

HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday August 15, 1906.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. IV. No 18.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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

A GREAT portion of the country between the Maros and Szamos is occupied by what is known as the Mezőség, in which there are neither trees nor stone but abundant little pools and marshes found in every direction in the hollows of the ground but which nowhere shape themselves into valleys.

The northern portion of the Mezőség as well as the middle course of the Maros abound in rich deposits of salt and in salt springs. The offshoots of the mountain system of the Alps which break into the territory of the Hungarian kingdom are divided into three chief groups. Between the Danube and the Adriatic, between the Danube and the Drave the eastern offshoots of the Noric Alps, between the Drave and the Save the last branches of the Carnic Alps and lastly, between the Save and the Adriatic, the eastern continuation of the Julian Alps.

Between the Danube and the Drave we find for the most part hills of a moderate altitude: to the west the frontier hills in the counties of Sopron and Vas; between the Raba the Danube and the Balaton the Bakony-Vértes hills; between the Balaton the Danube and the Drave,



MR R. NISBET BAIN.

the Pécs Siklós hills. The frontier hills stretch from Austria and Styria into Hungary. — They do not form a natural boundary as their ridges rise here within and there without the frontier line or indeed, lie across it, opening numerous valleys in the direction of Hungary, which so far from hindering, on the contrary, facilitate communication with the neighbouring provinces. Their northernmost portion are the Lajta hills beginning on the right bank of the Danube, in front of the termination of the Little Carpathians. — The continuation of the Lajta hills towards the Fertő are the hills of Ruszt and southward the beautiful Rozália hills (820 m.) near Sopron. Below these one finds only low hills until the neighbourhood of Kőszegh is reached where the finely formed Irottkő (900 m.) is the highest peak. Below Szombathely again there follow hills that are not high but steep, while further to the east extends a picturesque undulating country.

The mountains Bakony-Vértes, stretching over the western and northern shores of the Balaton, may be regarded as an independent mountain system, as it

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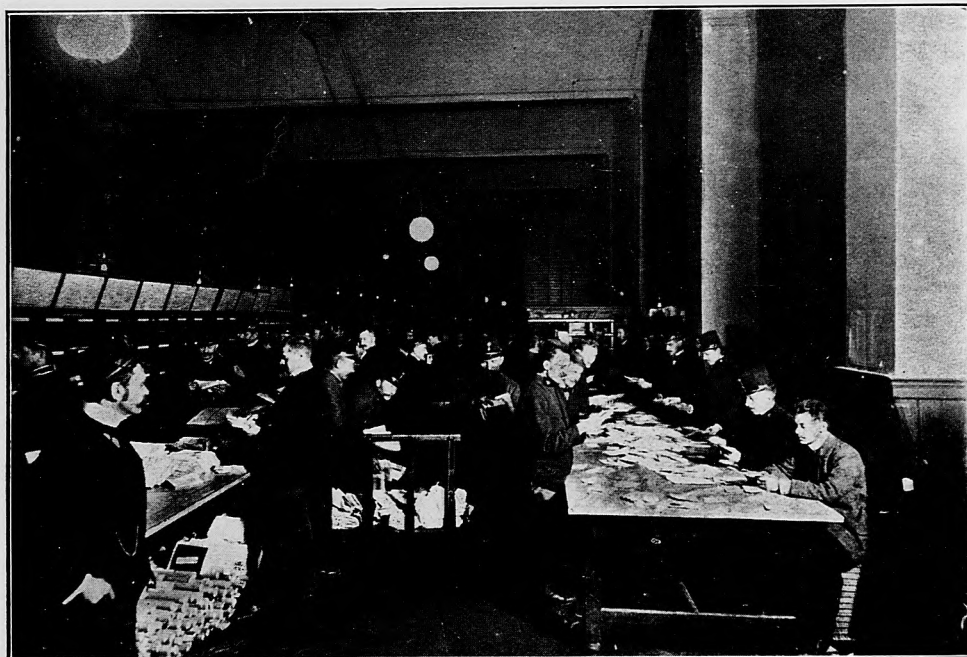
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is connected with the real offshoots of the Alps only by low hills. At but a small distance from the low hills at the southwestern end of the Bakony there rise here and there, out of the elevated table land, very fine conical hills standing alone with for the most part a romantic ruined castle upon their not lofty tops.

The wooded ridge of the Bakony rises gradually towards the north, but its loftiest points do not much exceed 600 m. From Bakony the low ground about Moor separates the much less extensive mountain of Vértes, which in its

A Friend of Hungary.

AT A TIME when things are tending, on both sides of the water, to an increasingly cordial Anglo-Hungarian «entente», it is not unprofitable to say something of the work of an Englishman who has already done much towards that desired consummation. And among British men of letters, probably no one has done such effectual and distinguished work for Hungary as Mr. Robert Nisbet Bain, Assistant librarian of the British Museum. In his recent brilliant lecture before the Hungarian Association, Dr. Emil Reich dwelt with pardonable pride on the



«GROUP» SORTING.

chief direction winds towards Tata. In the east the tergeminel group of Gerecse, Gete and Pilis follow on to the Vértes covering the bay of the Danube, where at Vác the river changes the direction of its course. The most eastern member of this group; the Pilis, sends down low but picturesque offshoots along the course of the Danube towards Budapest. Amongst the hills of Buda the steep Mount Gellért, sloping gradually to the Danube is of interesting form for from its rocks hot springs burst forth.

Lower down beyond the broad plain known as the Mezőföld the hills of Pécs-Siklós branch out towards the south and form a range of moderate height, the chief elevated points of which are the Zengőhegy (681 m.) by Pécs-Várad and close to Pécs, the long backed Mecsek (592 m.) which abounds in rich supplies of coal.

(To be continued.)

treasures of Hungarian literature, and it is thanks to Mr. Bain's admirable translations, that the British public has been enabled to appreciate one of the most illustrious of modern Magyar writers, the late Maurice Jókai, at his true worth.

Mr. Bain's qualifications for translating one of the most exacting of European novelists, are indeed wide. Holding an important official position at the British Museum, he is, even in that erudite milieu, the most illustrious authority on Slavonic and Scandinavian languages and literature, and his command of both has enabled him to tackle the difficulties of Russian, Ruthenian, Roumanian, Swedish Danish, Finnish, and last but not by any means least, Hungarian with a success probably no living Englishman could rival.

