

# HUNGARY

Budapest Saturday September 15, 1906.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. IV. No 20.

## Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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

THE SOIL of the Pozsony basin, consisting for the most part of black clay and rich alluvial deposits, is almost everywhere exceedingly fertile.

From this beautiful plain, we come through the passes of the Danube at Vác, to the *great Hungarian Plain*, the most characteristic part of our country's territory. It occupies about 90.000 □-kilometers and stretches from the northern girdle of the Carpathians through the centre of the country down to the lower Danube. The lowbanked stream of the Tisza traverses its largest portion, as it were a furrow drawn through the midst of it, but its western borders stretch well beyond the Danube, the bed of which, parallel with that of the Tisza, is by the same latitude, much higher than the latter.

*The Great Hungarian Plain* appearing as an unending and for the most part uniform flat surface is not so monotonous as some persons please to assert. Besides the sublimity of size it has also a variety peculiarly its own. Along the rivers, especially along the course of the Tisza, we find elevations of only 70—80 m. above the level of the sea, but further off the elevation is about 150—160 and in the neighbourhood of the mountains from 200—300 m., so that the average height of the whole plain may be set at 120 m.



PETER DE SZALAY,  
Postmaster General, State Secretary.

In several places, especially in the sandy region between the Tisza and the Danube, mounds and sand dunes are frequent, such as form, for instance, an almost continuing line of dunes from Kecs-kemét to Halas. — Equally undulating is the surface of the sandy *Nyírség* above Tokaj, as well as in the south the *Te-lecska* hills along the banks of the Francis-canal and further between the Temes and the Da-

nube the sandy waste in the neighbourhood of Deliblát which has been lately brought under cultivation as vineyards. On the other hand in many places there are deep hollows which are wet and impregnated with natron. Such towards the north is the marsh of *Ecsed* by the side of the Kraszna and much lower down, along the course of the triple Körös, the *Sárrét* and quite in the south, on the banks of the Temes, the *marshes of Alibunár*. These districts are for the most part quite bald yet not entirely unused, as they grow reeds and rushes or furnish natron.

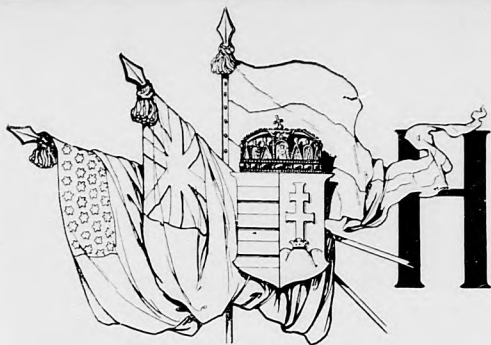
This natural variation is considerably increased by human industry which here and there has fostered fine wood and more often broad pastures and meadows full of luxuriant grass; the villages are for the most part surrounded by orchards and vineyards and everywhere immense tracts are

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR  
EUGENE GOLONYA,

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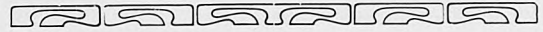
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brought under the plough with, more or less isolated, and larger and smaller farmhouses gleaming amongst the fields, each one of them a centre of agricultural operations, as it were the outermost colonies of the villages which, (owing to historical causes) stand at great distances from one another, especially between the Tisza and the Danube but are the more large and populous. The ploughed fields stretching to infinity, are tranversed by state, county and communal roads, and their sides are fringed by rows of shady trees, such as mark off also the boundaries

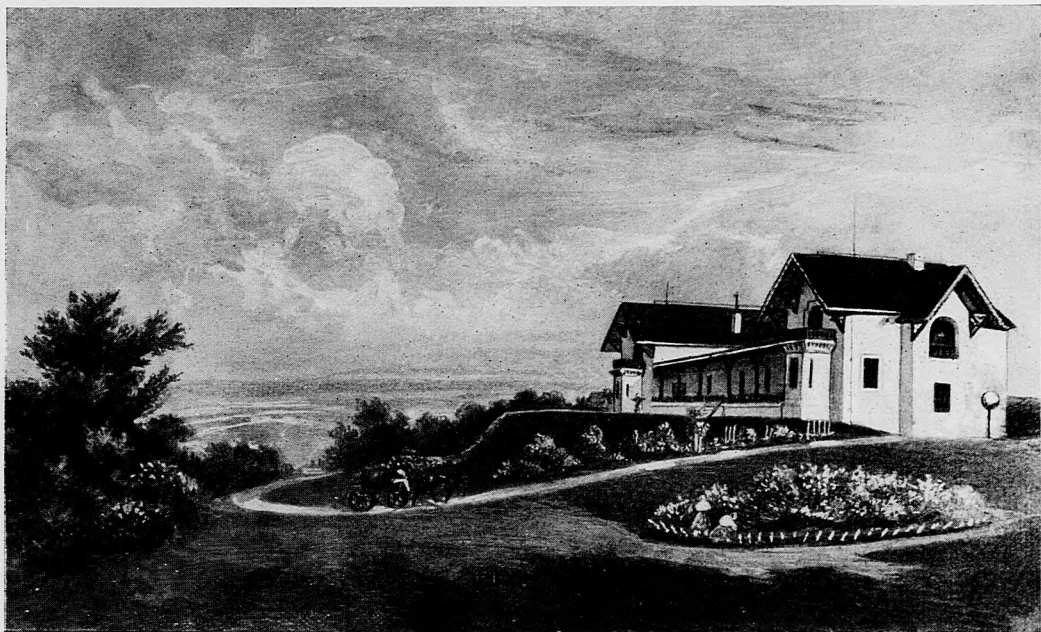
ber of «Hungary» a photograph of Mr. Peter de Szalay, congratulating him upon his distinction.

