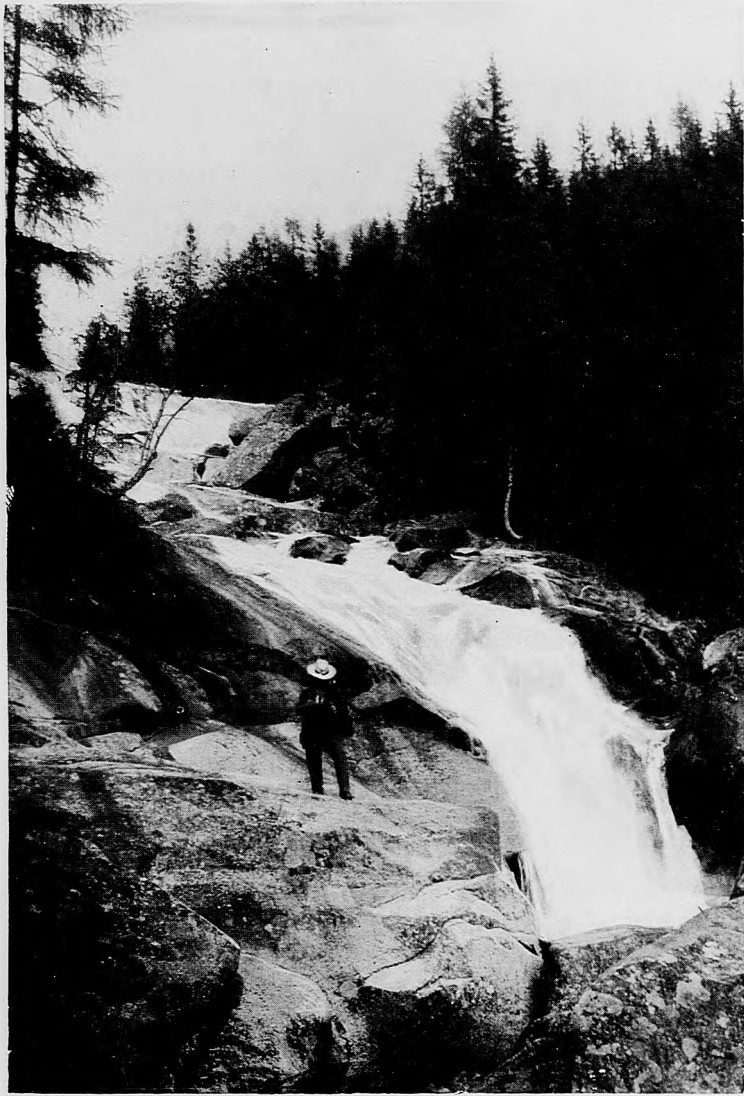
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ween the Apáczs hills and the Alps of Brassó lies the largest and finest plain in Transylvania known as the Barcaság, along the course of the Olt and Fekete-Ügy. (To be continued.)

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



THE LOWER TARPATAK WATERFALLS, HIGH-TÁTRA.

## America and Hungary.

### How an Entente is Possible.

THE TENDENCY of modern diplomacy lies in effecting alliances. It is a species of international check-mating, an undeniable source of peace and strength. In order to arrive at such however, all the arts of diplomacy are employed, little is left to chance.

But there is another element in modern statecraft equally penetrating, equally valuable, it is the friend-

ship and sympathy a larger state may entertain for one comparatively insignificant in the scale of nations, a friendship as forceful as an alliance where an alliance is not possible.

It is this question of the larger friendship, of the friendship of the larger nations, which is vitally important to Hungary. At the present moment Hungary's nearest line of approach is America, and along this line ought to travel swiftly all the forces making for international friendship. To neglect them, to allow minors, or men unacquainted with the language and spirit of the great Western Republic to manipulate affairs, is to court disaster and merit the charge of criminality.

The signs and tokens of friendship are visible everywhere. If on one hand there is the formation of large Hungarian centres in America, there is the increasing interest America shows daily in the natural beauties of Hungary, and the growing numbers now visiting Budapest. This tendency must be kept in motion. But the clinching movement is that which inspires this article, it is the erection of the Washington statue.

As far as one may judge at present the utmost is not being made of the possibilities such an occasion presents. It would now seem that the municipal authorities alone will control the entire affair, thus relegating what might have been made a national, or still better an international affair, to the dim twilight of parochial politicians with parochial ideas.

What were the possibilities presented? Let us state them briefly. Primarily, a strong appeal by responsible statesmen might have been made to President Roosevelt to visit Hun-

gary for the unveiling ceremony, and such an appeal would not have been outside the radius of possibility for two reasons, firstly, the intense sympathy the president feels for the Hungarian's and their struggle to preserve their independence; secondly, the presence of his daughter Mrs. Longworth on the continent, for a meeting might easily have been arranged at Budapest, thus affording both an opportunity of witnessing something of Hungarian character and enthusiasm.

Even failing a visit from President Roosevelt surely a great effort might have been made to secure the President's daughter who is certainly passing through Budapest on her journey to Turkey. Perhaps even now it may not be too late. Forget another reason something of this nature should be arranged. It is now perfectly clear that Premier Wekerle's statements regarding America were not relished there, and as the learned statesman had no idea such an interpretation would be placed upon expressions meant otherwise, it is highly desirable that the Government and not the municipality should be responsible for the Washington demonstration, otherwise irresponsible journalists will again be provided with straw for their newspaper bricks.