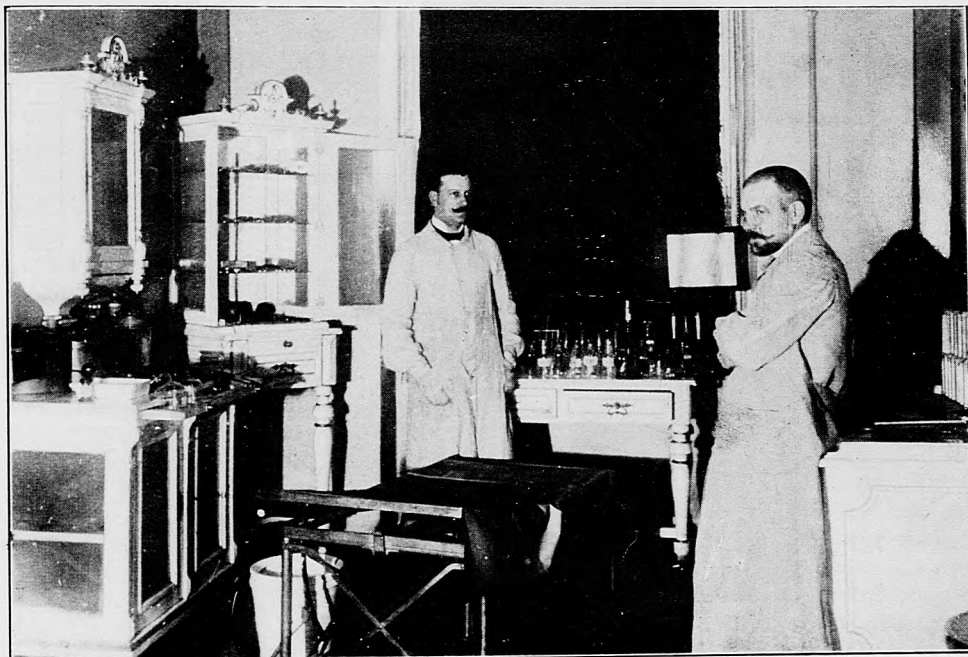
His thorough knowledge of Russian history has equipped him for several interesting publications in connection with it: his «Pupils of Peter the Great», «The Daughter of Peter the Great», and «Peter the Third Emperor of Russia»

have all found a wide public. A history of «Gustavus the Third», and biographies of Hans Andersen and Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, and a «Scandinavian Political history» are other important contributions to modern literature. Whilst his «Tales from Gorky» have introduced English readers to that vigorous but somewhat repellent Russian genius whom it has lately been the vogue to admire.

For readers of «Hungary», however, most interest will attach to Mr. Bain's extraordinarily vivid versions of Jókai's picturesque novels, inaugurated by his publication in 1897 of the «Lion of Yanina», a version of the novel known to Magyar readers as

«Lion of Yanina». The translator has faithfully reproduced those gorgeous word-pictures for which Jókai is so justly famous, and which, but for his English translator, would have remained a dead-letter to British readers, it is to be feared.

With curious felicity too, Mr. Bain catches the eerie fascination of those tales of terror in which Jókai revelled, a fascination which specially characterises his «Pretty Mikal» («*A szép Mikhal*».) All the mingled glamour and magnificence, the cruelty and lawlessness of those old unhappy far off times, live again in these pages almost as vividly as they must do in the wonderful Magyar original.



ORDINATION ROOM OF THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY.

«*Janicsárok végnapjai*» which deals with the notorious Ali Pacha, the famous, or rather infamous Albanian chief and taught a foreign public some thing of what Christendom had suffered at his hands.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Bain is the author of the only article ever written on the defence of Belgrade by the Magyars against the Turks in 1456.

From the Hungarian standpoint, however, Mr. Bain's next volume, «Amidst the Wild carpathians» («*Erdély aranykora*») was even more interesting, inasmuch as its vividly-coloured pages gave English readers a not inadequate notion of the surpassingly grand scenery of one of the most beautiful mountain districts in the world. To read the pictures of Hungarian land and mountain scapes as Jókai pictured them, as set forth in Mr. Bain's really fine translation, is next best to taking a tour on one's own account in the Hungarian Alps.

With the sensitive brush of an artist, the trans-

The next volume from this brilliant translator, was a version of «Szomorú Napok», under the English title of «Day of Wrath», which was followed the next year by «Halit the Pedlar» («*A Fehér Rózsa*») and the thrilling «Stories of the Padishah» known to Hungarians as «*Török világ Magyarországon*». Mr. Bain's «Tales From Jókai», published in 1904, was prefaced by an admirable biography of the great Magyar novelist, which helped his readers to understand something of the strange genius who has commanded such a wide circle of admirers, thanks to Mr. Bain, in England. Another notable addition to this Jókai library, was the publication in 1902 of «Eyes like the Sea» («*A Tengerszemű Hölgy*») which was followed the next ten years by «A Hungarian Nábob» («*Egy magyar Nábob*»), and «The Poor Plutocrats» («*Szegény Gazdagok*»).

It will be seen by the foregoing list what an enormous contribution the gifted translator has made to Anglo-Hungarian letters, and one can only hope that his successful example may stimulate many more

English scholars to research in a literature which, as Dr. Reich reminded us the other day, is so amazingly rich in masterpieces. After all, there can be no better method of making Hungary known than this, and if she had a few more friends like Mr. Bain, those treasures would no longer remain, an unexplored mine. He has also written the article on «Hungary», for the new edition of the «Encyclopaedia Britannica» not yet published.

Only one thing is wanting meantime to complete the record Jókai's translator has so brilliantly established, and that is, he does not yet know Hungary at first hand. Considering how much he has done to make other people know it' it is cordially to be wished that Magyars should have a chance of welcoming Mr. Bain with his charming wife in their midst. One can be sure that they would not be slow in demonstrating their appreciation of his presence. Meantime our Anglo-Hungarian literature justifies his position

as a man of letters to the utmost, by incessant literary work and amid arduous labours of a more abiding kind, finds time to write many reviews in connection with his special subjects in the leading English journals and papers. In spite of the most pressing literary labours, he also finds time to spare both advice and sympathy to the struggling

author at the bottom of the ladder, and to say a kindly word of encouragement to the aspirant to that most difficult of all goals so rarely attained and so constantly sought — the goal of literary success. He, at least, is one of the favoured few who have reached that promised land!

M. A. V.



The Hungarian Language.

IV.

NOW LET us pass on to discover the suffixes of the two classes of verbs in the pres. indic. before *indefinite objects* (v. supra): — naturally we are dealing exclusively with *transitive* verbs at present.

We shall have to take the two groups — the *ik* verbs and the others — separately, as before. For convenience' sake I shall henceforward call them group α (*ik* veors) and group β respectively.

The suffixes of Group α and in the present indic. before indefinite objects, are as follows:

Sing. { I. —om, —em
II. —ol, —el
III. —ik.

Plur. { I. —unk, —ünk
II. —tok, —tek
III. —nak, —nek.