Our congratulations must also be extended to Dr. William de Henney, the Director of Posts, who also receives the Officer's Cross of the same distinguished order.



### Count Apponyi's Jubilee.

TO HAVE represented one constituency for 25 years, is something in the nature of an achievement. But the genuie extent of that achievement



By Augustus Keleti.

THE FORMER HOME OF JOSEPH EÖTVÖS ON THE SVÁB MOUNTAIN.

of the larger estates. Railways too are sufficiently numerous on the Alföld.

(To be continued.)



### The Postmaster General Decorated.

IN ONE of our recent numbers we wrote about the extraordinary development of the Hungarian Postal Service during the last ten years, under the inspiration and management of Mr. Peter de Szalay, Postmaster General and Secretary of State.

We are now informed that His Majesty the King of Roumania, in acknowledgement of the signal services rendered by the gifted Postmaster in renewing the Postal and Telegraph conventions and in establishing telephonic and telegraphic communication between Hungary and Roumania has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania.

We are proud to reproduce in the current num-

ber of «Hungary» a photograph of Mr. Peter de Szalay, congratulating him upon his distinction. was not guaged until Jászberény was reached and one beheld the enthusiastic and stalwart magyars of the plain. Starting from the Keleti station soon after seven on the moning of the 8th, the express train steamed away with quite an army of enthused Budapestians. Both the Count and Countess Apponyi, who travelled by this train looked remarkably well and it was difficult to realise that he was as politically old as his represented.

All along the route deputations with banners greeted him, but at his political home the reception was tremendous.

Some 200 carriages, many of whom were grandly decorated, waited in the station yard to convey the numerous guests to the town.

A lunch at the Casino, and a huge banquet later occupied the attention of most save for that period when the Count addressed his constituents from a decorated tribune erected in the middle of the principal street. The best speech, however, was that made at the Banquet, were His Excellency aband-

oned some of his Ministerial restraint and adopted that attitude so engagingly his own.

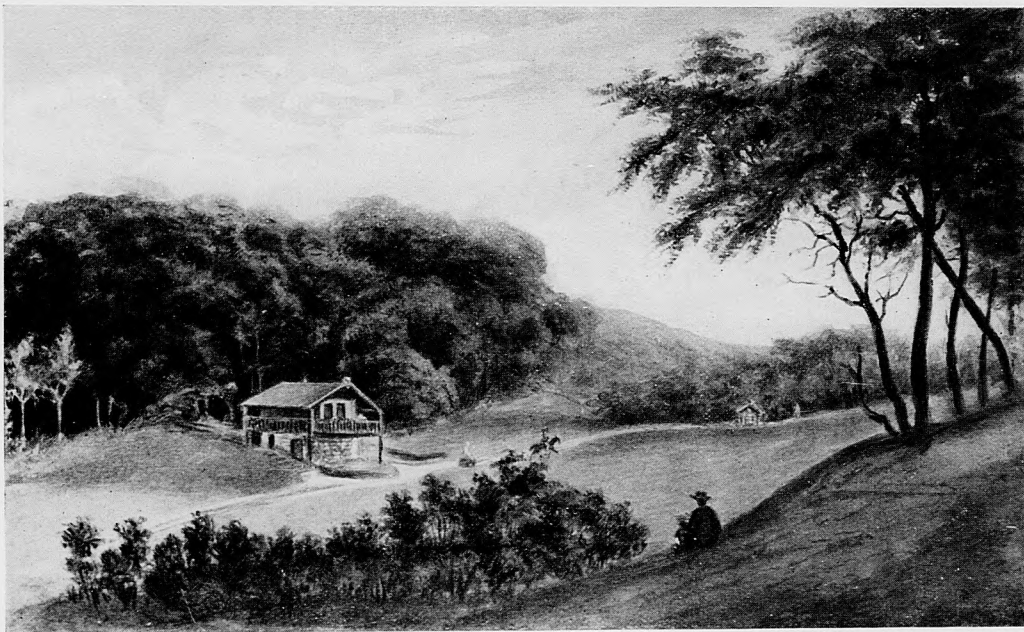
Count Apponyi ever maintaining a national policy, has under great circumstances, and difficulties, gained his victories over all opponents and kept the confidences of his electors without reproach.

It is interesting to see how this district has always remained true to the «48» idea but undoubtedly much lies in the person who has represented them. The honour conferred on the name of Apponyi abroad is adequate but amongst us no honour is considered too great, and rarely has a statesman impressed on the life of a nation the stamp of his

tedly its purpose is of no mean character and destined to figure more prominently in the future.

Invitations were extended to all the Mayors of the United States and worthy of notice are some of their replies expressing regret at their inability to attend personally and their accounts of the American-resident Magyars.

A large party is expected including Hungarians and Americans and public invitations have been issued in the daily papers to bring together as large an audience as possible, the Mayor of Budapest Dr. Stephen Bárczy especially interests himself in the success of the affair.