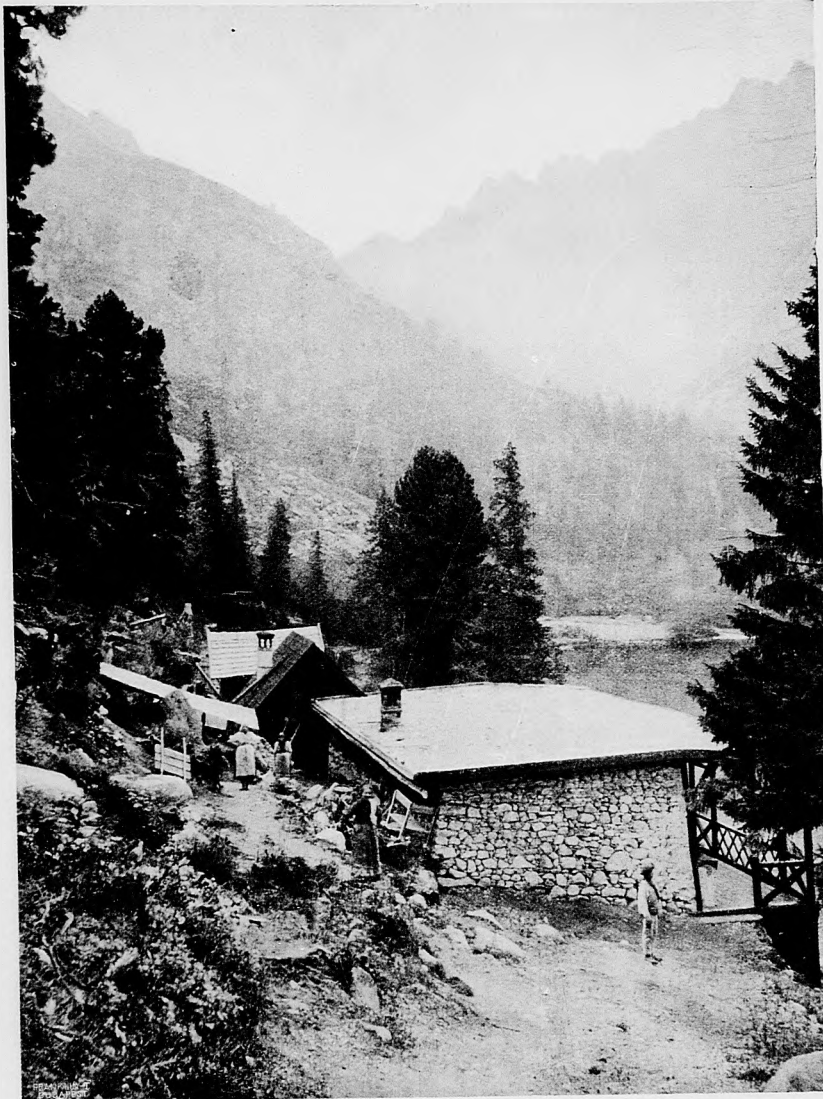
It may be asserted that the erection of the Kossuth statue in America was the work of the municipality but Washington's figure in the world of history is of a supremely higher nature than that of Kossuth's, for he was the first President of the great States of America.

Let us see what might have been attempted! Firstly, a personal invitation should have been sent to the President from either Premier Wekerle, or Count Apponyi with a further letter to Mr. Hengelmüller our ambassador asking him to use his personal influence with the President in the matter, secondly, all the Secretaries of State, Governors, and finally the Mayors should have been invited. Such a thing as diplomatic etiquette unfortunately exists, and it is the business of the diplomatist to avoid challenging it.

As it is only the Mayors are to be invited, such an idea evidently being the measure of the municipal conception of adequacy.

Two other factors up to the present have also been disregarded, one is the essential part a Consul General should play in all such affairs, the other

is the overlooking of the English and American press representatives in Hungary. Success or failure may be accelerated by the utilisation of the diplomatic corps and the members of the Fourth Estate, and both forces should have been secured in the interests of success. Take a concrete case, the case of The Editor of «Hungary» (Mr. E. Golonya) here was one source for «Hungary is the only English



THE POPPER-LAKE, HIGH-TÁTRA.

paper published in the Near East, whilst Mr. W. B. Forster Bovill is personally responsible for several important British and American journals. Information of a reliable nature is difficult to obtain, consequently the great reading world is repeatedly misinformed. The air of political and departmental slackness so often felt in Hungary must be clarified before long, and the inherent possibilities of seemingly insignificant events tested quickly, or Hungary may find herself in the position of the



HIGH-TÁTRA MOUNTAINS.

ancient sibyl and the books. To-morrow rarely does, it is the action of to-day which counts. Perhaps even now the chances of securing an important personality on the one side, and a representative gathering on the other, may not be beyond the achievements of the statue committee and it is to be hoped that the event will escape the dull and dusty archives of parochialism.



### The National Wealth of Hungary.

**H**UNGARY was for many centuries the defence of the western nations against the eastern, which glorious role cost them very dearly first in absorbing their power by the continual fresh wars into which they were for ever being drawn, secondly by hindering the development of their economic and intellectual forces and while they were thus engaged other countries took advantage of this and made great progress.

Can we wonder then that the land has remained in such a backward condition or do we consider what great debt western Europe owes Hungary — a debt which they can never settle, but still we will try to show that no country has made such enormous strides within the last 30 years as Hungary considering the great difficulties against which it has had to contend.

The period of extensive economic life began in Hungary in the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century under the leadership of Louis Kossuth and Count

Stephen Szécheny. Kossuth organized in Hungary the so-called Society for the Protection of National Industry and arranged the first exhibition in 1851. These two great men rendered inestimable services in founding factories throughout the land and in establishing the River and Maritime service, but their work was frustrated by the events of 1848/9 for two decades and only after the reinstatement of the Constitution in 1867 was their project realised.

In the national wealth of Hungary agriculture occupies the first position and the economic position of the nation depends chiefly on the agricultural products which we show from the following statistics.