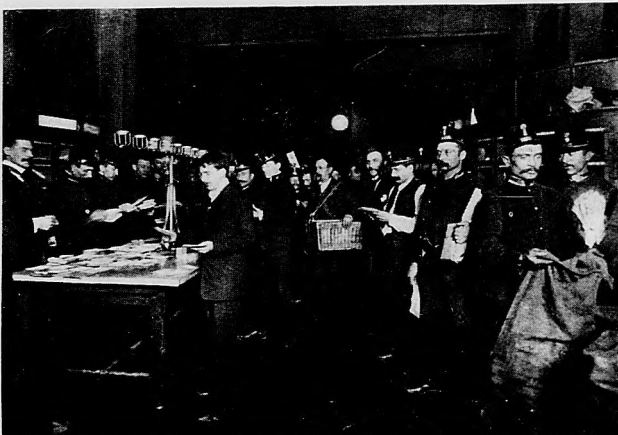
Those of group β are the following:

Sing. { I. —ok, —ek, —ök
II. —asz, —esz, —ösz, —sz, —el
III. (none).

Plur. { I. —unk, —ünk
II. —tok, —tek, —tök
III. —nak, —nek, —anak, —enek.

In order to illustrate the above suffixes, we should take the stems of some Hungarian verbs (as given in most modern dictionaries in preference to the infinitives) and bearing in mind the grouping of the vowels, try to form the various persons for our-

selves. *Say* is in Hungarian *mond*; *speak* is *beszél*. The two present indicatives consequently run as follows: *mondok*; *mond(a)sz*; *mond*; *mondunk*; *mondtok*; *mondanak*; *beszélek*; *beszélsz*; *beszél*; *beszélünk*; *beszéltek*; *beszélnek*. The only difficulties to be encountered will be in the second pers. sing. and the third person plural: only experience and practice



«DETAIL» SORTING.

(The Uj Idők.)

can decide where the extra vowel is required; and we shall have to learn practically by heart those verbs (e. g. *veszel*) belonging to group β which take *-el* in the 2. pers. singular. The verbs *eat*, *drink*, *do* (*cselekszik*), *swear* (*esküszik*), and *breathe* (*lélekszik*) belong to group α , and must be conjugated accordingly. The want of space will not admit of an exhaustive list of exercises: but it will be as well to attempt to illustrate some of the leading difficulties. What strikes us at once, on examining the list of personal suffixes, is that, whereas Group β has a *-k* in the 1. pers. sing. (as contrasted with the *-m* before *definite* objects), group α has, in these cases too, an *-m*: whereas group β rarely has *-l* in the second pers. sing., this suffix is invariably the rule with group α : while in group β there is no suffix for the 3rd pers. sing. group α has the *-ik* which distinguishes it from its fellow. The plural need cause us no difficulty.

I cannot enter in to a discussion of the many irregular forms: every modern dictionary will print the principal tenses of each verb, thus informing those who do not know that the infinitive of a verb

in Hungarian is not invariably a guide to the forms of the present tense. For instances the infinitive of *cselekszik* is *cselekedni*, reproduced in the perfect *cselekedtem*: the infinitive of *esz (ik)* is *enni*, whereas the perfect is *ettem*, and so on. My idea being merely to inculcate general principles. I cannot possibly indulge in details; but can merely refer my readers to the dictionaries. — Before

passing on to the perfect (the imperfect, as I have remarked, is practically obsolete), I must deal with the special forms of the 1st pers. sing. indic. of all verbs, without distinction of group, before the genuine 2nd pers. personal pronoun (sing. and plural). This special suffix is *-(a)lak, -(e)lek*: e. g. *megezz(lek)* = I (will) eat thee: *megezz(lek) benneteket* = I (will) eat you (definite plural of «thee»), use of the 2nd pers. sing. being quite distinct in Hungarian, as in German and French, though in the plural the parallel is only feasible in German, the use of *Ihr* and *Euch* corresponding to that of the Hungarian *ti* and *titeket* or *benneteket* *felad(lak)* = I (will) report thee: *elküld(e)lek* = I (will) send thee, etc. This special suffix is found also in the future (rarely used, the present taking its place in most cases), the perfect, the conditional and the imperative moods.

As illustrations of the present tense suffixes I quote the following sentences: — in each case the reader should ask himself to which particular group the suffix in question belongs and why it is used (viz: whether the object is definite or in definite, or the 2nd person).

Estig nem bánt(alak), de akkor megezz(lek) = till evening I will not hurt thee but then I shall eat thee (here we see the present doing the work of the future). *Könnyen segíthet(ek) rajtad* = I can



MOTOR IN THE POSTAL SERVICE. (The Uj Idők.)

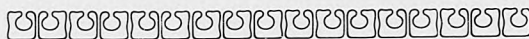
jük), of *hoz* (bring) is *hoz-zuk* (> hoz-juk) etc.

I hope I have made matters fairly clear — it is not easy to explain difficulties which one has never experienced — and that Englishmen who read these notes will be able to recognise the various forms of the verbs at a glance and be able to account for the different suffixes present.

ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

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Western Culture in Eastern Lands.

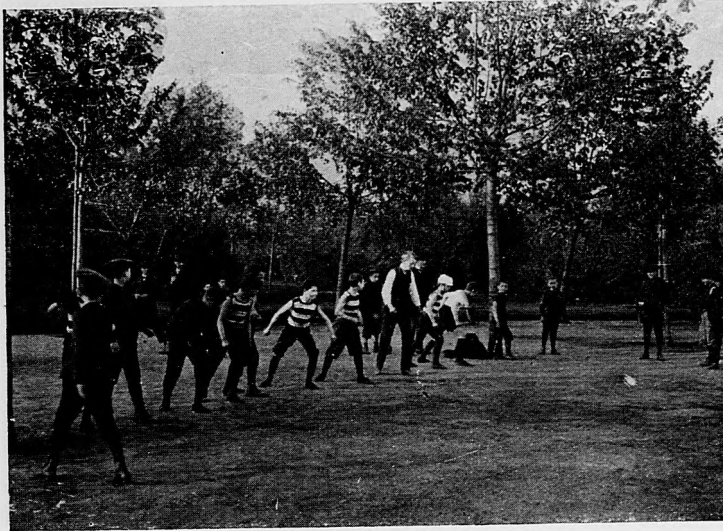
WE HAVE received some very interesting remarks from Mr. Ae Jusuf Ali on Prof. A. Vámbéry's book on the above subject.

When the influence of Asia and Europe on each other is discussed, writers and speakers are apt to look too much at the political side and to lose sight of the more important, if more subtle, forces that pervade intellectual movements and social institutions.

Prof. Vámbéry has given us an excellent study



THE STAFF OF LETTER COLLECTORS.



IN THE TOWN-PARK.

on the methods of Russian and British rule in Asia, not altogether omitting political considerations as far as they concern culture and thought in the East. His extensive travels, long experience and true sympathy with Muhammadan nations and Muhammadan ideas eminently qualify him to speak with authority on the subject.

