

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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

THE OFFSHOOTS from the Alps found between the Drave and the Save are for the most part of moderate height. Their chief members here are the Matzel hills, rising on the frontier between Croatia and Stiria and further to the east Ivancsicza, Kalnik-Bilo and Papuk mountains and then beyond a wide low ground between Eszék and Pétervárad rises the Vrdnik or Fruska-Gora. The mountain of Ivancsicza has peaks surpassing a 1000 meters in height. Between the Save, the Kulpa, the Adriatic and the Una extends the Karst, an exceedingly uneven table land which is marked by a very severe climate. It is bounded by the mountain ranges of Velebit and Kapella-Plesivicza. Between these two cornice-like ranges of hills, there are scattered about in every direction, broad, rocky and, for the most part, bald mounts and ridges, underneath which are smaller or larger cauldron-shaped clefts in the ground and trenches without any exit in the most tangled confusion. The whole of the Karst district bears the appearance of the scattered ruins of an immense bombarded fortress. Here and there, especially on the cornice mountains, traces of wood are to be seen.



(Photo by Strelisky.)

COUNTES ARMINIUS MIKES AND HER CHILDREN.

or larger parts, it belongs to ten counties, one of which: the county of Moson lies entirely within its bounds. The Danube cuts it almost exactly in half. The portion on the left bank is somewhat higher and here and there breaks into gentle undulations; the portion on the right bank lies lower and is almost wholly a perfectly flat plain, the hollowest portion of this plain is the so-called Hanság between the Fertó and the Rábca 363 □-kilometer, in extent covered with boggy meadows and beds of reeds, a considerable portion of which, however, has been rendered capable of cultivation by means of systematic drain-

*The plains.* In the space between the two mountain-systems sketched above, i. e., the Alps and the Carpathians, stretch two level beds of unequal size; the Little and the Great Hungarian Plain.

*The Little Hungarian Plain* or the basin of Pozsony lies in the western part of the country upon both sides of the Danube somewhat in the shape of an ellipse, so that its longer axis falls between Vág-Ujhely and Körmend and its shorter axis between Pozsony and Párkány. Its extent is about 15,000 square kilometers; in smaller

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ing. The middle most portion of the plain is formed by the islands of the Danube of which the largest is Csal-lóköz a piece of land 90 kilometers long and 15 to 30 kilometers broad, which on account of its great fertility was formerly called the «golden garden». In latter times this fertility has considerably diminished owing to the destruction of the forests and still more to the regulation of the Danube, which has put a stop to the fertilizing overflows of the river, without however being able to prevent from time to time greater inundations from breaking in and covering the island with gravel and sand instead of the fertilizing slime, or turning some portions of the island into bog and marsh.

(To be continued.)



PORTION OF QUAY AT FIUME IN 1830.

wishing to further the interest of the country, based on the experience acquired on his travels, tried to open a direct way to the seashore, independent of all foreign influence, for the purpose of getting to market industrial and other products, raising at the same time the income of royalty.

His advices induced his mother — the queen to annect Fiume to Hungary

in 1776, proclaiming: «There should be no difference between the commercial privileges of Triest and Fiume». Thus Fiume became a seaport being soon followed in this by Buccari and Portoré.

The traffic of these three ports for the 2 years of 1789—90 was as follows:

1789 export	Fl. 1,251.139
import	« 2,623.648
1790 export	« 1,785.721
import	« 2,906.500
Total	Fl. 8,567.008

In 1791 wheat to the value of 8 millions was exported to Italy.

To facilitate transport in 1820 the Louisa-Road was built, but the traffic was still very difficult.

The goods destined to Fiume were carried.

1. On the Danube and Save as far as Sissek, there
2. transferred to a smaller Kulpa-boat.
3. On the Kulpa to Károlyváros and there
4. by wagon to Fiume.

In the year of 1830, 24 wessels sailed from the port of Fiume, having a tonnage of nearly 2200.

In 1873 the first railroad train started to Fiume opening a sure, secure and proportionally cheap transport to the port.

From the year 1838 to 1882 there were built 640 vessels with a tonnage of more than 220.000 and valued over 20 millions of florins.

The development of the traffic can be judged from the statistics below:

year	Import million crowns	Export million crowns	Total million crowns
1856—60	11.456	12.320	23.776
1861—65	11.320	11.810	23.130
1866—70	14.222	10.780	25.002
1871—75	21.549	14.455	36.004
1876—80	14.901	30.197	45.098
1881—85	37.530	77.508	115.038
1886—90	48.061	119.989	168.050
1891—95	103.454	121.280	224.734
1896—900	89.681	119.931	209.612

If we compare the statistics of other European

## Hungarian merchant service.\*

### The port of Fiume.

HUNGARY'S connection with the sea has a past of many centuries and this past is forged together with the most glorious epoch of our national being. The idea of establishing a connection with the sea for purposes of national economy has compelled the earliest rulers of Hungary to acquire possession of territories leading to it and László The Saint occupied Chrobatia annecting it to Hungary, establishing a government in Zará-Vecchia of to-day. In a short time the whole of the Dalmatian shore of the Adria was conquered and as early as 1105 the Hungarian King Kálmán was crowned king of Croatia and Dalmatia.

Among the Dalmatian cities was the little town of St.-Vid—Fiume of to-day, having been built on the Fiumara river, under the protection of Fort-Tersato. The Venetian Republic, the former owner of Dalmatia carried on many a bloody war for the recovery of its possession, but did not succeed until 1422, when it gained possession again of Dalmatia except the city of Ragusa and a few places on the Quarnero, among them Fiume. Nearly 350 years passed away before Hungary became again a factor on the Adria.

The great minded son of Maria-Teresia, Joseph, in

\* Extract from: «A Magyar Tengerészeti és a Fiumei Kikötő» by Béla Gonda Ministerial Councillor.

ports, we can easily see, Fiume is the only port showing a larger export than import.

Cromwell created the wealth and power of England with his shipping act. Colbert has done much for France with his protection to shipping. Even to-day shipping is one of the best means for developing the wealth of Nations, especially so if it is backed by national pride and serves national purposes.



### The Hungarian Capital.

**B**UDAPEST the capital of Hungary is located in a very romantic and picturesque district incomparable perhaps to any other European City.

It is divided into two unequal parts by the lordly Danube, with its beautiful blue broad waters — so described by some of our poets — Pest the modern part of the City being situated on the left side and the ancient and historical Buda on the right, both parts being connected by five beautiful bridges for vehicles and passengers on foot and two for the railway. The bridges themselves are masterpieces of architecture and of noble bearing all adding magnificence to the City. In the back ground there are some lofty hills dotted here and there by pretty villas, affording a most striking and impressive scene.

The old fortress of Buda which played such a

prominent part in 1848 makes a very pretty picture and on the adjoining hill is the Royal palace relieving the romantic scenery but giving it a touch of splendour rarely found elsewhere.