The national wealth of Hungary in 1901 was estimated at 31,106,000,000 Crowns (£ 1,244,240,000). After a thorough examination we find that the national revenue is 10.32% of the national wealth, so the national work represents a yearly increase of 10.32% of the whole wealth. This fact is the more important as the capital invested in financial operations brings only 4% interest.

In the year 1901 the revenue was composed of the following:

	Crowns	£
Agricultural and Animal productions ... ..	1996,331,446	79,853,258
Viticulture ... ..	60,141,945	2,405,678
Garden and Vegetables ... ..	23,241,090	929,644
Forests ... ..	159,209,821	7,368,393
Mines and Foundries... ..	118,172,996	4,736,920

The industry gives 21.52% of the annual revenue, which is:

	Crowns	£
The great industries	567,423.125	22,696.925
Minor industries	200,000.000	8,000.000

Trade and Transport brings yearly in the national treasury 409,012.805 Crowns (£ 16,360.712) which is 11.47% of the total revenue and the national funds invested in foreign lands brings, on the average, 61,622.812 Crowns (£ 2,464.912) yearly.

These are the principal sources of the gross national revenue, but we must subtract from this 354,529.533 Crowns (£ 14,181.181) which Hungary invests in other lands.

The salary of State employees takes the sum of 605,209.890 Crowns (£24,208.395) yearly. It is only possible to judge the national wealth from the Post, Railway, Navigation and Financial institutes.

For characterizing the development of the Hungarian Penny Savings Bank which had in:

	1886	1896	1905
No. of Deposits	85.517	295.597	563.973
Total deposits in } thousand Crowns	2.39	23.402	68.884
Total movement } of Savings Bank } and Cheques in } million Crowns	£ 113.560	£ 936.080	£ 2,755.360
	7.8	1.552.5	4.764.2
	£ 312.000	£ 62,100.000	£ 190,568.000

The Post office dealt with 531 million letters in 1905 of which 24 million were registered and Money orders to the value of 4.936 million Crowns (£ 197,440.000) and the number of officials engaged was 24.675. The length of Telegraph lines was 24.436 Kilometers, with 163.929 Kilometers wires while the network of Telephone measured 13.554 Km. with 173.929 Km. of wire.

We now give a few particulars regarding inland and maritime navigation Inland navigable intercourse was 4971 Km. of which 350 Km. falls on canals. The network of canals is not yet very extended in Hungary but the projects of the great canals between the Danube and Tisza, namely between Budapest and Csongrád and between the Danube, Drava and the Adriatic Sea are now being considered.

Belonging to the ways in 1904 were: in 1st Class condition 9502 Km. State ways, 2nd Class condition 37.266 Km. Municipal, 3rd Class condition 92.307 Km. Common; maintained by private individuals and Societies 73.000.

We can see that the greatest progress has been made by the railways which in 1866 was 2160 Km. and at the end of 1904 was 17.317 Km. The whole net work of railways cost, according to approximate estimates 3474 million Crowns (£ 148,960.000). It is acknowledged that Hungarian railways are organized, maintained and furnished very well especially those owned by the State which are a network of 7.638 Km.

Hungary was the first State in Europe where the Zone tariff was introduced in 1889. Before the reform in 1888 the number of passengers were 14-15 millions but in 1890 it quickly rose to 30 millions and in 1904 it reached 75.45 millions.

The Transport of merchandise in 1904 was 52.64 million tons which also showed great increase and the interior navigation was 4 million tons which is a small figure in consideration of the extensive water intercourse, but we hope this will greatly increase in the near future because the regulation



TÁTRAFÜRED, HIGH-TÁTRA.

of the rivers is now in hand upon which Hungary has spent 245,494,862 Crowns (£9,819,800) between the years 1867 and 1904.

The merchandise dealt with at the Hungarian sea port Fiume was in 1904 4.45 million tons against 332,000 tons in the year 1867.

Financial undertakings have also made great strides. In the year 1904 there were Banks, Institutions and Agricultural Credit 467, Savings Banks 801, Mutual Banks 3071. The balance of these Banks shows:

Capital in million Crowns...	1.045	£ 41,800,000
Deposits in million Crowns ...	2.318	“ 92,720,000
Mortgages and obligations in million Crowns ...	2.171	“ 86,840,000

### Hungarian Means of Communication.

A FEW remarks on the above will perhaps be interesting to our readers not resident in this beautiful land of which so much has already been written and still much remains to be revealed.

While most countries are busy developing means for the destruction of human beings, Hungary is devoting most of its interest in another direction viz: for the propagation and comfort of its people which is more creditable to a nation; but still it does not forget to maintain its defensive strength. It is known throughout the world that Hungary is endeavouring to develop its present existing indu-



THE CSIT6 PALACE.

In the year 1904 the Banks issued 2170 million Crowns (£86,800,000) mortgage bonds and discounted 1533 million Crowns (£61,320,000) on Commercial Bills.

For ordinary expenses the Budget was in:

1868 in million Crowns	253.3	£ 10,132,000
1903 " " "	1034.0	“ 41,360,000

Ordinary receipts in 1903 1026.5 million Crowns (£41,060,000) composed of:

Direct Taxes ...	186.6	million Crowns	£ 7,460,000
Monopole income ...	153.0	" " "	“ 6,120,000
Post and Telegraph receipts ...	53.1	" " "	“ 2,124,000

The Budget for last year was:

Expenses	1299,765.375	Crowns	£ 51,990,615
Receipts	1299,762.806	" " "	“ 51,990,512

The gross wealth of the State in 1903 was 6945 million Crowns (£277,800,000), public debt 5272 million Crowns (£210,880,000), Nett. wealth 1673 million Crowns (£66,920,000).

tries and to establish other commercial and industrial enterprises in our country, and perhaps few countries are supplied with such advantages as nature has placed at Hungary's disposal. England for example has to import all raw materials for her manufactures which greatly affects competition with other countries and often makes it difficult, but still it is favoured with more than its share in comparison to its size.