To the question, Has Europe a right to interfere in the concerns of the ancient world? he gives an emphatic answer in the affirmative. If the right of Western culture to mould the East be once recognised from the Western point of view, it becomes important to compare the civilising work done by Russia and England in Moslem Asia. These powers are the two culture-bearers of the West, and on their ideals and methods depend, in a large measure the destinies of Asia.

The first conflict of the Ural-Altaic races with the Grand Duchy of Moscow resulted in favour of the former. There are words in the Russian language, relating to governmental and social matters which bear witness to the cultural influence of the well organised «Golden Horde» in the development of the Russian language.

But the Golden Horde was built up on nomadic principles. Its power for defence declined with internal dimensions, which crept in on the first flush of success. When once the momentum of its onward rush was checked, its defensive power was weak, in the absence of any fixed principles of organisation, any firm or united purpose that could face reverses with cool determination and a confidence in future success. Like the host of Sennacherib, the formidable Golden Horde melted away and left no cohesion of its scattered atoms to resist the slow but determined southward march of the Muscovite power. Thus it was that the Tartar districts and the lower Volga (and later on, the Crimea) were absorbed in Russia.

If the superior organisation and discipline of the Osmanli Turks had encountered and resisted the first wave of Slavonic expansion southwards, the result may have been different. As it was the loose nomadic organisations of the Ugrians and Tartars succumbed easily before the well equipped march of Russia, aided, as it was, with the religious zeal of the Double Cross. In the 16th century the sceptre of the princes of Kazan and Astrakan fell from their grasp, and Russian colonies were freely and firmly planted on the lower Volga. The various races of Southern Russia were Slavonised, and it is from this mixed population that the graphic and lurid pictures of life among «creatures that once were men» have

been drawn by Maxim Gorky.

The great Kirghis Steppe though brought under Russian influence as early as 1734, was not effectively occupied till 1845, but its final incorporation into the Tsar's dominions was only possible with the taking of Tashkend 1865. The appeal to the Kirghises was made through educational and cultural channels rather than by direct efforts at proselytism. The address delivered by General Werefkin contained the remarkable declaration. The Tsar's chief care and joy is to do good to all his children without distinction of religion. We his Majesty's servants therefore consider ourselves bound to promote your future welfare to the best of our ability and to diffuse among you such useful knowledge as is indispensable to a happy life, and for this purpose the Government has thought well to open schools for the education of your children at State expense.

The taking of Tashkend was only the stepping stone to Russia's establishment in Central Asia. In Prof. Vámbéry's opinion, Central Asiatics, with the exception of the Turkomans and the Kirghises do not bear comparison with the warlike Rajputs, Likhs, and Marathas, nor with the Arabs and the Osmanli. They submitted to the new regime with indifference. The absorption of the three Khanates of Turkestan was accompanied or followed by little opposition, and the Russians had the way clear for the most advanced methods of civilised governments and cultural development; yet at the end of forty years which have since elapsed there appears to have been little progress.

Not taking the Sarts and a few other enlightened Turkestanis as typical of the fruits of Russian civilisation, Prof. Vámbéry draws a terrible indictment of Russian methods from the point of view of the spread of culture and enlightenment. Nor is the indictment any the less severe when he comes to consider the history and administration of Siberia.

He does not agree with those who think that the very incompleteness of the culture of the Russian, qualifies them to be the better interpreters of the West to the East.

On the subject of England's work in Asia he delivers, after taking a historical view, a most generous tribute to the success of the most advanced representative of European culture among, what he calls, the most truly Asiatic of Orientals, the people of India. The material benefits of the English occupation are passed in review, the splendid network of roads and canals, railways and telegraphs, is praised and the influence of Englishmen who have devoted their lives and talents for the benefit of the masses, and whose names live in their memory, is quoted as a civilising factor of the highest value. But it is for the cultural transformation effected under the British «aegis» that he reserves the highest admiration. The educational system he considers to be remarkably good, and in discussing the adverse conclusions of the recent Universities Commission, he even, at the risk of appearing more English than the English themselves, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the unreformed Universities of British India. He is not unaware of the school of thought which criticises British rule but after a prolonged investigation of the worst charges that can be brought forward, he finds so much to admire in the progress and enlightenment which have followed in the wake of British conquests that he cannot refrain from a most unqualified expression of appreciation. «England's victories» he says, «are the victories of freedom and humanity», they can never be dangerous to anyone. The conclusion he draws from a comparison of Russian and British methods is that the latter are immensely superior from the higher standpoint, but that both powers have carried out their mission according to their lights. The motto for a future policy he would recommend would be based on mutual emulation for the good of the people. As the English statesman pithily expressed it. «Asia is big enough for us both».

*

There are two methods, and two methods only, of making one's way in the world by one's own industry, or by profiting by the stupidity of other people. *

It is boorish to give with a bad grace. If the act of giving, entails an effort, what matter the additional cost of a smile?

Literary democracy.

By MAUD AND HENRY.

CIVILIZATION is the foster-mother of nature. That is not a quotation, it is an original remark. It is of course a paradox, a contradiction in terms and, from the point of view indulged and upheld by the young bloods of modern criticism, quite unjustifiable. We shall not justify it, not because we fear criticism, but because, being critics, we propose to have the «just drive» at it ourselves. It would be too modern to say that all the great lights of literature are dead, because at times nature still asserts herself and in a fit of childish petulance throws her foster-mother out of doors and has a good time with one of her favourite dolls then, a genius is born. Here is the point. The advance of civilization increasingly demands an advance in the output of literature, and the further the output advances, the more artificial does it become. Great literature must remain true to the primal and fundamental laws of human nature, modern literature, instead of accepting human nature, tries to account for it; adopts the psychological method of analysis and produces some very pretty stuff indeed — but not great. The moment you try to account for a thing you rob it of its greatness; to explain a noble action is to belittle it, to explain a bad action, also removes the uproarious joy that attaches to bad actions.

As we become more artificial so we lose that simple joy in the mere facts of life that belonged to the more spacious days, when the giants of literature worked, where men lived, died, married; murdered, robbed and ravaged about in a splendid spirit of prodigious enjoyment.

They had no idea of asking why they were happy when they destroyed their enemies in some particularly bloodthirsty way, or why they were sorry when they were destroyed themselves. They had no



FRANCIS JOSEPH'S COURT, HERCULES-BATHS.

civilization but they had literature. They treated their women badly but they sang about them beautifully. It is impossible to compare the natural simplicity of the «Song of Solomon», and the involved modernity of «Paracelsus». Both are great but one is uncivilized and the other is civilized; one accepts and the other explains; it deals with the primal desires and passions that are common to the whole world and the greatest literature of a country — for nationality demands a tongue — is the literature that welds these primal passions and desires on to the national view point or temperament.