Independent of the Stately City, Budapest has many other attractions worthy of note which nature has kindly placed in its midst. The greatest attractions are undoubtedly the numerous baths. These great baths and mineral springs which are patronized by all classes and from all parts of the world, have many historical associations. They have been known and used during the past 2000 years by the Romans, Tartars, Turks and Christians. These institutions are fitted up with all extravagance and luxury. With their mineral springs they consist of 3 Classes, and are situated on the right bank of the Danube.

First there are the sulphurous springs mostly of high temperature, secondly, the ferruginous waters, thirdly, the bitter waters, which cannot be found in greater strength elsewhere. The cures effected by these baths are beyond description, and a visit to one of them to see the tablets of gratitude is convincing enough. The bathing facilities are quite oriental, with all luxury and voluptuousness, characteristic of eastern lands.

For the small sum of 1/6 we may enjoy for several hours, the extreme privacy of a separate cabinet bath, including, massage hairdressing, corn-cutting



THE INNER HARBOUR, FIUME.



SHARK CAUGHT NEAR FIUME.

etc in addition a free entrance to every other part of the bath, and often people are found spending from 2 to 4 hours in such baths.

Perhaps no City in Europe of a similar size has so many places of music and entertainment as Budapest. It is not only cosmopolitan, but semi oriental. The Magyar in his picturesque attire and fiery temper is a very interesting person and the musical gipsy is ininitely more so.

These gipsy born sons of terpsichore and vagabonds by natural inclination will be met with all over Hungary. We hear them playing in every place of amusement, railway stations etc. and the tune of the gipsy's fiddle reaches our ear, at the hotel, at the restaurant table, and at the Café.

Many of these bands are musical par excellence, always performing by ear and without notes, and mostly even without any knowledge of them, yet they will play the best classical and popular music with great accuracy and with wonderful accord; and especially their charming execution of the characteristic Magyar melodies, so full of soul feeling, repeating boundless gaiety or deep sorrow, finding its way right into the heart and there waking sentiments of both joy and grief.

The proof of the champagne is in the drinking. Joseph Törley's Famous «Talisman». The «King of champagne» is delivered free in England at 60/- per doz. Address Törley Budafok Hungary. (Adv.)

### The British Fleet of Fiume.

THE VISIT of Lord Charles Beresford and the Mediterranean Squadron to Fiume was an event of unusual interest. Cromwell once said, that «A man-of-war is the best ambassador», and much truth lies in the statement of the Protector.

It was not so much the 9 line-of-battle ships which stirred, or created so much interest, but rather the undeniable sympathy existing between the two oldest constitutional countries in Europe. The enthusiastic reception accorded the hero of Alexandria, as he stepped ashore was thoroughly Hungarian in character. The regimental band played «The King», the infantry saluted, and after the little admiral had inspected the troops lined up on the landing stage, he was driven off in the handsome equipage the Governor, had sent for him. On arriving at the Palace the Admiral and his staff were presented to Count Nakó who in the name of Hungary welcomed them.

In the afternoon the visit was returned, when Count Nakó visited H. M. S. «Bulwark» clad in his gorgeous national costume, whilst the Admiral and Governor spent the evening together at Abbazia in an unofficial manner. Nothing can adequately express the extent of Count Nakó's hospitality, for the lavishness with which he entertained. No effect was lost sight of, and music and song, the gorgeousness of the Palace, the sumptuousness of the banquets, together with the geniality of host and hostess deeply impressed the representatives of the British Navy.



### Hungarian Export Trade.

By ALEXANDER TONELLI

IN THE centuries of the middle ages all countries and even regions were economic units in themselves and the character of the economic life was seclusion. Reckoning from some republic cities the connecting economy was limited to the minimum.

The improvement of the traffic relations brought with it the economical approach of the civilised lands of the globe. This seclusion was changed with the intermingling and connecting of the economic life, the traffic of merchandise and the blooming of the commercial traffic.

As a result of the political situation of the wars during several centuries and the geographical position, Hungary was rather late, at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, in participating of the world's intercourse. At this time Hungary was only an agricultural land and the Viennese government which held in its hand the

leading of the land in all commercial and economical respects, projected that Hungary and Austria should supply each other's wants as far as their capabilities allowed.

This project was nearly realized which showed, that greater part of the export of Hungary, was agricultural implements, and these exports took the direction of Austria. In recent times we can perceive a change.

The land has still the character of an agricultural country but already there are many branches of industry which seek to extend themselves, not only between but also beyond the borders. In the earlier times while nearly the whole of the export went towards Austria, in the recent times, the budding industry attempted to carry its articles abroad, at first to the Balkan States, afterwards to the further lands. Similarly the Hungarian agriculture, has in great amounts sought out other lands.

The increase of the industrial articles in the whole export is shown in the following table.

	Whole export million crowns		Industrial export million crowns	
1885	792.5	£ 31,700.000	280.86	£ 11,274.400
1890	1009.6	« 40,384.000	351.54	« 14,061.600
1895	1066.2	« 42,648.000	383.60	« 15,344.000
1900	1327.5	« 53,100.000	498.89	« 19,955.600
1903	1352.6	« 54,104.000	496.51	« 19,860.400
1904	1355.5	« 54,220.000	516.41	« 20,656.400

According to this table the export of industrial articles was 38.10% of the whole export, but in