Hungary on the contrary is rich in raw materials such as coal, minerals, agricultural products and all necessaries for founding, developing and maintaining factories to supply all their needs which at present they are obliged to import, often at exorbitant prices.

Again minerals in Hungary are often found near the surface and in great percentage thus rendering its production easy and cheap which gives them great advantages when competing in export.

Hungary has awakened to the fact that the only means of stopping the flow of emigration which

drains the land of the best workmen and to guard their future is to establish a good industry and find work for their people. Not only has nature been favourable in placing minerals and coal within easy reach but it has provided plenty of natural means of transport to all parts of the kingdom.

Let us consider for a moment the inestimable gift nature has bestowed on Hungary — the lordly Danube with its many tributaries and manifold advantages, running through the whole of the land and navigable from its source to the mouth with many of the largest towns on its banks, thus affording invaluable means of developing industry and commerce.

Besides the Danube there are many other rivers of great importance such as the Tisza, Szamos, Maros, and the Drava which give the same facilities as the Danube and scarcely a district is without its natural means of communication. Hungary is also blessed with large forests and it is a very common spectacle to see large rafts of enormous sizes floating down these rivers. — The Magyars showed great judgment when they constructed their railways paying special attention to where they placed their lines giving extra services to the places where water intercourse is not so plentiful. The railway service is also worthy of note regarding personal travelling in the land, and it is encouraged and many advantages are offered more than in other country.

Baross the great Hungarian Statesman in the year 1889 divided the land into zones and regulated the price accordingly, thus enabling the traveller to make long journeys at a very low price — the cheapest in the whole world. It is probable the reason may be attributed to the fact that in Hungary nearly all the railways are the property of the state and the interest of the land and the nation are guarded and considered. No doubt the great Baross when he introduced the bill regarding the zone-system thought of the future of his land and his idea has proved so beneficial that it will also play a more prominent part in the next few years in bringing every part of the kingdom in close touch with the other and in helping to promote Commercial and Industrial enterprises.

Hungary was preferred — by the English as a

place where they might learn something regarding the communication and from all reports they returned to their homes not only satisfied and wiser men but also greatly surprised by the modern up-to-date improvements employed there.

Although many countries may consider they have brought their means of communication to perfection, a visit to Hungary and study of the systems in vogue sends them back to their respective lands with indifferent opinions and time sees them adopting Hungarian methods.

We cannot say that Hungary is without its ocean intercourse as it has a very fair share considering its inland position, and it is richly recompensed by its internal waterways.

Roads in most parts of the kingdom are in a very good condition and are not excelled by many other countries, due probably, to the abundance of

stone found all over the land thus bringing smaller towns in easy contact with the larger, where markets are found for their agricultural products.

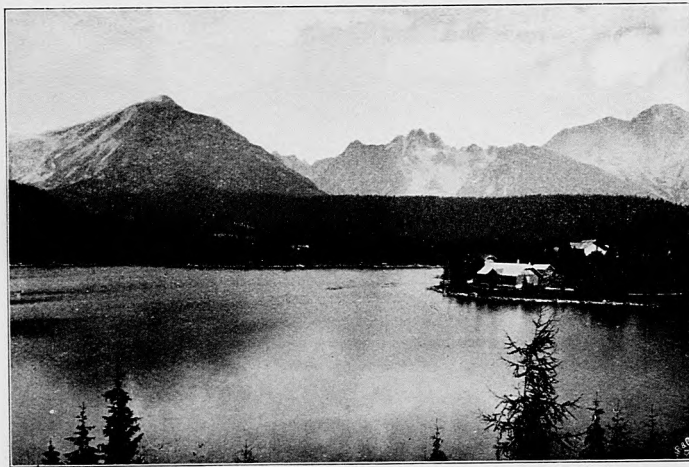
By this we can see that the whole of the land is familiar to all its people and the beautiful Carpathians are brought within reach of even the poorest classes. Shakes-

peare has said that «travel is the better part of education» and Hungary has fulfilled its mission in this respect, thanks to the great statesman who introduced such cheap fares and placed such opportunities in the hands of the people.

In cities where electric communication is used, Budapest the capital of Hungary, is incomparable in the whole of Europe as often quoted by the English press. It was in this city that electric trams were first run with underground current thus avoiding such accidents as often occur with the overhead currents.

The underground electric is also worthy of the notice of any city in Europe and is worked on the most modern devices including comfort, speed and sanitary condition, to say nothing of its cheap fares.

The conveniences afforded by the municipal traffic of Budapest in issuing combined tickets with the underground, tramways and boat is a system which England may adopt to its financial advantage and in the encouragement to the public to induce a more free use of the public conveyances. In con-



LAKE CSORBA, HIGH-TÁTRA.

clusion we may mention something relative to the beautiful bridges which span the Danube in Budapest.

Not only are they masterpieces of structure and magnificence but also display great strength, durability and a credit to the Hungarian architects.



Topical Notes

THE ENGAGEMENT between Maricza daughter of Count Géza Andrassy and Prince John Liechtenstein is one of the social events of the year. It is the fusion of two distinguished families in the Dual Monarchy, one representing the Royal blood of Austria, the other the honoured nobility of Hungary.

Count Géza Andrassy is one of the foremost Magyar sportsmen, popular, if not political; and he together with his charming daughter is to be congratulated upon so good a match.

The higher congratulation however inevitably falls to Prince Liechtenstein, and he is to be considered a fortunate man indeed to secure so bewitching a bride as Maricza Andrassy. Her charms are innumerable and her integrity unchallenged. May the sun of happiness continually shine upon both.