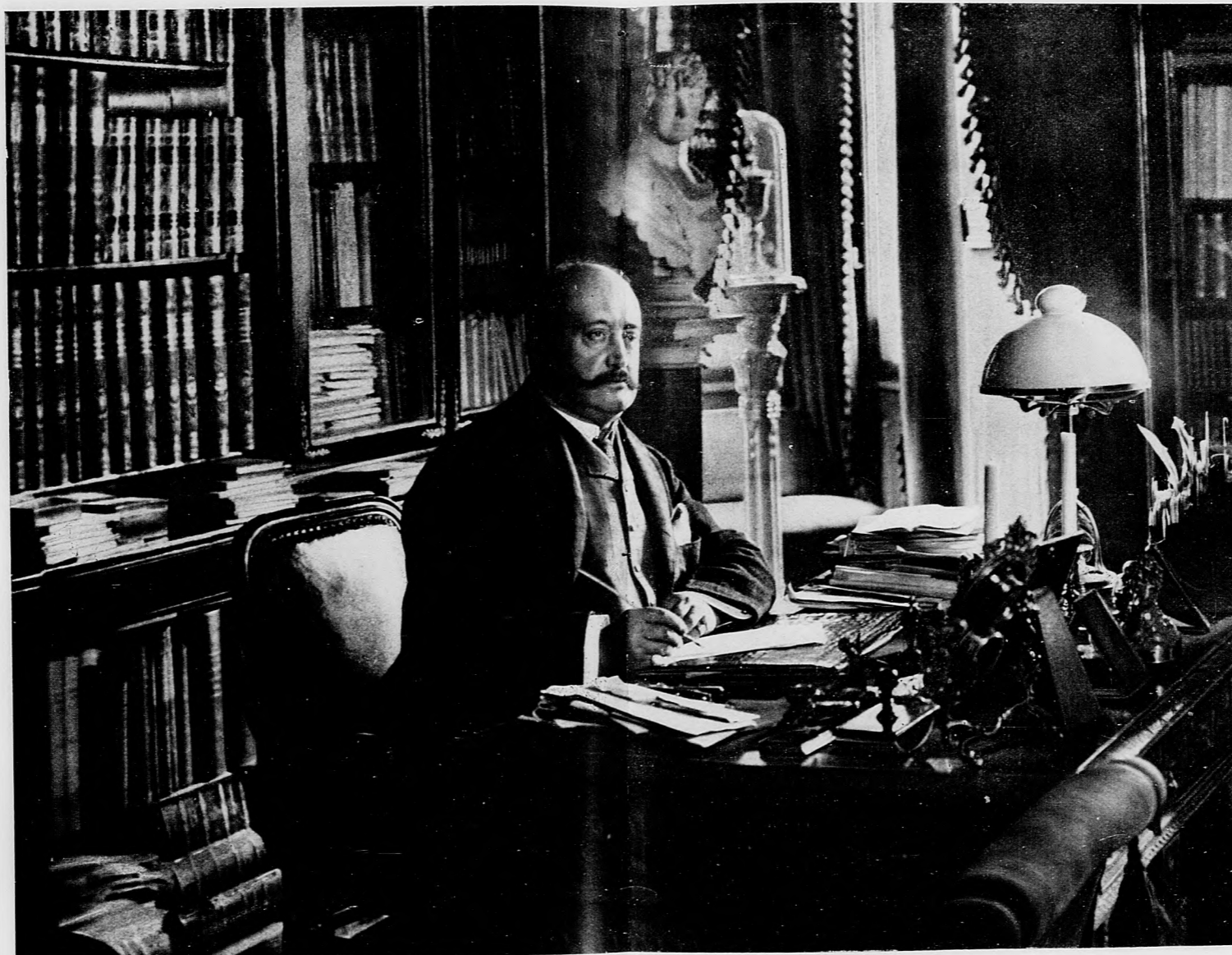
The men who made the literature of a country, the men who made the literature that best gives expression to the unvoiced desires or opinions of the majority are the men who compose the great literary democracy of the world. There is no such thing as aristocracy of letters — unless we may consider as such the queer little people who write queer little books of perverted and artificial ideas. Literary parasites who feed on the diseases of a nation, instead of sitting down together with the healthy majority to the beef and potatoes of popular feeling.

Art, as art, goes neither forward or backwards, it belongs to the infinite, the original. Literature as an art, cannot progress out of certain bounds. «In the beginning God made man» and blessed him with certain capacities and placed him in the midst of certain natural laws; the mere existence of law signifies restriction and the poet or novelist who strives to pass beyond the natural limit creates an artificiality, an abortion. As the possibilities of the human mind are infinite so are they finite and trammelled; infinite in mere variation but absolutely fixed and determined in the fundamental theme.

The limitations in the plastic arts are technical and of so simplex a nature that a schoolchild could enumerate them: The arc, the circle, the straight line and the right angle describe and prescribe the range of lineal enterprise. The variations of light between pure or white light, through blue, violet, red, green and yellow to black or the negation of light prescribe the limits of colour to the painter, while the force of gravity keeps the arc hinged upon the path of rectilinear limitations. In music the limitations prescribed by the tone compass are also perfect and irrepagable. All progress in art is progress of variation. The level of the masterpiece is the same all the ages, through it is the level of the absolute and the absolute belongs to the universality of the Human soul.

From this standpoint we declare the democracy

of great literature; an enormous literary genius belongs to the the people, he stands for the people against tyranny in church or state; for the people against their own weaknesses; for the people of his own country against a common enemy. He is at the same time the voice and inspiration of the



FRANCIS KOSSUTH MINISTER OF COMMERCE IN HIS STUDY.

people. He is the man of genius, the great democrat and nationalist.

The poet is confronted with two problems; the problem of the crowded street, the rapid tread of feet and movement of passion, and the problem of so-ry, tears and death. Victor Hugo says (we translate from memory): «Poetry has two ears; one hears the voice of the living, the other that of the dead». That is so with all literature, it must go to literal

things and unite the living with the dead in a vast brotherhood. Men of genius form a dynasty through the ages, it is a dynasty not of tyranny but of democracy.

They have worn every crown in every age even the crown of thorns.

literature speaks mainly from the past, even as God speaks from the past; but there is also a duty to the present and Hungary waits, as other nations are waiting, for some great genius of democracy to fling aside the cloak of civilization and hurl words of truth into the hearts of a people.



Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King is expected to arrive in Budapest about the end of September.

*

British visitors to Hungary

As already published in one of our previous issues the British visitors conducted by Mr. Shrubsole, are due to arrive at the head quarters Tátra-Lomnicz on August 24th. Excursions from here will be made to the various parts of the romantic High Tátra.