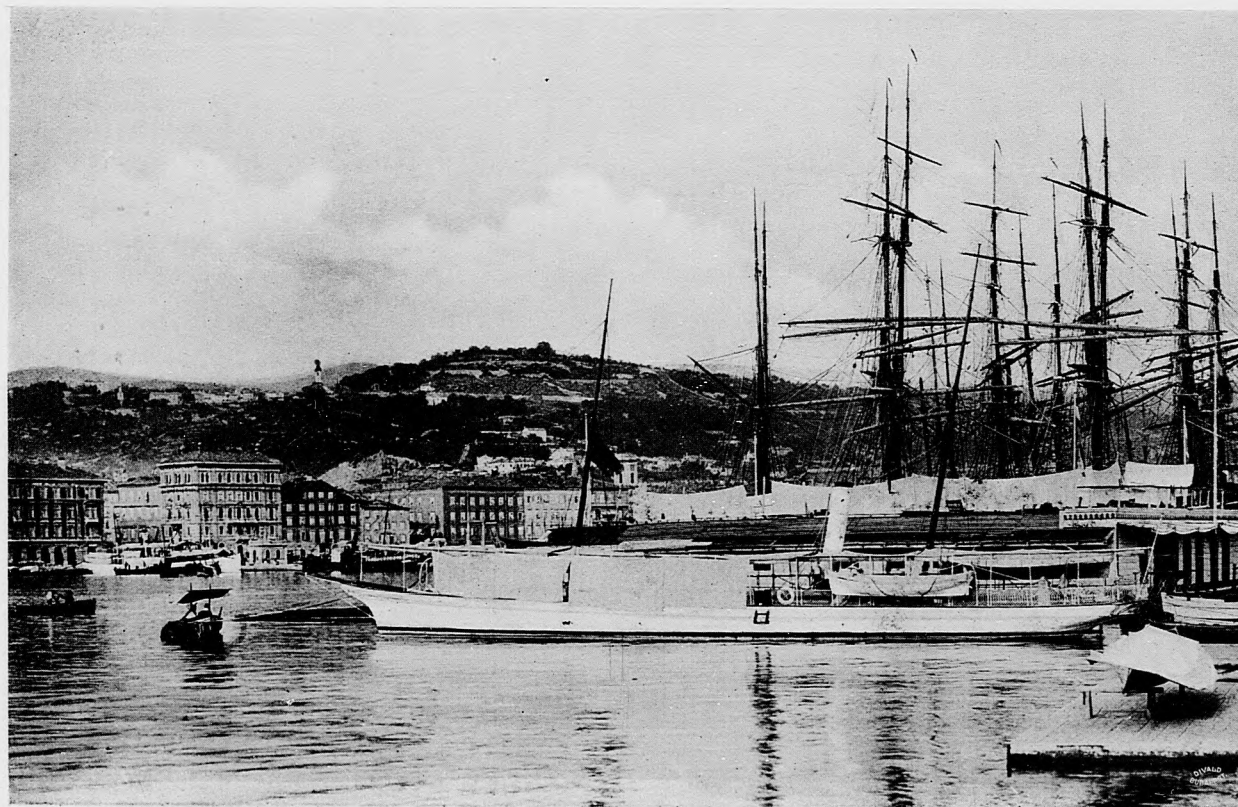
order to give a real idea of the Hungarian export we must add to 516.41 million crowns (industrial export) 132.7 million crowns (£ 5,308.000) half manufactured articles. The other exports fall on the natural production.

Regarding the distribution of the export to the allotted lands, still in 1904, 72.2% went to Austria — resulting chiefly from the common duty territory — 10.1% Germany, 3.1% United Kingdom, 2.3% Bosnia, 1.7% Italy, 1.6% France etc. According to the distribution of export to the West, the national products are predominant, to the East and over the seas, are the industrial articles.

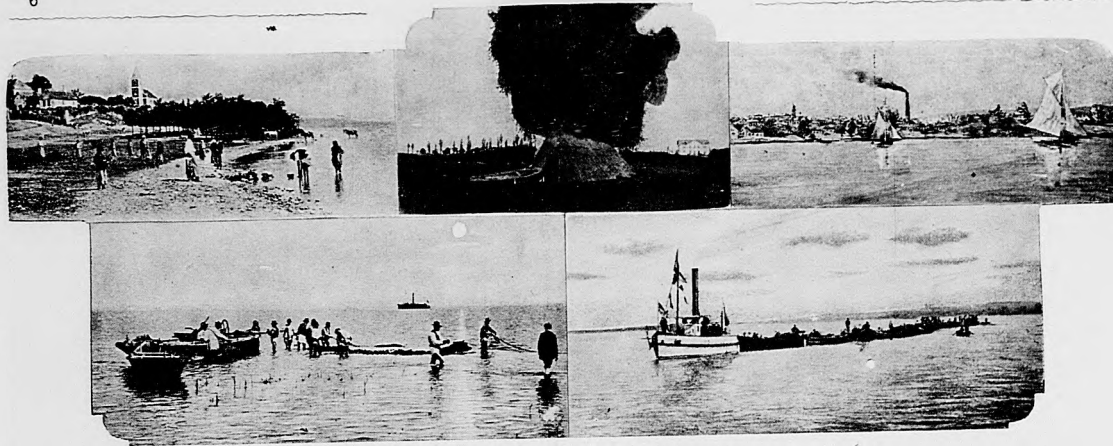
For a closer study of the export we will take the results of the year 1905 for a basis, which were divided as follows:

	Crowns		
Raw products	740,574.000	(£ 29,622.960)	53%
Half manufactured	142,695.000	(« 5,707.800)	10.2%
Manufactured	515,123.000	(« 20,604.920)	36.8%
Total:	1,398,392.000	(£ 55,935.680)	100%

From the 740.6 million crowns falling on raw products 320.4 million crowns belong to the consumption and luxury articles and 420.2 million crowns to the raw products necessary for agriculture and industry. Among the luxury and consumption articles we find horned cattle for slaughter occupying the first place with 104.5 million crowns (£ 4,180,000). The export in other articles of this group are, in million crowns: Pigs 57.3 (£ 2,292,000),



THE INNER HARBOUR BASIN, FIUME.



LAKE BALATON AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Eggs 23.7 (£ 948,000), Tobacco 13.8 (£ 552,000), Vegetables and Fruit 35.6 (£ 1,424,000), Eatables 29.5 (£ 1,180,000), Beverages 44.5 (£ 1,780,000).

Among articles necessary for agriculture and industry the cereals take the first position with 238.8 (£ 9,552,000) which shows the great importance of the commercial export to the economic life of the land. Regarding the quantity and value of the export of cereals, below are the figures.

	Meterzentner	Crowns	£
Wheat	4,826.771	87,825.138	3,513.004
Rye	2,529.533	37,184.135	1,487.364
Barley	3,994.280	63,089.600	2,523.584
Oats	2,448.763	35,233.786	1,409.348
Maize	904.771	14,550.494	582.016
Beech wheat	6.230	99.680	3.984
Millet	16.426	203.349	8.132
Total:	14,726.744	238,266.192	9,527.432

We must remark that the Hungarian corn as well as the flour, with the exception Austria, is being supplemented by the Eastern markets. The explanation of this regrettable fact is that the cost of the production of the corn in Hungary is greater than by the cheap Russian, Roumanian and American corn. The quality of the Hungarian flour, as well known throughout the world is truly far superior, but the general consumption gives the advantage to the cheaper article.

The most important group after the corn is the breeding cattle and beasts of burden.

The value of this Export was in 1905, 38.8 million crowns (£ 1,552,000) from which — 36.442 heads — 20.9 million crowns falls on the horses. After the above mentioned, in articles necessary for agriculture and industry comes — in million crowns.

Feathers 10.6 (£ 424,000), Wool 23.9 (£ 1,156,000), Seed 4.3 (« 192,000), Raw Wool 11.7 (« 468,000), Weaving 8.5 (« 340,000), Coal 5.2 (« 208,000), Iron ore 10.8 (« 432,000) etc.

Reviewing the half manufactured and industrial articles we see that nearly the half of the 142.7 falls on the half manufactured Wood industry. In general, the wood industry has an increasing importance in the Hungarian export of the half as

well as the manufactured articles. Leather takes the second place in this class with 20.8 million crowns (£ 832,000) where we also find the threads with 15.9 million crowns (£ 636,000).