\*

The celebration of the anniversary of the beginning of American liberty is a duty of the first rank of the capital of Hungary. Since December 1. 1851, when Louis Kossuth arrived in America, the American people have seen in the champion of Hungarian freedom the champion of the liberty of the world. A. G. Kingston, then Mayor of New York, invited him as one of the heroes of constitutional liberty to visit them. New Jersey presented our father Kossuth with a State address, and John Henpl, president of the senate, informed him as one of the most prominent champions of the liberty of peoples, that the senate by a unanimously approved resolution greets the «Governor» with pleasure. Senator Hour called Kossuth «the happy star of Hungary and one of the immortals, who, like Washington, shall be for eternal times a splendid star in the heaven». We are very grateful to manager Friedmann, bringing this day to the notice of the Hungarians.

But that is also our interest, because it is a vital question for many hundred thousands of our compatriots, how the Americans feel for the Hungarians. The president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, is the first, to love from his heart the Hungarians. He visits their clubs and cele-

brates with them the memory of Father Louis Kossuth.

In order to respond to these feelings the statue of the first president friend of Hungarians (the work of Eugene Mester was unveiled at Ósbudavár on «Independence Day» by Manager Friedmann.



MOUNTAINS PEAK, HIGH-TÁTRA.

The summer theatres are now in full swing, and one may even witness new plays therein. One of these premieres impressed me considerably. At the Buda summer theatre, an opportunity was afforded those less fortunate individuals doomed to walk the heated streets during July and August, to witness Mary Jászai in «A fekete nap», written by Gárdonyi.

This is a play instinct with the stirring spirit of «48». A blind mother loses her son in the conflict and seeks her revenge by poisoning the Kings troops, paying the death penalty for her act.

The play is essentially one of temperament, every-

thing depending upon the acting, hence the advantage of having such an experienced tragedienne as Jászai to interpret it. Without her it would be nothing, for the others seem but as puppets. It may be true that a one part play is always a success, yet because it is so it necessarily courts failure. For the

rican journal on the debatable subject of «Success Among Men», or the gospel according to energetics.

Plato for ladies, energetics for men, this is the clarion call of the 20th century.

In view of the disturbed condition of women folk in England it seems a providential distribution. There are points however in this new science of simple rules, with its dynamic character, that even a feminine hooligan might profit by.

For instance there is the study of strategic lines. Woman like man has seldom more than one line of success, but unlike man she rarely misses it.

Dr. Reich is the one exception for his lines of success are bewildering. The learned Doctor having Platonised woman now energises man, and the world will be richer — if he succeeds.

\*

The 16th September is fixed for the unveiling of Washington's monument in Budapest and an invitation is extended to all the Mayors, Universities and the press of the larger cities and towns of the United States.

As previously announced in our last issue there will be a considerable number of Americans present at the ceremony.

\*

Success has at last crowned the efforts of Mr. Miltiades Manno, the Hungarian Sculling Champion, member of the Budapest Pannonia Rowing Club, in England at the Molesey regatta, where after a long struggle, he won the first prize in sculling, beating Mr. Harrison by two lengths. Mr. Manno has also Secured the Championship of Austria with the Sculls at the Vienna Regatta.

\*

We are informed from London that the Gresham Life Insurance Company has appointed Mr. R. Beckett, who was for some years the sub-director, to the position of director of their Hungarian branch in Budapest, in conjunction with Mr. Eugene Czövek who was formerly sub-director of the Hungarian Home Insurance Company. We know Mr. Beckett to be an industrious and able manager and well merits the distinction conferred on him.

We tender him our heartiest congratulations.

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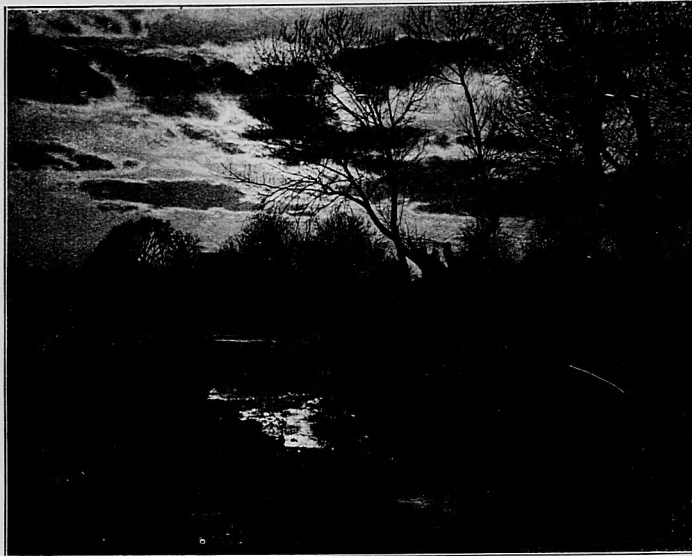
It is probable that Mrs. Longworth daughter of the President Roosevelt and her husband will visit Eberhard in response to the invitation given by Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction.

most part the dialogue is mediocre, relieved, and rescued from sheer insignificance by the magnificent acting of Jászai.

The curtain at the close of the first and third acts is good, but the dramatist unduly hurries events in the last act, tragedy almost degenerating into farce. The weakness of the play is the absence of absorbing, bursting climax.

\*

The mentally ubiquitous Hungarian scholar Dr. Emil Reich, is now seeking an audience in an Ame-



SUNRISE.

An interesting discovery has been made lately by a labourer of Lauenburg in Prussia. Whilst the man was digging the foundation of a house two of the so-called «Huns» graves were discovered in which skeletons were found the skulls of which were pierced by arrows. Dr. Haupt of the Posen Museum has found them very valuable together with some very precious urns belonging to the period when *Attila's* hordes swept Central Europe, these were also unearthed near the grave above mentioned.