The party will proceed from here to the ancient and historical town of Kassa, from thence visiting the famous wine district of S.-A.-Ujhely on to Debreczen, the home of the protestants, then to Kolozsvár and after staying here four days, during which various excursion will be made, they travel to Budapest, where the party will remain for 3 days, devoting a day to visit Lake Balaton and other places of interest. It is our aim to make our British friends as comfortable and homely as possible. We hope their sojourn in our country may be pleasant and the impression obtained a lasting one.

*

The population of Budapest keeps increasing as seen by the census taken last May. The figures are now officially given out and the total of persons now in this city reaches 791,748 which is an increase of 20,000 on last year.

The census statistics for the last 10 years shows an annual increase of 10,000.

*

Hungarian estimation of the great American hero of freedom is again evident in Budapest. Last week a deputation of 700 American naturalised Hungarians petitioned the city council to name one of the streets after Washington. Needless to say their request was granted and the council decided to change the name of Bécsi (Vienna) street, in the IV. district, to Washington street.

*

The report of the Hungarian Mills for the year ending 1905 was published this week, which showed a slight decrease on last year's result. The total

When a nation no longer produces these wild men of genius with the honey of strong words on their lips she is either perfect or decaying. In the Hungary of to-day whose is the peculiar task of waking to music the national lyre, Who among the great joins his tongue and pen to the soul of the people and strikes the fire of national enthusiasm from them?

It is, of course, genius partially true that great

amount of corn ground in 1905 was 7,369,701 meterzentner. Since the year 1870 this business has just doubled itself.

*

Last week a British squadron under the command of Lord Charles Beresford entered the Adriatic Sea

Ministry, as Ministerial Councillor. Mr Ábrányi who is a first class literary authority, well merits the high distinction.

*

Before our next issue appears the August meeting of the celebrated races at Budapest, will be in full



FRANCIS-COURT, HERCULES BATHS.

and called at the Hungarian port Fiume. During their visit they were made heartily welcome by the Governor and city inhabitants.

*

We learn that near Dobsina Ice cavern, which is familiar to our readers, a rich coal mine has been recently discovered, and from the reports of the experts, the coal is said to be of an excellent quality.

*

The erection of a new spinning factory at Murszombat shows plainly the right direction in which we are travelling. The capital invested in the concern is 3 million crowns £ 250,000 and the latest improved Jacques weaving machines are installed. As shown in our previous issue the imports in this branch decreased greatly likewise the exports increased showing our determination of supporting home industry.

*

According to the latest reports of the number of standing visitors at the Hungarian baths was as follows : Balatonfüred 1429, Almádi 526, Paráđ 1059, Tátrafüred 1969, Barlangliget 1220, Sziálás 1239, Trencsin-Teplicz 4353, Rajeczfüred 5568, Iglófüred 403, Harsfalva 714, Bikszád 355, Lipik 2623, Krapina-Teplicz 2346.

*

His Majesty the King has appointed Mr Cornelius Ábrányi, Chief of the press department in the Prime

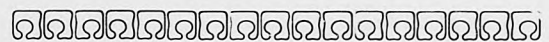
swing. The first race takes place on August 20th, the number of entries being above the usual, some good sport is anticipated. The total amount of the prizes is 556,800 crowns (£ 22,270).

*

We are now able to give more definite figures over the harvest. Although the insects and locusts have done a great deal of damage, still all expectations have been fulfilled.

Comparing it with last year this year shows a slight allround improvement.

Wheat	46.87	million	Meterzentner
Rye	13.11	«	«
Barley	13.62	«	«
Oats	11.08	«	«



London Notes

London, Aug. 8th 1906.

THE KING and Queen are spending a very pleasant holiday at Cowes Isle of Wight. The young King of Spain and Queen Victoria are also passing a part of their honeymoon on the beautiful Island which has so many pleasant childhood memories for the Queen of Spain. The island has been the favourite resort of royalty from the earliest times. The King spends much of his time on board his yacht. At an early date His Majesty will

visit the German Emperor and later will meet the King Francis Joseph possibly at Marienbad.

★

The greatest event of the past month was the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in which Hungary stood pre-eminent by the happy choice of her representatives. The envoys she sent were heart and soul in the noble work before them and who can doubt but that good must follow with Count Apponyi as leader. The telling speeches of Count Apponyi the Gladstone of Hungary Mr. Bryan (U. S. America) and our own Premier re-echoed «Peace on Earth goodwill toward men» and created a wonderful impression on all who heard them.

In the visit to Buckingham Palace Count Apponyi and Mr. Bryan were the chosen spokesmen to his Majesty.

The great statesman's visit to England his mission of «Peace», his great speech as well as his own striking personality have done more to bring Hungary before the English people than shoals of writing on the subject could have done. We trust his excellency's next visit may be of longer duration and that we may have the pleasure of hearing the great orator publicly in the near future.

★

In his visit to the writers' Club the Count showed another and very pleasant side of his character, and nothing could exceed the charming old-time courtesy

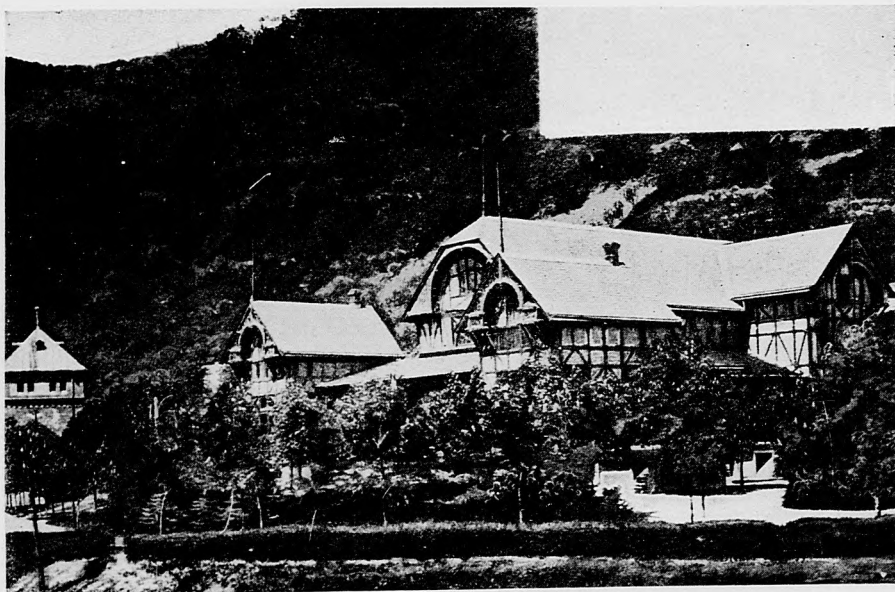
accepted all the compliments passed on his recent contributions to the «Outlook» in true Hungarian fashion — retaliation — when the ladies arranged a circle of chairs and set the Count in the midst he laughingly obeyed and had a busy half-hour putting them straight concerning the political situation of his own homeland, which he loves above everything, when pressed to remain in England longer to lecture he said: I would very much like to stay longer, but my country calls me back. Hungary knows well what a good patriot she has in her great Minister and England now knows too and puts the true value on one who is at the same time a good man a thorough patriot and a great statesman whose motto is:

«Éljen a szabadság»,
«Éljen a haza».