THE CARTHUSIAN COTTAGE ON THE SVÁB MOUNTAIN BY AUGUSTUS KELETI.

mind, as Apponyi has done on ours by his beneficence and wisdom.

We hope that he may long be spared to place his great talents at our disposal and that his journey to the Golden wedding may be devoid of the tempestuous storms so characteristic of his early political career. Our congratulations and good wishes are his.



### The Washington Monument in Budapest.

BEFORE OUR present number reaches some of our readers the monument of George Washington will have been unveiled and taken its place as a link in the chain binding the two countries in a Friendship that promises to be of a great mutual advantage to both nations. Everything has been successfully arranged and no details have been overlooked to make the ceremony as interesting as possible and appropriate to its object for undoub-

Great credit is due to our emigrants who have made their new homes in America for the way in which they have conducted themselves to have earned such a splendid character and reputation as quoted in some of the replies received and from which we print below a few originals. Considering the great number of Hungarians now in the United States we are sure that all Magyars at home must be proud of their brothers and will no doubt make every effort to give them a hearty welcome home.

The monument which is a beautiful piece of work is situated near the Pond in the lovely City Park and in a spot where it most conspicuously stands visible from many points of the park and carriage drive.

\*

*Trenton, N. J.*

It is eminently fitting, that in Louis Kossuth's native land there should be a monument to the great man who did in this country what Kossuth attempted to do in Hungary, and erected, as it has



IN THE FIELD.

been in this case, by the contributions of Hungarians living in this country, gives it a significance that it otherwise would not have.

The fame of Washington rests on a lasting foundation and belongs to the entire world, but it is always a source of pride to Americans to realize that he is appreciated in other lands, and every American is pleased to know that he is to be honored in Budapest by the erection of a monument to his memory.

I hope the monument which you unveil on September 16<sup>th</sup>, will prove a constant inspiration to high civic virtues and love of country, which were the leading characteristics of the immortal Washington.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I am,  
Very respectfully yours, *F. W. Gnichtel Mayor.*

\*

*Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 11th, 1906.*

The Honorable Mayor of the City of Budapest,  
Hungary.

Sir!

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind favor of the 25<sup>th</sup> ult., addressed to the Mayor of this City inviting him to be present at the festivities in connection with the unveiling of the monument erected in your City to George Washington by the Hungarian residents of this country.

In the absence of his Honor, the Mayor, I take pleasure as Acting Mayor of Cincinnati to convey to you his hearty thanks for your kind invitation.

We admire the spirit which has dictated to the American citizens of Hungarian nationality the erection of this monument to the greatest of American heroes in their native land, and although we are sorry that press of business and other causes will make it impossible for us to attend the festivities in connection with the unveiling of the monument, we beg to assure you that we will be with you in spirit.

I take this opportunity for the purpose of assuring you of the great respect and admiration which we have for your country and its nation. We have followed with great interest your developments in recent years, and especially your struggles for national freedom.

Wishing you all the success in the world, I have the honor to be, Sir. Yours respectfully,

*Frank L. Pfaoff Acting Mayor.*

\*

*Cleveland, August 11th, 1906.*

Honorable Mayor Bárczy, Mayor  
of Budapest, Hungary.

Dear Sir!

I have your very kind favor of July 25<sup>th</sup> to be present on the 16<sup>th</sup> of September at the unveiling of the statue of George Washington, erected in the City of Budapest by the Hungarians living in the United States. While the demands upon my time are such that it will be impossible for me to be present, yet I appreciate very much the honor of the invitation.

The Hungarians occupy a prominent place in the life of this country, and nowhere more so than in the City of Cleveland, where but a short time ago a statue of the patriot Louis Kossuth was unveiled.

I am sure that the friendly and patriotic spirit shown by the Hungarians of the United States in supplying funds for a statue of George Washington in Budapest cannot but be thoroughly appreciated by all true Americans. Assuring you as Mayor of one American city of my thorough appreciation and hearty approval of this action, believe me to be.

Very sincerely yours, *Tom L. Johnson.*

\*

*Chicago, August 20th, 1906.*

To His Honor, The Mayor, City of Budapest,  
Hungary.

My dear Mr. Mayor!

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation of recent date, inviting me to be present at the unveiling of the monument to Washington on September 16<sup>th</sup> by the authorities in your city. I regret very much that my public and private engagements will prevent me from being present on this occasion, much as I would be pleased to do so.

I trust that the celebration will be in every way successful and will tend to further cement the friendly feeling that has heretofore existed between our republic and the Austria-Hungarian Empire. It gives me great pleasure to know that our first President is being so honored in your city.

Very truly yours, *E. F. Dunne Mayor.*

*Philadelphia, August 14th, 1906.*

Hon. Mr. Bárczy, Mayor of Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir!

I have your letter of July 25<sup>th</sup> inviting me to the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Statue of George Washington erected in your city by subscription made by the Hungarians living in the United States.

I am sure that I voice the sentiments of our citizens when I say that I appreciate very much the honor that you do to the Father of our Country by the erection of a monument to his memory. He was certainly a great man, and we, in America, feel that the whole world could never do him too much honor.