\*

#### British Politicians in Budapest.

Responding to the invitation of Francis Kossuth Minister of Commerce we are informed that about 30 members of the «Eighty Club» will come to Budapest. The British visitors will be conducted by Mr. John Fuller M. P. and by the Secretary Mr. Hawkin.

The «Eighty Club» is an English Political Club founded in the Year 1880 — hence its name — after the great victory of the Liberals.

The party will come to Budapest on September 23rd.



#### CORRESPONDENCE

*Dringhouses Manor, York. 19th July 1906.*

To The Editor of «Hungary.»

Dear *Mr Golony*!

I have much wished to be able to write and tell you how thoroughly I enjoyed my visit with the British Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions to Budapest but have been very much occupied since I returned to England. I do not imagine any of us could ever forget our visit

to those beautiful cities or the impression they made on all; most of us had heard they were beautiful but I think the reality far exceeded our expectations when we arrived on June 12th. The programme for our visit was so excellent and varied that I feel as if I knew Budapest really better than the town near which I live in England. The magnificence of the buildings, the cleanliness of the streets and the beauty of the surroundings must be very hard to beat. It was such a charming idea having arranged for a reception committee to assist us with explanations that I am sure others like myself felt when they left that the three days association with people, who had spared no time or trouble to point out and explain and give information on every possible source

of interest, was like parting with old friends. Most of us were astonished at the powers of your Municipal Council and by means of these powers what they had been able to undertake. Your excellent tramway service made me regret, from a humanitarian point of view, that in this ancient City of York with eighty thousand inhabitants we should still be using tired horses to convey the tramcars round the city to say nothing of the loss of time. I was not able to study the particular subject on which I most wished to obtain information, namely, infant mortality, as deeply as I could have wished during my visit but I found doctors and others most willing to give me information and since I returned home and have perused the excellent book of statistics published by the Ministry of the Interior I am amazed at the amount of work accomplished in the last seven or eight years in the direction of preventing the fearful loss to any city caused by a high infant mortality. The figures are still, alas, much too high as they are in England but I feel that your authorities are working in the right direction and that they realise how useless it is the birth rate being satisfactory if the children do not live to grow up. Since my return to England I have I fear often wearied my friends with accounts of the beauties of Budapest and advice that they should visit Hungary and I am quite sure that if only the fares there could be somewhat reduced and arrangements made for through trains that a large English tourist population of the better class could be attracted to Hungary. I have been asked continually «Are the hotels very expensive?» and «Can you travel in the country places with safety?» and «Are the people polite like the Swiss?» I have been able to assure them from enquiries I made that the hotels are reasonable, that they can travel in perfect safety and that from rich and poor alike I never experienced more courteous kind manners as well as real friend-

liness to British visitors than in Hungary and I have travelled in four continents. The language struck me as the great difficulty and in advertising the attractions of the cities and beautiful places to be visited I think it would be well to point out that English speaking guides can be had at reasonable prices. It struck me as remarkable that far more Americans than English should visit the country and I do hope that in future more parties of Hungarians will come over to England to study our Institutions. It would be a great pleasure to my husband and myself to welcome them here.

Yours truly,

CAROLINE WILKINSON.



### London Notes

*London, July 20<sup>h</sup> 1906.*

THE KING and Queen have not yet left town consequently many of the aristocracy still linger and frequents the Park. It is almost a daily occurrence, their majesties driving in the Park and hundreds of sight-seers throng there to pay court. The King looks healthy and robust and the Queen as sweet and Young-looking as ever and quite a marvel to our foreign quests.

On wednesday a particularly pleasing sight was the garden party of the Girl's Realm Guild of Good Fellowship held in the grounds of Passmore Edward's Settlement, Tavistock Sq. Mr. and Mrs. Leeder received the guests and with their bevy of pretty young hostesses ministered to the wants of their visitors in a plentiful supply of tea and coffee and other good things. After a pretty pastoral play and some music tendered by members of the Guild. The Bishop of Stepney in a few happy, homely sentences congratulated the girl's on the extent and usefulness of their work and further encouraged them with wise counsel to go on and rule as Queens in their Realm—that realm of sympathy which is so thoroughly a girl's. The Bishop of London was unable to be present, but every one knows that the Guild is one of his pet schemes, and he is always happy when surrounded by its members. The Bishop of Stepney in an amusing way told the girl's just what his grace the Bishop of London would have said had he been present. — The Rev. Professor Kundtz of Kassa was present and had an interesting little chat with the Bishop. His grace had not been to Hungary, he said, but he had heard that Budapest was the loveliest capital in the world, and Dr. Kundtz was only too glad, like the true Hungarian he is, to tell the Bishop of his beloved fatherland. Among other distinguished guests were Mrs.

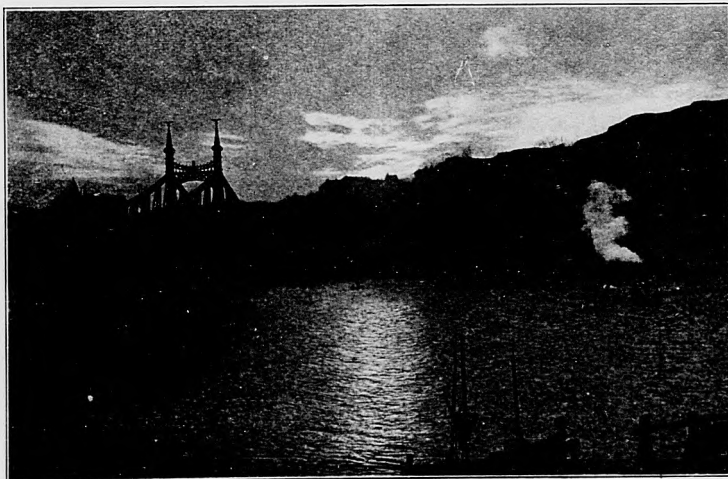
Barrington who is one of the best and sweetest of lady friends of the Guild (one could not but be charmed with the way in which she congratulated the young musicians who are being brought out by the Guild to enter professional life on their performances Lady Irene Byng, Lady Rachel, Lady Sybil Grimston. Miss Jessie Ackerman (who is particularly interested in girls—those «dear things» as she lovingly calls them) and Miss Vials In contradistinction to Miss Ackerman, Dr. Kundtz is particularly interested in «boys» and is making a special study of the «English boy» whom he admires much.