★

I had only the pleasure of shaking hands with him at the conference, but I read his speech and was carried away in admiration at his eloquence.

A very pleasant hour was afterwards spent in the Ladies' Gallery listening to Mr. Winston Churchill's speech advocating a constitution for the Transvaal. A point that struck one as worthy of note was the following. Addressing the Opposition the young orator said: Don't let it be said that the constitution is a gift of the Liberal Party: join with us and let it be a present from the nation! Repeated cheers followed and the only regret was that



THE THEATRE, HERCULES BATHS.

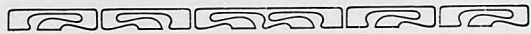
with which he greeted each guest presented to him. His tactfulness is unbounded like that of our own archdiplomat King Edward: he had a gracious and kindly word for all.

He asked the ladies for which papers they wrote and remarked that he wrote for «Hungary». He

the ladies were forbidden by law to make any demonstration whatever.

One of the most arduous of Sessions has just been brought to a close. Much important work has been done and this is amazing when one thinks of the vast amount of time that was taken up discussing

several clauses of the Education Bill which at last has been sent up to the Lords. Among other good things one has to be thankful that the Transvaal will now have its own responsible Government under a scheme which is welcomed and approved by both Briton and Boer. SHEENA MACDONALD.



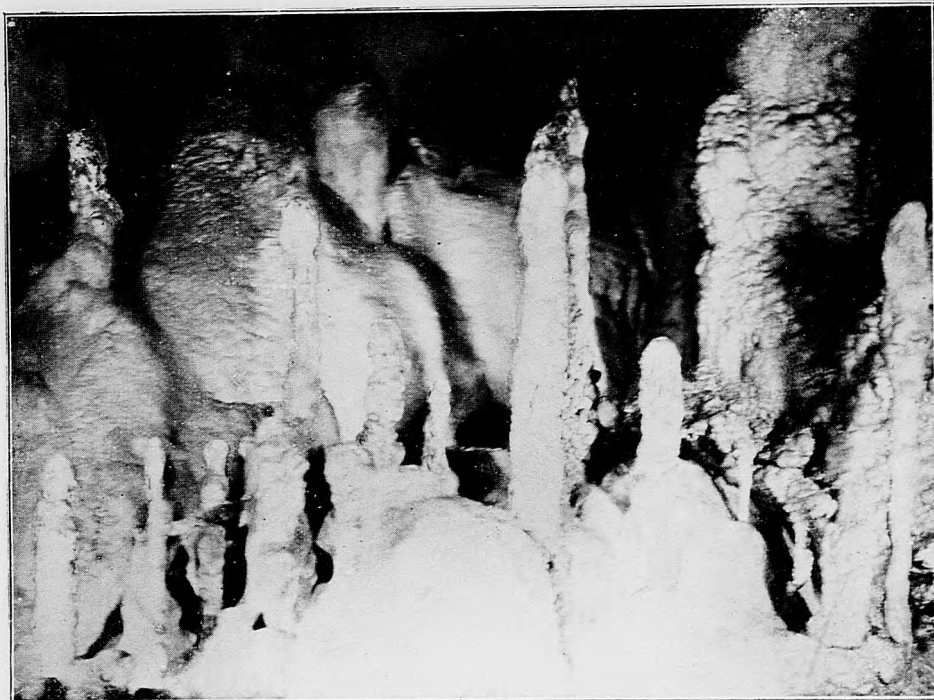
Count Albert Apponyi's visit to London.

DURING the Inter-Parliamentary Congress recently held in London Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction paid

he had conferred on them by visiting their club together with other complimentary phrases expressing their great esteem for him.

Count Apponyi by his courtly and gracious ways quite took the members of the club by storm and was voted by all as the most charming of men. We are glad that our good minister has had such a hearty reception from our English friends and we heartily endorse all our English friends have written and said of him.

Count Apponyi it appears has been in receipt of so many invitations that he was naturally forced to flee rather than give a point blank refusal.



ICE CAVERN AT RÉV.

Mrs Colin Mac Donald our London correspondent a delicate compliment in accepting her invitation to visit the Writers club. Several distinguished members of the club were present to meet the great Hungarian Statesman who played such a prominent part at the congress. On entering the club Count Apponyi was welcomed in his mother tongue which apparently caused a pleasant surprise. Mrs Mac Donald was then asked by the Count, for what paper she wrote, to his great pleasure and surprise, received the reply «Hungary» when his Excellency proudly included himself as also among the contributors of the paper.

Count Apponyi then spoke of the great and worthy manner in which they received him in England, also of the pride with which he spoke within the walls of Westminster, complimenting the Prime Minister and Mr. Bryan. The members of the club complimented him most cordially for the honour

The Hungarian Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

10 years review.

THE HISTORY of the Royal Hungarian Post, Telegraph and Telephone Institution has this year reached a very important turning-point for it was 10 years ago on the 1st of June that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce took under its control created with greater a General Direction of Post and Telegraphs investing it with greater independence and authority.

That this change of organisation, the effect of which was felt in a very short time, not only in the management, but also in coping with the demands of the general traffic, was greatly needed, is certified by the excellent moral and material results which the Hungarian Post, Telegraph and Telephone has made

within the last 10 years and which are acknowledged not only in Hungary but also abroad.

Difficulties were anticipated by the new organized General Direction, the management of which was entrusted to Mr. Peter de Szalay who was recently appointed Secretary of the State. In order to establish a firm foundation it was, before all, necessary to appease the great discontentedness existing among the employees.

The Strike of letter carriers which broke out in the Spring of 1905 was the expression of the general discontentment prevailing among the employees. The chief causes of this movement were material greivances and first these had to be settled. Though there were great hindrances of financial character the direction did its utmost to improve the situation of the employees.

For this purpose social factors were brought into action. Among others we note the foundation of a Sick aid society securing the services of eminent physicians, who during the last year treated, free of any charge, not less than 15,798 cases of the members who applied. In spite of this humane institution spending yearly 20,000 crowns (£ 8400) on medicines and between 22 and 23 thousand crowns (£ 1000) Salaries for the physicians, yet it succeeded in creating a reserve fund of 48,000 crowns (£ 2000) and establishing in the Post and Telegraph palace such consulting rooms as might be the pride of any hospital. How many poor families bless and have cause to be grateful for the benefits received from this institution? But the General Direction continued its good work, helping with extra payments and rewards where need was greatest at the same time raising the moral mental level of the employees in the social way. Thus in Budapest the post employees formed a strong social body, having a flourishing, Singing and Sporting Club, a Casino and recently they have created an Additional Pension Association which has already, after 6 months existence 5000 members.