Important also is the export in the following half manufactured articles — in million crowns.

Half manf. Iron Wares	11.9	(£ 476,000)
Chemicals	6.2	(« 24,800)
Dressing articles	5.8	(« 23,200)
Prepared articles for	5.07	(« 22,800)
Paper manufacture		
Malt	7.1	(« 28,400)

(To be continued.)



## Petőfi the Poet Patriot.

A New Biography.

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON in his latest «Note on Poetry» says, «Great poetry makes men desire the fullness of time». It is some such feeling as this which overcomes one in reading Dr. Yolland's excellent little introduction to the works of Alexander Petőfi.

One cannot sufficiently thank the author for his contribution to literature, for a genuine contribution it is, wherein the author exhibits the requisite patience, the essential perception, and the exceptional linguistic capacity, without which the little fragment would have been worthless. Dr. Yolland is probably the only Englishman who deals directly with the Hungarian text. Sir John Bowring obviously translated from the German, and the bulk of the translation from the Hungarian novelists is through a German medium. Only a scant knowledge of the difficult magyar language will reveal the advantage possessed by Dr. Yolland over Sir John Bowring, though many of Sir John's lines could not be bettered. It is however an appreciation rather than a criticism of Petőfi. You are introduced to the poet, you learn of his childhood, of his love for nature, his passion for the theatre, his lonely walk to Pest, his friendlessness, and his introduction to the stage. There is much of sadness in the poet's life up to the point of his entering the Nemzeti Színház.

Before settling down to his life's vocation Petöfi saw much of life, he touched the real then allowed his poetic genius to express the ideal. He had

The visionary eye, the faculty to see,  
The thing that hath been as the thing which is.

As a dramatist he knew the stage, as a patriot he appreciated the value of service. The romance and pathos of his life kindle the sensitiveness of manhood, and as one reads of the poet hero of 1848, a thick lump rises in the throat, and the hand seeks the eye. Listen to him:

Oh, Debreczen!  
When I recall thee!  
Much I suffered within thy walls,  
Yet notwithstanding  
It is a pleasure  
For me to recall thee.  
Papist I am not,  
Yet I did fast and fasted long.  
'Tis good that a man's teeth are bone,  
'Tis a wise ordinance of heaven.  
For if my teeth had iron been  
Rust long had fretted them . . .  
In my want my only consolation was,  
That I had felt still greater want.

There is the strength of simplicity in all his verse, obedience to the law of sequence, and a full acquaintance with the law of Beauty. Petöfi was a genius, for he possessed the gift of making his verse produce pleasure by simply giving an air of naturalness to that which is not natural. Verse and art are alike in this respect. It is an inspiring little book, redolent of the enthusiasm of the author, and one heartily to be recommended to English students of Hungarian literature. W. F. B.

\*

#### Our Bookshelf.

Ernest Surányi: «Vihar után» (After the Tempest). Under this title, the poems of Mr. E. S. were published. In the little edition we find patriotic, meditative and amorous verse among which are some very touching pieces. The technique of the poems is worthy of note and the teneur is very fluent. The book may be purchased from Paul Franka Budapest, Papnövelde-utca at 2 crowns 40 fillér.

## Lake Balaton

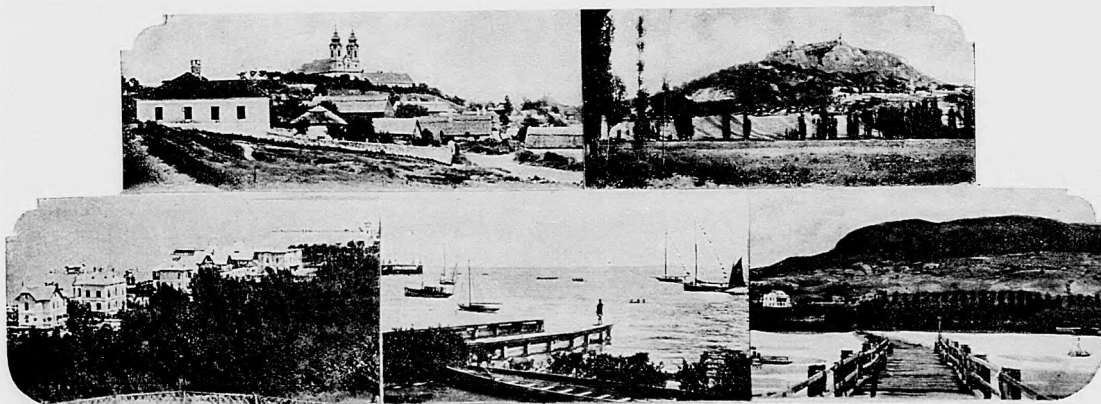
THIS CHARMING lake of which we publish some illustrations often called by strangers the «Pearl» of Hungary is only two hours distance by rail from Budapest and is recognised as the largest lake in central Europe. This lovely lake is 41 English miles long, and it covers an area of no less than 230 square miles, bordered on the county of Zala side by a chain of mountains. Its pure, greenish-blue rippling water is full of poetic charm, and of late has become so popular that those who have once passed a summer on its romantic banks are always glad to pay it another visit. Siófok, Balaton-Füred and Balaton-Földvár are the three most fashionable health resorts visited by many thousands every year. In these three towns there are numerous pretty villas on the banks of the lake, elegantly furnished Hotels and first class bathing establishments. Frequent steam boats run from Siófok to the different towns of the lake, all of which afford a very exciting and gay life, while all kinds of sport, entertainment and kindred amusements are freely indulged in. A visit to this interesting and delightful lake, should not be delayed.



## Topical Notes

THE 76th birthday of His Majesty Francis Joseph was celebrated on the 18th. of August with all the usual festivities throughout all the Kingdom. The city was decorated with flags as also all the ships lying at anchor in the Danube presenting a beautiful spectacle and in the early morning 28 shots were fired from the cannons on the mountains. Thanksgiving services were held in all churches of every denomination and in St. Matthias church the official service was held, attended by a large and distinguished gathering including most of the Ministers of the Cabinet. Order before and in the church was maintained by the police in the picturesque gala uniform.

The Service was followed by a military demon-



LAKE BALATON AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

stration which was partly spoiled by the inclemency of the weather. Congratulations were received by His Majesty from all quarters.

\*

The August Meeting has drawn to a close and has added another range to the ladder of fame. The Budapest races which have an ever increasing tendency to popularity have fulfilled the expectations of every one this year. In spite of the changeable temperature on some days the attendance has been very good and the cheap excursions from all parts have brought many visitors to Budapest both from far and near.

On St. Stephens day — the first Hungarian King — no less than 25,000 people returned to the City, to pay their respects to the great saint and after visit the races, from their summer resorts.

The entries in all classes have been good and up to the usual standard and for the great event of St. Stephens prize this year has eclipsed all others.