I must here thank Countess Vay for the very kind letter she wrote me on the question of a guild of Hungarian girls. We are very glad to learn that there is in existence a guild though under another name which has all the aims and ambitions of our own. Mr. Leeder who is the ruling spirit in our guild sends his greeting. He is very pleased that «Hungary» has put his guild before our Hungarian Sisters and trusts that each society will become a tower of strength to the other. I hope in the near future to be able to give Mr. Leeder

Some notes on the Hungarian guild so that English girls may know what Hungarian girls are doing. I trust too that the Countess Vay will some day give us some of her great thoughts on Patriotism and the place of women in politics.

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SHEENA MACDONALD.



THE SUNRISE ON THE DANUBE.

liness to British visitors than in Hungary and I have travelled in four continents. The language struck me as the great difficulty and in advertising the attractions of the cities and beautiful places to be visited I think it would be well to point out that English speaking guides can be had at reasonable prices. It struck me as remarkable that far more Americans than English should visit the country and I do hope that in future more parties of Hungarians will come over to England to study our Institutions. It would be a great pleasure to my husband and myself to welcome them here.

Yours truly,

CAROLINE WILKINSON.



### London Notes

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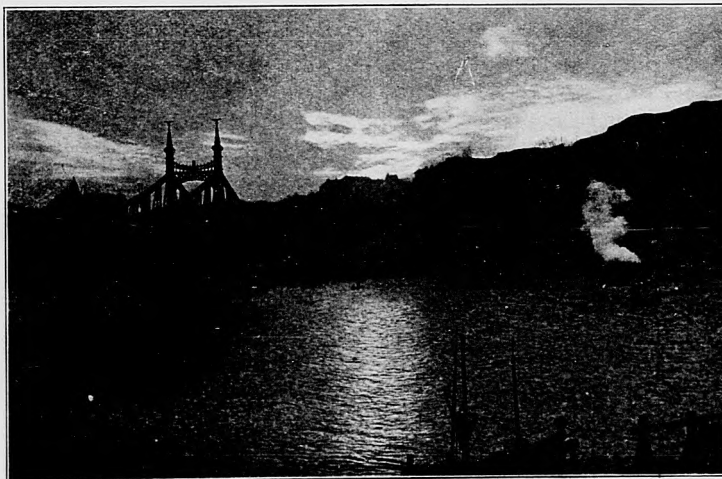
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THE SUNRISE ON THE DANUBE.

## The Hungarian Language.

### III.

BEFORE passing on to discuss what is probably the most difficult part of Hungarian grammar, the verbs, I must mention two diphthongs that seem to have escaped my notice, *aj* and *ej*. The pronunciation of the former is similar to that of «*oy*» in *boy*, of the latter to that of «*i*» in *time* etc. Such omissions are perfectly natural and, I hope, quite admissible in what makes no pretence to being a systematic grammar.

The Hungarian verbs will doubtless cause all Englishmen more or less difficulty.

They are *not* easy to master, but a good memory and a certain feeling for system is all that is required.

In the main we must distinguish two general uses of the Hungarian verbs, with a *definite* and *indefinite object* respectively.

As *definite* objects may be classified 1. all substantives preceded by a definite article, a demonstrative pronoun or containing a possessive pronominal suffix: e. g. the book (*a könyv*); that book (*az a könyv*); my book (*az én or a könyvem*), etc.: 2. the third person singular and plural and all equivalents of the English 2<sup>nd</sup> person, i. e. *őt* (him, her), *azt* (it), *őket* (them, masc. and fem.), *azokat* (them, neut.), *őnt*, *magát*, *kegyedet* (you, sing.), *önöket*, *magukat* (you, plur.). Under *indefinite* objects must be included all substantives preceded by an indefinite article (e. g. *egy könyv* etc.), the ordinary 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> pronominal forms, e. g. *engem* (me), *téged* (thee), *minket*, *bennünket* (us), *titeket*, *benneteket* (you, as *distinct* plural of «thee»), and the relatives.

Having grasped these general principles we have next to see the difference in form due to the presence of a definite or indefinite object.

In the *indicative* there are two tenses to be considered, the present and the perfect, the imperfect being, except in archaic works or imitations of the same, practically extinct.

Let us take the *present* first. Apart from the question of objects there are two distinct classes of active verbs in Hungarian, the — *ik* verbs (those the 3 pers. sing. of the pres. indic. of which ends in — *ik*) and the others.

The list of suffixes of the present indic. of (A) *ik* verbs, before definite objects, is

Sing.	{	I. —om, —em.
		II. —od, —ed.
		III. —ja*, —i.
Plur.	{	I. —juk*, —jük*.
		II. —játok, —itek.
		III. —ják*, —ik.

\* As the —*ik* forms have roots ending in —*sz* the —*szj* contracts into —*ssz*: e. g. *isz-ja* (from *inni—drink*), *issza*; *isz-juk*, *isszük* etc.: similarly *esz-jük* (from *enni—eat*), *esszük*.