I regret that it will be impossible for me to be present owing to my public engagements, but it is my wish that you shall have a successful unveiling, and that the good people of your Country shall be greatly blessed in all their undertakings.

With very kind regards, I remain,  
Yours sincerely, *John Weaver Mayor of Philadelphia.*



### Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum.

THE ABOVE institution is an important medium for the development of the foreign trade of Hungary. It belongs to and is maintained by the State and is one of those institutions placed solely at the disposal of the public, rendering its great services for the business people and receiving no payment in return. These services it has given daily for the last 15 years and much has been done for the Hungarian and foreign commercial world.

The principal object of the Museum is as a *Central Information office* and its use in this respect can be judged from the fact that in the year 1890 it gave 3000 replies regarding foreign trade and in 1905 this number reached the total of 25,000.

The *tariff department* gives explanations in all tariff cases free of charge, and in 1905 no less than 13,800 tariff questions were answered.

Similar also is the task of the *Duty department*. One of the most important duties of this department is making a direct connection between buyer and seller. For this purpose it gives information to *Hungarian and foreign merchants*, what natural and industrial articles can be had from Hungary, giving at the same time, in some cases, instructions to the Home export offices; likewise also it gives information as to what articles can be placed with advantage on the Hungarian markets, thus illustrating its object of furthering the foreign trade in general, and to such questions in 1905 it gave 34 replies.

The Museum publishes in several editions and in nine languages the «Hungarian Trade Directory», which contains the addresses of nearly 4000, of the largest factories, especially business and producers.

In such matters this is the best publication in Hungary.

Regarding foreign enquiries it gives always thorough and quick information, because, its purpose is to build a direct connection between producers and the foreign consumers.

From the 15 years work of the Museum it is enough to say that more than 150,000 questions have been answered and business realized which does not include the many personal and telephone replies.



### Hungarian Export Trade.

By ALEXANDER TONELLI.

IN ORDER to make the industrial export thoroughly known we must refer to the economic history of the last decades, when before 30 or 40 years we had no industrial export worth mentioning. Now Hungary has many branches of industry with which it can compete with the articles of foreign countries. The development of the export runs very close with the development of the industry, but the relating of these facts are outside the limits of this article.

In some industrial branches Hungary is now able to compete absolutely in the foreign markets and has even some articles — truly few — in which it ranks in the first line. Regarding the international competition it is more recommendable to concentrate the industrial productions of the land in some



HUNGARIAN PEASANT (COUNTY OF BÉKÉS).

branches, because this corresponds better with the principle of the land. The great industrial enterprises which work with universal conjecture supplement each other over the borders of the industrial countries thus building up the industrial unit and the industry of the world.

It is natural that the absolute competitive abilities of our branches of industry are not always those in which the export in mere numbers is the greatest, but chiefly because the needs of foreign countries, in these articles are smaller.

Our first class industrial branches are now, Milling, Brush manufacture, Iron and Steel, Machinery (especially the building of Locomotives and Carriages), Electrical industry, Email wares, Pottery, Wood and Leather in its first stages, etc. Among these branches the land has some first class enterprises which are acknowledged in the foreign countries and it is these articles which are called upon to represent the industry, especially the Hungarian great industry abroad.

The most important part of the industrial export, as we have also seen by the natural products is the consumptive articles. This is due not only to the geographical and economical position of the stand, but also to the fact that these articles have conquered and long made their name abroad and which now our other articles must do likewise and make their future. In the year 1905 the export in industrial consumptive articles was composed of the following.

Sugar industry	Crowns 47.228,000	£ 1,889.120
Milling	« 205.962,000	« 8,238.480
Preserved fruits	« 1.297,000	« 51.880
Lard	« 15.695,000	« 627.840
Alcohol	« 8.650,000	« 346.000
Wine	« 29.514,000	« 1,180.560

Preserved meats	Crowns 6.479,000	£ 259.160
Sundries	« 12.116,000	« 484.640

*Other industrial exports were.*

Textile	Crowns 36.593,000	£ 1,463.720
Clothing	« 7.563,000	« 302.520
Paper	« 4.098,000	« 163.820
Leather	« 5.367,000	« 214.680
Wood and Bones	« 18.717,000	« 748.680
Chemicals	« 35.791,000	« 1,431.640
Brush	« 3.737,000	« 149.480
Glass Wares	« 2.567,000	« 102.680
Stone	« 3.382,000	« 135.280
Pottery	« 2.145,000	« 85.800
Iron	« 16.597,000	« 663.880
Metal	« 3.371,000	« 134.840
Machinery	« 30.704,000	« 1,228.160
Steam Engines	£ 150.000	
Electe do.	£ 180.000	
Agrie Implements	£ 165.000	
Railway Carriages	£ 151.000	
Instruments and Watches	« 7.631,000	« 304.240
Electe Lamps	£ 53.600	
Stationery	« 4.022,000	« 160.880

As can be seen from these statistics some articles play a great rôle in the Hungarian Export, but the importance does not depend on mere numbers, for example the Textile export is truly in proportion to the whole export of Hungary, but not in proportion to that part which Textile bears in the world's commerce.