\*

The welfare of the poor was not overlooked by the Budapesters in the midst of their joy and mirth when they showed their characteristic fellowfeeling at the Trotting races by amassing over 24,000 crowns (£ 2000) to be handed over to the magistrates for distributing among the needy classes during the coming winter. Such ideas are seldom found and exhibited only by those who are ever interested in their less fortunate fellow men. In England where sporting is carried to a greater extent great credit should be given to such an action.

\*

Hungarian swimmers have again won some glorious victories at Pörschach on the Wörther Sea. Pörschach is a bathing resort and yearly there are several international swimming matches. The Championship for the 100 meters was brilliantly won by Dr. Árpád Biegelbauer member of Budai Torna-Club defeating the Champion of Austria Mr. Neuman. The Wörther Sea Championship, was won by Dr. Eugene Streniger member of Sirály Rowing Club in a race of 500 meters.

\*

At Kolozsvár one of the oldest and most historical towns of Hungary a new National Theatre will be opened on Sept. 7th when several officials and Magistrates of Budapest will attend the opening ceremony.

\*

The directors of the Cunard Company received last week a deputation from the Hungarian government offering terms for the acquisition of the extensive emigrant trade between Fiume and New-York of which the Cunard Company holds at present a virtual monopoly.

The proposals involve the purchase of the four

steamers Slavonia, Pannonia and Ultonia, each of a little over 10,000 tonnage and the Carpathia of 13,000 tons, for more than half a million, and payment of an indemnity for the annulment of the contract with the Hungarian government by the Cunard Company, which has still seven years to run. The government is aiding a Hungarian syndicate, which is being formed with a capital of a million and a half and with which is known that two of the German lines are associated.

The Cunard directors have not closed with the



STORM APPROACHING.

offer but they have agreed to negotiate and in all probability will offer an alternative set of terms, embodying a holding of the new company and the payment to the Cunard company of a considerable sum in cash, the value of the ship's goodwill and subsidies being estimated at a round million.

\*

#### Discovery of Tuberculosis Cure.

A doctor named Ungar at Kaposvár has discovered a cure for Tuberculosis. It is a transparent, tasteless, scentless, fluid, injected under the skin.

The leaders of the Hungarian medical faculty have spoken highly of the discovery, which as soon as patented will be demonstrated before the experts of the world's medical profession. Hungary again leads.

#### Shark in the Adriatic.

Last week the fishermen of Bukkarizza caught a very large species of the shark, and according to the old custom the fisherman who first saw it and his comrades who drew his attention to the monster received 200 crowns reward. The shark was towed into the harbour where it was landed on the Via Rivan by Cranes.

The Director of the Biological station in Fiume made a scientific examination of the monster which was 5 meter 30 cm. long and weighed 20 meter-

speaking for themselves of the favourable direction in which Hungary is travelling. The imports have decreased 8 million crowns (£ 700,000) and the exports have increased 5 million crowns (£ 420,000) thus showing the rapid development of Hungarian industry.

As it is only natural corn and flour have played important parts in this improvement, good markets being found in England, its Colonies, and America.

\*

#### National Council of Women in Hungary.

(Magyarországi Nőegyesületek Szövetsége.)

Some 69 women's organisations have already joined the Hungarian Council. According to its «Constitution», the Council admits organisations «whose constitution is approved by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and whose aims are the promotion of culture, economics, and philanthropy; any such organisation founded by men and women, if represented at the Council by a woman, may become affiliated with the National Council of Women of Hungary».

There are now seven sections of Council work:

1. Training and Recommendation of Sick-Nurses.
2. Care of Children.
3. Promotion of Hungarian Industries.
4. Training, Registration, and Recommendation of Domestic Servants.
5. Interests of Working Women.
6. Protection of Young Women.
7. Temperance.

The last two are newly added, having been resolved upon at the General Meeting held in May, 1905.

The Council is at present organising a very complete Information Bureau. One of the affiliated associations already conducts an excellent Information Bureau for wage-earning women. The Bureau to be established by the Council is to be perfectly general in character, and to distribute information, when required, either to men or women.



#### Mrs. Tóth Béla. †

THE sympathies of all readers of «Hungary» go out to Tóth Béla, the distinguished publicist of the «Pesti Hirlap», in the loss of his wife.

The clashing, disturbing news of death's latest triumph sent a shock through Budapest; and the frailty of human existence preached its own eloquent sermon. Mr. Tóth has been bereft of a vision of joyousness, of vivacity, of uncontrollable activity. To be so suddenly shorn of these is to feel the burden of life, and encounter the blindness of despair.

No sunnier woman than the late Mrs. Tóth ever lived, and our sympathy with the lovely writer is therefore intensified.

zentner (about 38 cwt.). Many visitors were anxious to buy its teeth as interesting souvenirs but were refused.

Our illustration shows the shark just after it was landed.

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#### The Board of Trade report on Hungarian lands.

The Board of Trade has just published the report of the foreign trade of the Hungarian Crown lands for the year ending 1905, which contains also a comparison of former years.

The year 1905 has shown a great improvement on 1904, although the irregular political situation lasted well into the year 1905.

Both imports and exports show a marked increase but most interesting to note is the turn taken by Textiles and Clothing and the following figures will

### Our British Visitors in Hungary.

THANKS TO the assiduity of Mr. W. H. Shrubsole and Mr. E. Golonya, another party of English visitors arrived at Tátra-Lomnicz on August 24th. Their reception was truly Hungarian in character, and at once they were fascinated by the warmth of the Magyar welcome at the little Carpathian railway station.

Their journey from England had been rendered comfortable and happy owing to the carefully carried out plan conceived by Mr. Shrubsole who is responsible guide to the party, and who is so well acquainted with Hungary. No better programme of excursions could have been arranged, and no better care could have been bestowed upon seeing such executed. Making the Palace Hotel, Tátra-Lomnicz their headquarters, visits were made from there to Lake Csorba, that unique mountain lake, to the Three Füreeds, and to Barlangliget with its famous limestone cavern.