The suffixes of (B) other verbs, before definite objects, are as follows:

Sing.	{	I. —om, —em, —öm, —m.
		II. —od, —ed, —öd, —d.
		III. —ja, —i.
Plur.	{	I. —juk, —jük.
		II. —játok, —itek.
		III. —ják, —ik.

To take a few instances of the use of these two classes of verbs with definite objects. Bearing in mind the rules for the divisions of objects in Hungarian, we shall not find it difficult to avoid making mistakes in choosing the right suffix. *Bátyám ugyanazt eszi, ugyanazt issza, mint én* (= my (elder) brother eats and drinks the same as I do): *öcsém mindennap elalussza a reggelit* (= my (younger) brother every day oversleeps (the = his) breakfast): *Magyarország borát isszuk, kenyerét esszük* (= we drink the wine and eat the bread of Hungary): the above instance are all illustrative of the «*ik*» verbs. In my dictionary which is in the Press, I have always given the third person singular pres. indic. of every Hungarian verb, a method which will make it far easier for an Englishman to classify the verb in question; in the case of an «*ik*» verb, I have placed the «*ik*» in brackets, to show that it does not belong to the root. Bearing these facts in mind, and not forgetting the «grouping» of Hungarian vowels, we shall know how to form the various personal suffixes for ourselves. To take a few instances: if we look for the Hungarian equivalent of «eat», we find *esz(ik)*; now we know thereby that this is an «*ik*» verb, and that in the present tense the root is *esz*. Consequently we can conjugate it, *before definite objects*, as follows: *esz(em), esz(ed), esz(i), es(sz(ük)), esz(itek), esz(ik)*. If we take the Hungarian equivalent of *drink*, we shall conjugate it, *before definite objects*, as follows: *isz(om), isz(od), is(sz(a), is(sz(uk), is(sz(átok), is(sz(ák))*. The regular verbs, and the irregular verbs not of the *ik* class (e. g. *tenni* (make: do) etc.) are especially easy to conjugate, the differences in the suffixes being due to the two groups of vowels. The Hungarian equivalent of *send* is *küld* (group 2: v. «Hungary» vol IV. 12. p. 6.), that of *say* is *mond* (group 1.): consequently the conjugation of the two verbs in the present tense, *before definite objects* will be as follows: *küld(öm), küld(öd), küld(i), küld(jük) küld(itek), küld(ik): mond(om), mond(od), mond(ja), mond(juk), mond(játok), mond(ják)*. So much for the present tense indic. of *ik* and other verbs before definite objects.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.



## Summer in the High-Tátra.

THE JOYS of the summer are rightly speaking the enjoyment to be found in the northernmost district of Hungary known as the High-

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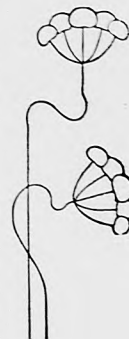
Then again what wonderful walks in well

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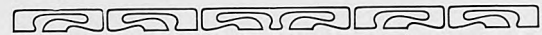
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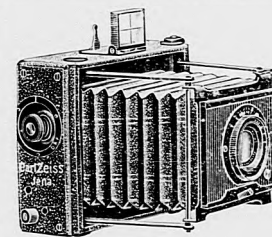
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Budapest, VI. kerület, Andrásy-út 8. sz.

Függőágyak, hinták, kerti szerszámok, locsolótömlők, sátrak stb. stb.

Műszaki, gazdasági és szerszám-nagykereskedés. Malomkőgyár. Háztartási és konyhaszerek.

Árjegyzék ingyen!

Érdemes megtekinteni!

Balassa-féle valódi angol

## UGORKATEJ

a legjobb és leghatásosabb **SZÉPÍTŐ-SZER** 2-3-szori bekenés után eltávolít minden arczsztatatlanságot, kiütést, pattanást, májfoltot, bőrkéreg (mitesszert). Kisimítja a ránczokat, redőket és az arcbőr fehérré, üdév, finommá varázsolja. — Teljesen ártalmatlan és a szépség megtartására, ápolására és növelésére minden másnál jobb. Csak „BALASSA” névvel valódi. Egy üveg ára 2 kor.

**Minden hölgy kedvence** a kellemes illatu és nagyszerű hatásu Ugorka-szappan biztos védője a fehér, krém és rózsza színben kapható **Finom arcz** arczsztat, üdéséget, fiatalító **Balassa-féle Puder**. Ára 1 korona. **Bájos** arczsztat, üdéséget, fiatalító **Balassa-féle Ugorka-crém**. Ára 2 kor. — Készítő és szétküldési hely **Balassa Kornél** gyógyszerháza, Budapest-Erzsébetfalva. Postai szétküldés naponta. Kapható minden nagyobb gyógyszerháza.

## PEJTSIK KÁROLY

fényképészeti cikkek szaküzlete

IV. kerület, Városház-u. 1. szám.



Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos árakon. Alapított 1878. Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve Kizárólag amatőr-ciklokatszolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferenczik-bazára) Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom-nicz Palace Hotel

## Hotel Vadászkürt

Budapest, IV., Kishíd-utca Nr. 5.

Central position. — Near the Danube. First class Hotel and Restaurant.

Prop. F. Kommer.

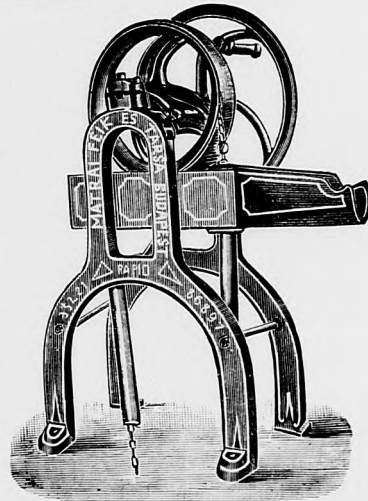
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

## MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid” Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hívány utánzatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.