In conclusion, it is impossible to demand that a young industrial land should at once enter into the first line of the exporting countries. The founda-



TOWING THE BOAT ON THE RIVER TISZA.

tion is already laid, and the great change which we have seen in the general life of Hungary this year justifies us in the supposition, that the economic policy managed with the right senses, will give our industrial life and export trade a new swing. It is possible that the time will come when the «made in Hungary» will not be a seldom visitor, but a permanent acquaintance in the universal markets.



### Zoltán Thury.

ON THE 27th. of August after we went to press one of the flowers of Hungarian literature was plucked from our midst just as it was in its bloom. Zoltán Thury who although not a first class writer, was very interesting and original and a representative of the socialistic tendencies of to day, all his theatrical pieces, novels and romances having a strong tendency to socialism. His socialistic ideas were not political but were drawn from the study of human misery, from the many failures of social life which he learned from the Russian students at München who formed his companions, and which gave him prominence in our literature. The most interesting theatrical pieces in which these tendencies are displayed are «Katonák» — Soldiers — a very realistic and touching piece the strong intention of which can be concluded from the fact that when it was translated into German and Italian it was prohibited after its first production on the stage.

Zoltán Thury was not only a socialistic writer but a man of very deep feeling. He wrote a book for his children under the title of «Guide through Life» His career was cut short being called away in his 36th year and had he been spared to settle down more quietly in life his future productions would have been greatly valued in the literary world.

At the moment of his death three of his pieces were accepted by three different theatres in Budapest. He was born on March 7th 1870 and his name was Zoltán Köpe, Thury being only a nom de plume. His first work was a theatrical piece under the title «Susanne» which he wrote at the age of 17 and which was afterwards revised and turned into an opera piece.



### Topical Notes

#### Andrássy—Lichtenstein Wedding.

THERE was something of grandeur in the wedding of Countess Marica Andrássy with Prince John Lichtenstein. On the morning of the 6th the University Church was the scene of unri-



HUNGARIAN PEASANT MAIDEN (COUNTY OF BÉKÉS).

valled splendour. Colour vied with colour, decoration outshone decoration, whilst dominating the entire display of pomp and majesty was the common feeling of love.

The style adopted by those responsible for the ceremony was that of «Maria Therese», and everything conformed to that interesting period.

The presiding genius at the wedding was the Right Reverend, Colbrie Fischer, Bishop of Kassa, who was assisted by a huge army of clergy. After the ceremony the wedding guests assembled at the Park Club where a magnificent luncheon was provided by Count Géza Andrássy, the father of the bride. Here was witnessed another brilliant scene, for most of the Hungarian and Austrian nobility were represented, whilst one might also distinguish members of neighbouring foreign powers. It was indeed a representative crowd.

After the civil marriage which was performed on the previous day, the Archduke Joseph, together with the Archduchess Augusta called to personally congratulate the young and happy couple.

After the wedding luncheon the newly married pair journeyed to the Castle of Kemencze in Zemplén County, where the first part of the honeymoon is to be spent.

\*

350 Hungarians who are now living in America and who arrived in Budapest for the unveiling of the Washington monument on the 16th will also pay their tributes to the heroes of their fatherland.

At present they have decided to lay wreaths at the grave of Louis Kossuth, the statue of King Stephen, Petöfi's monument, the grave of the aunt of Kossuth, Mrs. Ruttkay and at the monument of the 13 martyrs of Arad. For this purpose 2000 crowns have been collected amongst the Magyars resident in America.

#### The Visit of the Eighty Club.

The invitation of the Independent Club of Budapest, through Mr. Kossuth and Mr. Ruttkay to the Eighty Club England was a great tactical achievement.

The object of the visit being to discuss matters of interest to Liberals of all nations, such as Labour and mercantile Legislation, also to strengthen the ties between two nations preeminently renowned for their Liberal character and love of a constitutional régime.

It also means an enlargement of the bounds of friendship, out of which may grow in due season the linking qualities of an *entente*.

It is the strongest unofficial deputation, or at least one of them, that has ever left Albion's shores. In the unavoidable absence of the Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. John, M. Fuller, M. P., the deputation will be chaperoned by Mr. Henry Norman M. P., whose achievements in journalism justly entitle him to fame.

He will be supported by the following member of Parliament. Sir C. B. Maclaren K. C., Sir George Robertson, Hon Geofiry Howard, T. H. D. Berridge, H. C. Brodie, Mayor Renton, H. de R. Walker, J. F. L. Brunner, J. A. Bryce, G. H. Radford, K. C. Micklem, P. A. Molteno, A. A. Allen, G. Toulmin, others of the party include Professor Oscar Browning of Cambridge University, Professor Strahan, and R. C. Hawkin the Secretary of the Club. A magnificent programme has been arranged, and nothing is to be left undone by which an inadequate impression of Hungarian character and hospitality may be conveyed.

\*

A few months ago the «Times» quoted that Budapest was the best lighted city in Europe and now a great commission has under its consideration a further improvement. The City engineer has drawn up a plan for the project and much has been spoken of the introduction of the English Kitsons patent lights.

How it will appear after new and better installations can only be judged by those who have seen its previous beauty.

\*

Not only by the English and Americans has the municipal works of Budapest been appreciated and studied, but last week we found a party of high officials from the Italian government here studying the same question.

Undoubtedly the capital of Hungary has achieved a name for itself excelled by none and equalled by few.