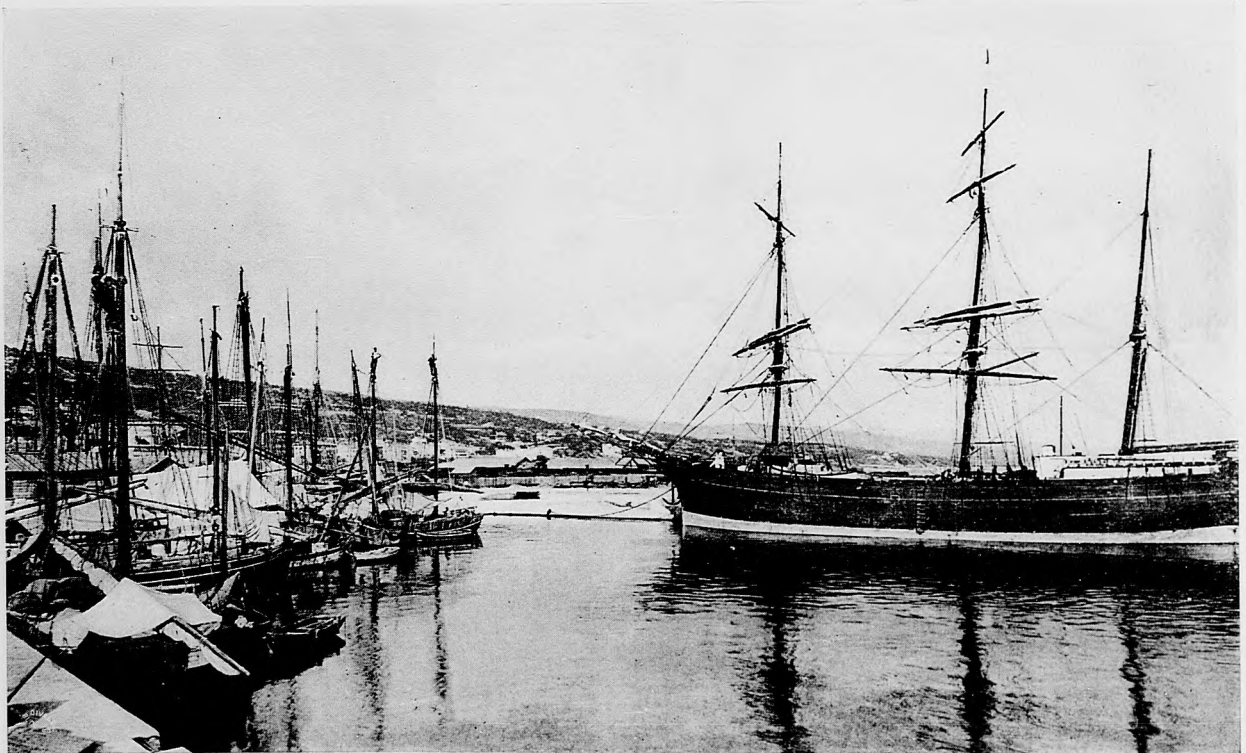
While perhaps one of the most enjoyable excursions was the visit to the ancient little town of Késmárk, a town of some 5,000 inhabitants. Here the English party were received by the mayor and after visiting the Lutheran church designed by Hansen in the 15th. century, the wooden Lutheran Church of the 14th. century, and the antique baptismal font found in the Catholic Church three items which did not exhaust the historical interest of the place; for one must not forget that the famous castle of the Tökölis is also found there; the entire party were then entertained at luncheon

by the City municipality of Késmárk. At the luncheon expressions of good-will and welcome were pronounced by the Mayor.

Leaving the High Tátra with many regrets the party then journeyed to the ancient city of Kassa. Kassa has always something to unfold to the visitor. Its fine old Gothic Cathedral, and its many churches of note. It is the spirit of the place however which is so Hungarian. It is like a change of air to visit Kassa. At the railway station quite a royal welcome awaited the English group, for the Tourists Society of Kassa had left nothing undone to complete the enthusiasm of the welcome. Perhaps one of the excursions most enjoyed was the visit to the Colony set apart for the reform of juvenile offenders in Hungary, and which Mr Shrubsole has described with so much skill in the April «Humane Review». These are the real educative factors of a holiday tour.

On the 31st. handshaking and luggage labels reminded one of the transitoriness of a tour for Debreczen that great city of the plain was the next object of attraction. Debreczen is certainly the second most important town on the Alföld (Lowland). Here you meet the real magyar, here you catch the glow of that fiery political temperament so often misinterpreted by foreigners, but of immense service to the Magyar cause.

It is rightly called the Protestant Rome. Every day some new phase of Hungarian life and character was unfolded, some new experience widened thought and enlarged the sympathies; some flash of a new idea stimulated the imagination. Town and



THE BAROSS HARBOUR, FIUME.

country, peer and peasant, all contributed their quota.

The enjoyment of the English visitors increased daily, their appreciation was unbounded, but some of the best things were to come for as we go to press the party is just leaving for Kolozsvár the capital of Transylvania, Bánffy-Hunyad, the wonderful Salt Mine at Maros-Ujvár, and Budapest, which will be graphically described and illustrated in our next number.



THE FRANCIS-SALVATOR QUAY, FIUME.



## Co-operation in Hungary.

By Count JOSEPH MAILATH, Member of the House of Magnates.

### I. Social Decline and Revival.

THE ECONOMIC and social condition of the humbler classes in Hungary is in many respects a matter of reproach to Hungarians. Formerly people were of opinion that this was the unalterable result of things as Providence had ordered them. But ever since an attempt was made to follow the example of the nations of the West, people's minds became seized with revolutionary discontent, which has often threatened to shatter the foundations of social order. The danger arising from this is all the greater since destructive factors, not themselves directly interested in the question, have taken advantage of the social problems newly raised to profit by the disturbance.\*

Without doubt society is to blame for not addressing itself earlier to a consideration of the social evils existing. But it ought to be borne in mind that the hurried legislation of 1848 had thrown everything in Hungary out of gear. Social relations had been turned topsy turvy, long-standing ties severed, links of interdependence snapped. There was enmity and distrust where formerly there had been confi-

\* Count Stephen Tisza, writing on «Socialism and the Church», says: «This (the Socialist agitation) has not been begun by the working classes; nor is it those who are really the fellows and friends of the working men, the sharers of their sorrows and their interests, who have set it in motion. The working classes have been set upon by depraved members of the educated and half-educated classes who find in this agitation, which they practise as a trade, a means of subsistence... Carefully avoiding a conflict with the authorities, employing every favourable occasion to extract money from the pockets of the people, they do nothing but make fools of the people and live upon them. There is no genuine Socialism in this.»

dence and friendly touch. The whilom leaders in social reform had become reputed antagonists. All this as a matter of course militated against social reform and impeded it.

After 1848, also, politics acquired a rule over men's minds. Such obsession became all engrossing after 1867, in which year the new political arrangement

was concluded with Austria. The Anarchist movement which broke out among the rural population in the nineties, found the Hungarian State and Hungarian society altogether unprepared. It was accepted as an unavoidable visitation of Providence, and good men felt honestly distressed by it. The result, however, showed that this social upheaval, troublesome as it was in itself, ultimately served an admirable end and produced excellent results. It awakened the public mind to the presence of social evils and made people eager to remedy them.