Besides this the General Direction was working for the benefits of their staff by giving opportunities to its poorer employees of securing houses at cheaper rents outside the city as in the capital rents were very high. It also gave them the chances of enjoying the advantages of the Cooperative Stores Society, established by the Railway employees, where their needs could be satisfied by better quality and cheaper articles.

In that way by and by the confidence of the employees in their superiors returned, the hopes for the better future rose again and the former discontentedness and apathy were relieved by self-consciousness, energy, and enthusiasm. And this was very necessary as the postal service had to cope with the vigour the traffic received under the effect of the Millenium Exhibition of 1896. That reaction which took place in the economical life in Hungary some years after the exhibiton, was not at all to be felt in the traffic of the Post and

Telegraph Institution. The number of ordinary letters in 5 years (1895—1900) nearly doubled (from 229 to 371 millions) and the number of parcels in the same period rose from 15 to 20 millions. During this 5 years the net income of the institution rose in spite of large sums spent for investments, from 9 to 13 million crowns (£ 500,000). In the same time the general expenses of the institution increased also nearly by 10 million (£ 41,000).

In the period from 1901—1905 the development was still stronger notwithstanding the political troubles which happened during this period and which silenced the legislature of Hungary for a long time thus suspending the vital economic progress. The rapidity of the development is illustrated by the fact that in the budget of this year (1906) the expenses are prelinimated at 45 million crowns and the income at 61 million crowns (£ 2,500,000).

During these ten years the number of offices has increased by more than 100 (from 4300—5427) the length of telegraph lines from 66 to 128 thousand Kilometers and during the same time a modern telephone system was erected, the line length of which, in 1905 was 21,768 Km. and the wire length 190,962 Km. 84 million «Calls» were attended to.

And not to mention the income growing yearly by 25 million crowns (£ 100,000), the value of the investments has reached the height of 62 million crowns (£ 2,500,000) while these 10 years. It would be a great task if we were to relate all the arrangements and innovations which owe their existence to the zeal of this General Direction and must therefore content ourselves by mentioning some of the most important movements.

In Budapest a modern telephone was established, laid in underground cables and connecting each subscriber with double circuits, and the whole traffic concentrated in one central office for 40,000 subscribers. The carrying out of this plan cost almost 7 million crowns (£ 256,000).

In order to improve the postal service of the capital, firstly the letter collecting service had to be accelerated and then it proved to be necessary to create a special distributing office near the stations, intrusted with the sorting of the material collected from the letter boxes and the different offices and preparing the mailbags to be handed over to the travelling post offices. For the new collecting service the single horse vans were scarcely capable; 12 to 18 daily rounds being required by the new system.

This led to tests with automobiles for the letter collecting service. On Nov. 19th 1900, the same day as the distributing office at the station was opened, the automobiles appeared in the streets of the capital at first — tricycles — and circulations in the inner parts of the town.

This service proved to be much quicker and less expensive than the horse service, and thus Budapest was the first City where the automobile service was adopted. A garage was built, fitted with all up-to-date requisites for repairs and taking profit of

every invention in this line. At present no less than, as shown in our illustrations, 60 motors are running, which consist of 18 four wheeled motors, 3 four-wheeled cycles, and 39 tricycles.

Our Illustrations.

The distributing post office which is 4 years old, employs 500 persons in night and day service. It turned a very important factor in the postal service of the capital. The travelling post would not be able to cope without delay with their immensely increased work had this office not prepared the great mass of material.

In the province to meet the convenience of the public in the larger towns postal collecting-offices were established and in the small villages postal agencies which have been working with great success. At the end of 1905, 106 collecting offices and 271 agencies were working; the latter were especially erected in localities, where a postal office would have been too expensive, but letter carriers could not satisfy the exigencies. At the end of 1905, 662 villages were incorporated into the postal network by letter carriers and by further developing of this system the number of villages, where the postal service is still handled by the local authorities, will gradually decrease, to form finally a uniform system of government posts.

We cannot omit mentioning those important reforms which have been applied in order to organise the delivery of parcels and the payment of money orders at the home of the addressee, and which system especially advantageous for commerce and industry was established in 33 towns where hitherto the addressees had to call themselves for their parcels or for the amount of money orders. Also worthy of notice, is the reform in larger towns of delivering the newspapers separately and by separate postmen immediately after the arrival of the train and directly from the station.

As we have already stated it is not possible in this short description to give more particulars of the work performed in this decade, but it is evident from the above that these last 10 years did not pass without leaving traces in the Hungarian post and telegraph history. The General Direction of Posts and Telegraph may look back upon this period with the pride and satisfaction which result from the consciousness of faithful performance of duty.



Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

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

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

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 4. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

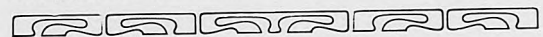
Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

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

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

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



Branch Offices of «HUNGARY».

ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD *London* 9 Carleton Road, N.

Westend Agency MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news agents, 160, Piccadilly, *London W.*

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY *New-York* Office 8 West 112th Street.

All application for *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.



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».

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903—4 and 1905 ready bound in an **Album** form. Reduced **Price 12 Crowns**, England and America **13 Crowns** (¹⁰/₁₀) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Telephone: 89—52.*

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Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek előnyösen kaphatók NERUDA NÁNDOR gyógyárú-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 7.*

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The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, letters of Credit may be cashed etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000.000, and the reserved fund K 36,000.000.

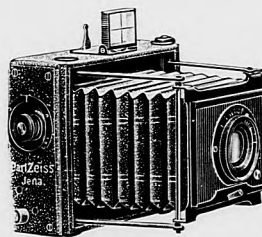
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Magyarországi fiók: **Budapest**, (a Ferencz József-tér 5—6. alatt épülő új palota elkészüléséig) **IV., Ferencz József-rakpart 27.**

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én K 216,505.894-39
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311-51
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszvásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667-79
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

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Ajánlja amatőrök részére minden a szakmába vágó fényképezőgépeit, felszereléseit és vegyszereit jutányos áron.
Alapított 1878. Nagy képes árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve
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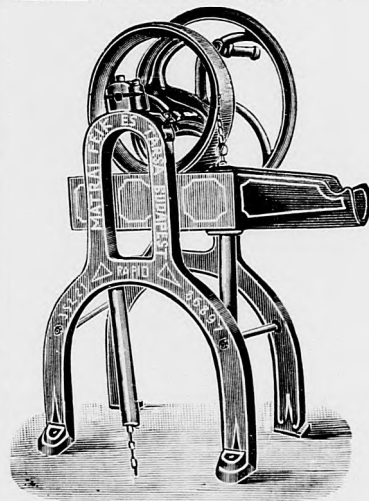
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