\*

#### Football in Budapest.

The visit of «Slavia F. C.» to Budapest indicates the opening of the football season. In the first match Ferencváros were successful in drawing with the Bohemians, and the Hungarians are to be congratulated upon inducing them to visit their capital



THE NEW GIRLS INSTITUTION IN THE TOWN-PARK, BUDAPEST.

before they have got into their football stride. Football is on the upgrade in Budapest.

\*

#### Fiume disturbed.

Fiume the tranquility of which must have impressed everybody has now commenced to earn for itself a reputation as a storm centre.

Two incidents that transpired during the first week in September bid fair to politically relegate the little Hungarian seaport to what is «Known in diplomatic language as the lumber room of Europe».

First, a crowd of some 500 or 600 Croatians and Albanians, paraded the streets headed by a Croatian flag, singing provoking anti-magyar songs; and

when ordered by the inadequate police force to desist, replied by proving that each man was armed with a revolver.

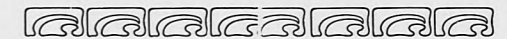
Then came the military, and the smashing up of a coffeehouse the rout of the Croatians, and the detention of the ringleaders. Surely the Croatian national aspirations are not to be achieved by such exhibitions of lunacy? Fiume had hardly recovered from this onslaught when a band of Italian reactionaries called autonomists invaded the place,

For long we have insisted upon the commercial development of Hungary as the fundamental means towards that glowing independence of which the Magyar sings and speaks; and in this visit of England's commercial interpreters and geniuses much hope exists. Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Fortescue Flannery and Mr. Percy Machin, may be said to represent the best commercial interests in England, and their meeting with the local Chamber of Commerce, their deliberations, and the cordiality likely to ensue is sure to result in good for Hungary.

\*

#### Our Book Shelf.

Eugene Tausch «Hadihajón» — On board a man-of-war — This book is the work of a young man who died early and who was a cadet on H. M. S. Szigetvár. He has written this book on a cruise around the world in the above ship and has viewed all with an expert eye. The scenes are so finely reproduced in this book that the reader has no difficulty in imagining their beauty. The work which contains many interesting photographs is published by one of his relations — Mrs. J. Darányi — by the Printing Society Ltd. in Arad, where it can be had for 3 crowns.



#### Co-operation in Hungary.

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

THE TROUBLE which a little while ago beset small agriculture at every step and seemed insuperable, now appears to melt away, once self-help can provide money for improvements. The progress is perhaps most marked in our southern districts, where only a decade ago usury was still rife, but where to-day people are raising up self-help institutions with excellent effect. Our rural co-operative banks affiliated to the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society hold a congress every year in connection with the Hungarian Agricultural Society and the Central Society «Hangya». And these congresses serve the furtherance of the co-operative movement remarkably well. Numbers of societies there form their minds by discussion, not on purely co-operative questions only, in which recognised leaders of the movement take the lead. And by such means sound economic opinions are diffused, and that moralising, elevating element is kept supreme which is distinctive of genuine co-operation. There is more. Co-operation is applied to dairy work, to fruit growing, to the manufacture of more finished products out of agricultural produce, to the manufacture of goods out of that hemp and flax which we cultivate rather extensively in our lowlands. Sanatoria are being constructed and deserving work-

and advancing towards the summer residence of the Mayor, assumed a very threatening air.

The mayoral residence was rased to the ground, despite the appeals of the defenceless wife and children. A Liqueur factory was also destroyed. Count Nákó who was away attending the Andrassy-Lichtenstein wedding was promptly recalled, and order restored.

\*

#### Visit of English Merchants to Budapest.

Budapest bids fair to eclipse itself in matters of entertainment and hospitality during the month of September. One of the most important visits of the month being that of the «Associated Chambers of Commerce».

men and servants are given becoming rewards. In a word, thanks to co-operation and union, social reform is making way for the benefit of those among whom it is being extended, that is, small farmers and labouring folk. Nothing unfortunately has yet been done to keep people «on the land». However, something seems in near prospect.

Looking at all these things, I think I may say that whatever our neglect has been in the past, we have now buckled to reforming work in good earnest, with judgment and with excellent results already showing themselves to encourage us to persevere and proceed further on the same lines. We have a definite aim before us; we know now what we are working for; and we know that the instruments with which we are working are the proper ones. We know that as we proceed we shall gather fresh vigour and be able to cast out our net fur-

less open or secret opposition of the political power and authorities, who regarded these endeavours with jealousy. This condition clearly shows that they no longer seek to retard this healthy breath of co-operation coming from the west. But it also shows that the State under the growing pressure of public opinion endeavours to help by co-operation where social evils have been observed. We cannot therefore regard the help which the Government has extended to individual co-operative associations as the result of a well-planned and well thought-out work, and it is also not so abundant as readers may imagine when they read the list of State subventions which accompanies my report.

Wherever in Hungary co-operative associations began with private action they increased and grew stronger by selfhelp in proportion as co-operative spirit prevailed, and only in very few cases were



(By Mme. Mocsary.)

OUR BRITISH FRIENDS AT TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

ther, bringing new elements to be benefited within its meshes. We are not yet where we hope to get, but every year's work sees us arrive at the end of a further stage, and so advancing, I think we may rely upon eventually reaching our destined goal.