One of the principal curative methods employed in Western countries in dealing with poverty, backwardness, and discontent, so we knew in Hungary, had been co-operation. Some of us had the honest wish to apply it among ourselves. However, circumstances were wholly adverse, and even the law stood in the way. For under the law of 1875 we could not expect healthy co-operation. The main evil, however, was that, after the changes that had taken place, severing classes from one another which had formerly been interdependent, nobody seemed to care about working folk. There was indifference writ large everywhere, and Gournay's favourite motto, «Laissez faire, laissez passer», was nowhere held in greater honour. A powerful impulse was what was wanted. The small people, deprived of their whilom protectors, were kept in hopeless thralldom by usurers who had become their reputed «benefactors». It was usury above all things that had to be rooted out.

There was one man who seemed to understand the position of things, and that man was Count Alexander Károlyi, who has been deservedly christened the «father of Hungarian co-operation». He saw where the shoe pinched: he discerned what must be the remedy: co-operation, and above all things credit co-operation, to enable the people to throw off the yoke of usury and emancipate themselves once more. He resolved to head the reforming movement. However, the task was a trying one. Official opinion was dead against anything that might be called co-operation. To strengthen the effect of official antagonism, there was, as has

been already observed, general indifference. It was not till in the nineties that co-operation made any real progress. Opposing interests, with whose monopoly it might interfere, had ranged themselves against it, and for a long time, argument, humane feeling, and the excellent precedents pointed to elsewhere, proved unavailing. However, in the course of time, the merits of co-operation asserted themselves beyond the possibility of challenge. Baron Dezső Bánffy's ministry was not in itself favourable to co-operation. But it found itself compelled to remove the legal difficulties standing in its way by passing the law of 1898. Under this law the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society, about which more will presently be said, came at once into existence. M. Coloman de Széll, who became Count Bánffy's successor in office, took up a more friendly attitude still. Under such stimulus co-operation advanced and extended. At the present time there are more than 1600 agricultural and industrial credit societies affiliated to the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society already spoken of. They are doing unmistakable good in respect both of agriculture and of industry. On industrial ground help like theirs was badly wanted do reanimate small industry, which had almost disappeared under

stress of competition with large factories and with the Lancashire mills. Our little banks are there exerting themselves in the best fashion, at once bringing relief which promises better things, and keeping the co-operative movement distinct from the unruly agitation which aims at political disturbance and economic destruction. As for the agricultural credit societies, scarcely anything need here be said. The admirable effects of co-operative credit applied to rural society are generally recognised. (To be continued.)



## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXXVI.

SCARCELY however had the great king closed his eyes when already four competitors claimed their rights to the Hungarian throne Maximilian, the Roman Emperor, son of Frederick, Duke of Austria, Ulászló and his brother John Albert, the sons of Elisabeth and John Corvinus, the son of the late king and Matthias, whom



THE SZAPÁRY HARBOUR WITH THE «ADRIA» MANSION, FIUME.

Beatrice, his stepmother regarded with an insuperable hatred, seeing in him a great and insurmountable obstacle to her own elevation at the throne.

Beatrice was the idol and tyrant of her husband; the energetic and self-willed character of her mind made her rule, where she should have obeyed. She had, it is true, more learning and more genius, than generally fell to the lot of women in that day. She had a surpassing beauty and an indomitable finish, mixed with a thousand soft and endearing qualities. There was a gorgeous magnificence in her splendour, and her very defects contributed to her brilliancy. But her ambition misled her to lie, to intrigue, to conspire and to prevaricate for the one great end of supremacy in Hungary at whatever cost. To secure to herself the Hungarian throne, she did not shrink from raising an army a few days after the death of her husband, and went even so far as to offer her hand to Maximilian and then to Ulászló. Her schemes however were not crowned with success and filled with remorse and shame at the retrospect of her unprofitable aspirations, she repaired to Ischia, where she died forgotten and alone.

But to return now to Hungary, the greatest division was now rife between the nobles of the realm, till at length the sparks of discord threatened to burst into a flame. In order to evade the outburst of a rebellion, they entrusted to Stephen Zápolya, the election of the king, hoping that he, whom Matthias created as it were from nothing and elevated to the highest post in Hungary, would not forget his vow of allegiance, tendered to John Corvinus Matthias' son. Nothing however in the opinion of this nobleman could be more repugnant to his interests, than the election of John Corvinus to the throne. In the hope of counteracting this project, he openly espoused the cause of Ulászló, hoping, he would be a mere tool and puppet in his hands. The frank and courteous manner of John Corvinus had so captured the people, that a large party eagerly pressed the prince, to assert his title to the vacant throne, assuring him of the general support of the people.

(To be continued.)

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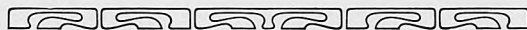
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After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

\*

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\*

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Budapest, 1906. évi augusztus 18-án.

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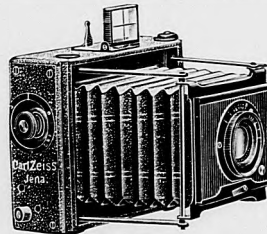
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Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
316 <sup>1)</sup>	6 15		sz. v.	8	12 20		sz. v.
28	6 20		•	610	12 20		•
10	6 45		•	810	12 35		•
906	7 00		gy. v.	820	1 30		•
302	7 10		•	1304	1 30		gy. v.
908	7 15		sz. v.	912	1 55		sz. v.
604	7 25		gy. v.	602 <sup>2)</sup>	2 00		gy. v.
1302	7 35		•	404	2 15		•
402	7 40		•	90	2 25		sz. v.
318	7 45		sz. v.	812	2 25		•
1002	8 00		gy. v.	504	2 35		gy. v.
606	8 00		sz. v.	510	2 40		sz. v.
1508	8 10		•	820 <sup>3)</sup>	2 50		•
1006	8 15		•	1902	3 00		gy. v.
408	8 35		•	904	3 20		•
24 <sup>4)</sup>	8 55		sz. v.	1022	3 25		v. v.
500	9 00		•	304	3 30		gy. v.
306	9 35		•	16	4 30		sz. v.
944	11 15		tszsz.	322	5 20		•
				308	5 35		•
				508	5 45		•
				314	6 25		•
				914	6 25		•
				1004	6 50		gy. v.
				1706	7 05		sz. v.
				22	7 15		•
				824	8 15		•
				1008	8 30		•
				1510	8 45		•
				502	9 15		gy. v.
				406	9 40		sz. v.
				1304	9 40		•
				608	10 10		•
				910	10 10		•
				12	10 30		•
				1508 <sup>5)</sup>	11 00		gy. v.
				328	11 10		v. v.