## II. The Story of the Growth of Hungarian Co-operation.

The co-operative movement in Hungary dates its existence from about a half-century back. Schulze-Delitzsch in his letters bears frequent witness to the fact that the interest in co-operation betokened in Hungary was great. But the absolutist régime of the time during the «fifties» and «sixties» stood in the way of active work. Interest in the co-operative movement could only be awakened in a few ranks of society. The characteristic feature of the co-operative movement in Hungary is that only a few indefatigable pioneers have succeeded in banishing the indifference and attracting the attention of the various classes of society to the great power embodied in the co-operative idea.

This has been Achieved in spite of the more or

they accompanied by the sympathies of the State officials. We started with rudimentary credit banks, formed as friendly societies, to procure credit for small tradespeople in their several towns. The first was the Beszterce Savings Bank and Aid Society formed in 1851. Its members all belonged to the industrial class. Its method was to raise some modest funds by small weekly instalments in order to lend out such money in advances made to members. The amount of deposits collected determined the amount of advances to be made, the advances being repayable by weekly instalments. The bank allowed 5 per cent. on deposits, and charged 6 per cent. on loans.

The experiment was successful enough to suggest imitation. M. Sigmund Gámán, now Secretary of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Kolozsvár, obtained the sanction of the Government for the formation of a second society in his own town, and in 1858 the «Kolozsvár Savings Bank and Aid Society» began business. Similar credit institutions sprang up elsewhere, the object kept in view being in each case the procuring of credit for small trades-

people. At that time there was absolutely no other convenient source of credit open to small tradespeople and the peasantry. And these people wanted saving's banks as well. The savings banks in existence were few and far between. As for giving credit, their employment of money was confined to loans on mortgage on large estates, and advances to large firms, leaving the small folk at the usurer's mercy. There was a wide field then, open for cultivation with the help of ideas such as those of Schulze-Delitzsch. A few zealous philanthropists set their hands to the task, and so co-operative credit banking came into existence. However, people departed from the German example in this that, thinking more of collecting capital than of providing credit, they abandoned Schulze's principle of unlimited liability. For a long time credit banking continued the only form of co-operation known in Hungary.

Nobody yet thought of any other. Even in respect of credit banking the movement was desultory and lacked anything like a certain aim. Something like a systematic movement was first created among the civil service. But their co-operation still retained the garb of friendly societies. — In most large towns a friendly society might be found which took their small payments in shares, and provided them with credit at a moderate rate of interest. However, interest on capital was strictly limited. (To be continued.)



### British Visitors in Hungary.

THE TOUR continued in its even conformity to programme, and its ever changing picturesqueness of view of which we give only a general account as our space forbids us to describe this interesting tour in its full details.

At every turn the British visitors were charmed with the variety of landscape, the heartiness of magyar hospitality, and the warmth of feeling with which they were received.

Leaving Debreczen, after having visited the beautiful vineyard of Mr. Kardos László, where an unex-

pected feast was provided, a feast of rich grapes so common in Hungary, and the good things of life itself, the party — after sending some of the luscious fruit to England — left for Kolozsvár.

Here a stay of four days was arranged. At once the deep historical spirit of the place struck its note of appeal. An appeal to the past to pregnant with the doughty deeds of the Transylvanian heroes; an appeal also fostered and strengthened by the vivid descriptions of places and monuments given both by Mr. Shrubsole and the Editor of «Hungary».

In honour of the visit a banquet was given to the English party by the municipality of Kolozsvár.

The delight of the visit was also enlivened by the able and entertaining lecture delivered by Mrs. Sándor, Margaret Solyom Fekete our charming correspondent, on Transylvania which the party thoroughly enjoyed. All the sights of the town were visited with the able help of Messrs. Sándor and Boros. The historical House where King Mathias was born Bánffy House, Jósika House. The Citadel, the splendid new National Theatre, just finished and opened with great pomp, the ancient Cathedral, and the famous Mathias Monument etc.

Excursions were also made to the extensive Salt Mines of Maros-

Ujvár, where the visitors were most heartily welcomed by Dr. Joseph Horváth M. P. and other local Ladies and Gentlemen. But Count Ödön Zichy's Cave at Rév — of which we have already given full description with beautiful illustrations in one of our recent numbers — particularly de lighted all admiration for the grandeur and ruggedness of the wonderful scenery was unbounded. How magnificent the ruins of the old castle of Tündérvár, stood out high up on those rocks and crags!

Leaving behind them all the traces of the genuine Magyar feeling, all the strong sturdy spirit of Magyar independence, the train dawdled into Budapest, where the greater civilisation exhibits itself at the expense of those qualities which appeal so strongly to feeling and sentiment.

In the fine Hungarian capital the English visitors were again captivated by the magnificence of the Hungarian public buildings.



(Photo by Mr. Cross.)

THE BRITISH VISITORS AT KASSA.



(By Mr. Shrubsole.)

OUR BRITISH FRIENDS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

In this lovely metropolis all the places of importance were visited, nothing left unseen, and here Mr. Shrubsole and the Editor again proved of immense service.

From Budapest two important and very interesting excursions were made: one to the beautiful Lake Balaton, that large inland sea; the other to Esztergom. At the former the party visited Siófok and thence by boat to Balatonfüred; here too everything of interest was inspected and after a delightful afternoon the party returned to Siófok by the Baross Steamer where the Manager Mr. Várady awaited the visitors with a real Hungarian dinner enhanced by delightful military music and the day was once more brought to an end and the party returned to Budapest.