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102	1 00		k. ost.	6704	12 05		sz. v.
146	5 45		ex. v.	158	12 15		•
122	6 00		•	123	12 25		•
150	6 15		•	4108	12 40		•
712a	6 35		•	158	1 10		•
6502	6 40		•	4114 <sup>1)</sup>	2 05		sz. v.
4102	6 45		•	126	2 15		•
148	6 55		•	160	2 20		•
1404	7 20		gy. v.	704	2 25		gy. v.
104	8 00		•	120	2 30		sz. v.
152	8 05		sz. v.	4104	2 40		•
712	8 30		•	720	2 45		•
134	8 50		•	6510	2 50		motv.
4110	9 05		•	108	3 00		gy. v.
116	9 20		•	170 <sup>2)</sup>	3 20		sz. v.
154	9 35		•	162	4 15		•
708	9 40		gy. v.	130	4 25		•
156a	11 25		sz. v.	716	4 30		•
136 <sup>3)</sup>	11 35		•	6504	4 35		•
6508	11 40		motv.	108	5 15		gy. v.
				138	5 20		sz. v.
				164	6 10		•
				124	6 20		•
				722	6 30		•
				4106	6 40		•
				710	6 45		•
				1408	6 55		gy. v.
				166	7 15		sz. v.
				132 <sup>3)</sup>	7 50		•
				140 <sup>4)</sup>	8 00		•
				6512	8 20		motv.
				118	10 00		•
				706	10 10		gy. v.
				1408	10 30		sz. v.
				714	10 35		•
				172 <sup>5)</sup>	10 40		•
				902 <sup>6)</sup>	11 20		k. e. v.
				702 <sup>7)</sup>	11 30		koev.

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vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
845	5 00		tszsz.	319	12 10		sz. v.
827	5 20		v. v.	609	12 25		•
1707	5 45		sz. v.	801	12 40		gy. v.
909	5 45		•	7	12 45		sz. v.
607	6 10		•	903	1 00		gy. v.
19	6 15		•	601 <sup>2)</sup>	1 10		•
405	6 35		•	1901	1 30		•
11	6 40		•	401	1 30		•
1505	6 50		gy. v.	1	1 45		•
317 <sup>3)</sup>	7 10		sz. v.	503	1 50		•
507	7 20		•	1301	2 10		•
1307	7 25		•	313	3 10		sz. v.
909	7 35		•	321	5 40		•
501	7 50		gy. v.	15	6 35		•
1021	7 50		v. v.	505	6 40		•
1005	8 10		sz. v.	907	6 55		•
1509	8 15		•	305	7 00		•
509	8 30		•	8	7 10		gy. v.
311	8 45		•	805	7 20		sz. v.
1003	8 50		gy. v.	325 <sup>4)</sup>	7 50		•
13	9 10		sz. v.	1007	7 55		•
307	9 45		•	407	8 10		•
911	9 50		•	21	8 45		•
27	10 15		•	1507	8 50		•

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Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
701 <sup>1)</sup>	12 50		k. ost.	155a	12 05		sz. v.
141	4 18		ex. v.	155	12 55		•
143	5 35		sz. v.	708	1 15		gy. v.
721	5 45		•	183	1 30		sz. v.
6701	6 15		•	103	1 40		gy. v.
145	6 25		•	6509	1 55		motv.
1407	6 35		•	157	2 10		sz. v.
6503	6 55		•	159	3 05		•
217	7 05		tszsz.	127	3 55		•
709	7 15		sz. v.	169 <sup>2)</sup>	4 05		•
4107	7 25		•	6708	4 15		•
147	7 35		•	4108	4 30		•
117	7 45		•	161	5 40		•
149	8 00		•	185 <sup>3)</sup>	5 45		•
131 <sup>4)</sup>	8 10		•	115	5 55		•
6507	8 15		motv.	707	6 30		gy. v.
718	8 25		sz. v.	183	6 50		sz. v.
4101	8 35		•	105	7 00		gy. v.
123	8 45		•	711	7 10		sz. v.
151	9 10		•	187	7 50		•
1403	9 25		gy. v.	4109 <sup>5)</sup>	8 10		•
133	10 20		sz. v.	165	8 20		•
119	10 50		•	125	8 45		•
715	10 55		•	6501	8 55		•

**Császárfürdő** Budapesten. Nyári és téli gyógyhely, a magyar Irgalmasrend tulajdona. Elsőrangú kénés hévvízű gyógyfürdő; modern berendezésű gőzfürdő, kényelmes iszapfürdők, uszodák, török-, kő- és márványfürdők; hőlég-, szénsavas- és villamosvíz-fürdők. Ivó- és belégzési kúra. 200 kényelmes lakosztoba. Szolid kezelés, jutányos árak. Prospektust ingyen és bérmentve küld

az igazgatóság.

## STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

életbiztosító-társaság Edinburghban, Angolhon.

ALAPÍTOTT 1825. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Magyarországi fiók: — Hungarian Branch:

Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. (Standard-palota.)

Évi bevétel — Annual Revenue	34,600,000 korona
Kiutalt nyereményrészek — Bonus declared	170,000,000 „
Vagyon — Accumulated funds	274,000,000 „
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve — Claims paid	570,000,000 „

A „Standard» kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei: Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világkötvények. — Kötvények érvényben tartása díjfizetések elmulasztásánál. — Tökésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Feltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népfelkelők részére.

— DÍJTÁBLÁZATOK KIVÁNTATRA KÜLDETNEK. —

Magyar gyártmány!

Magyar gyártmány!

Pirosra festett kényelmes és csinos

## bükkfa kerti butorok

GEITTNER és RAUSCH cégénél

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!

### Szép, szebb, leghszebb

lesz mindenki, mert két-háromszori bekenés után eltűnik az arczról pattanás, kiütés, szeplő, májfolt, sőt ráncok is a valódi angol

BALASSA-féle

## UGORKATEJ

használata által. Teljesen ártalmatlan és a kéz-, nyak-, váll-, arcbőrt biztosan fehérré, üdévé, finommá varázsolja 1 üveg ára 2 korona. Ehhez **ugorkaszappan** 1 kor., **puder** 1.20 kor., **ugorka-crème** 2 kor. Kaphatók a gyógyszerárakban. — Csak Balassa-féle valódi! Főszétküldési hely: **Balassa Kornél** gyógyszerértára, Budapest, Erzsébetfalva.

## 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-czélkat szolgáló műterem Kossuth Lajos-utca 1. (Ferenciek-bazára.)

Laboratory and Appliances kept on Stock at Tatra-Lom-nicz Palace Hotel

## Hotel Vadászkiirt

Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca Nr. 5.

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

Prop. F. Kommer.

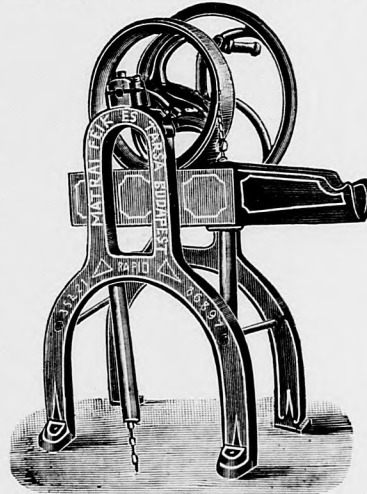
Fa-szjkorong- és létra-gyár

## MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélserű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utáztatóktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kivánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.