Esztergom was left to the last day. This ancient City was once the pleasure resort of Kings, and has a history unique in itself, quite apart from its ecclesiastical associations. Here the magnificent Basilica, the birth chamber of St. Stephen, the first King of Hungary, the Palace of the Prince Primate of Hungary with its magnificent picture gallery and the library possessed of 4000 volumes was inspected and enjoyed beyond measure. Altogether it proved a most successful tour in which all and sundry appeared to be thoroughly delighted with the efforts made to entertain our friends, whom we have heard have taken home with them a pleasant recollection of their sojourn in Hungary and perhaps we may venture to believe a never-to-be forgotten remembrance of their experience.

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## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÖLYOM FEKETE.

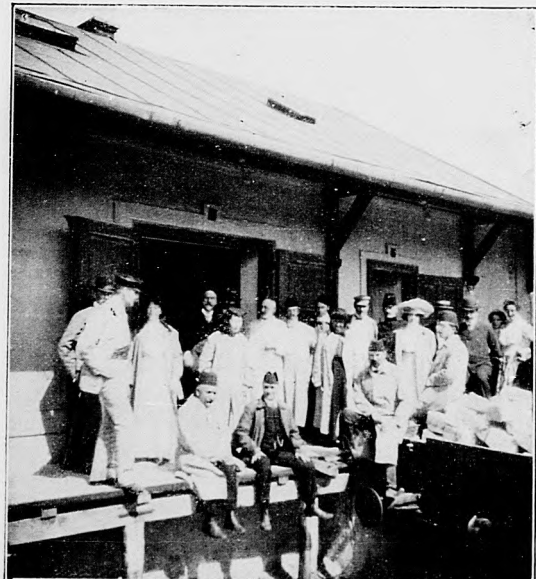
XXXVII.

**B**UT JOHN CORVINUS, from motives of prudence or magnanimity declined to engage in this new contest and passed over to Croatia, whence he resolved to solicit a reconciliation with Ulászló.

He was received with much kindness by the Croats, who preserving a grateful recollection of the beneficent sway of his father, readily transferred to him their ancient attachment to the parent. John, however, far from entertaining so rash an ambition, seems to have been willing to seclude himself from public observation and made peace with Ulászló. Thus early was the fair dawn of freedom overcast, which opened in Hungary under far more brilliant auspices perhaps, than in any other country of Europe. Ulászló's reign is odious, both from a political and social point of view and the royal authority under him sank into gradual contempt, digging the grave of Hungarian freedom and liberty.

### The history of Vajda-Hunyad and its inmates after the decease of Matthias.

There lived in the service of John Corvinus, at Vajda-Hunyad George Uljesevich, called Martinuzzi, who dreamed the vain, but glorious dream of reviving, the ancient splendour of Matthias reign in a dastard populace. The gloomy circumstances connected with his early fate are not perfectly known, though several efforts have been made to fill up the outline of

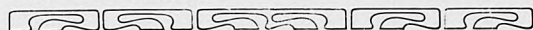


(By Mr. Shrubsole.)

OUR BRITISH VISITORS AT THE MAROS-UJVÁR SALT MINE.

his former career. So much is established by positive evidence, that he lived for several years from hand to mouth. Men with his temperament feel rather, than see, what surrounds them and what they have once felt is long remembered. In the service of John Corvinus he took part in some border-forays against the Turks, till at length, breaking with the fancies of a roving breast, in which the principle had not yet succeeded to the impulse, he entered a convent of the Pálos order. There King Szapolyai returning from his voluntary exile made his acquaintance and promoted him to high official distinctions. But no peaceful career however brilliant sufficed for his ambition. In the office of the Bishop of Nagyvárád he conducted several diplomatic negotiations to a happy issue and displayed a considerable capacity for military affairs. The planets of Hungary wore a malignant aspect and the country was draining the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Martinuzzi took not only an active part in the politics of the unhappy kingdom, rent by political factions, but gave them an authoritative and decisive direction, His devotion to learning so rare in his own age was not unpropitious to his success on the busy stage whereon he was engaged and this circumstance must elevate his character in the estimation of an enlightened posterity. Martinuzzi conducted the consultations preceding the peace of Nagyvárád which decided the fate of Hungary and the negotiations thanks to his genius stood a fair chance of being advantageously terminated. By genius he had risen, by genius his mighty political conceptions have been perpetuated. Elements of singular grandeur were united in his character, which made him the blessing of his time; though he was a man whom those of another mind can rarely comprehend and never fathom. During his lifetime, Hungary's history was a struggle for life; but as the darkest hour is commonly said to precede the dawn, so light now seemed to break upon the affairs of Hungary.

(To be continued.)



### Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 2nd, and held every Sunday throughout the winter at 11., 15 am. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

Budapest, V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

### Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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

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

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Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

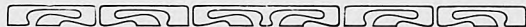
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#### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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

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

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THIS JOURNAL has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

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

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

\*

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\*

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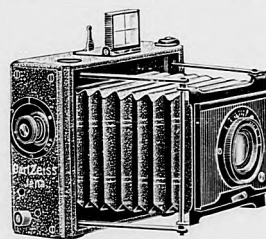
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1 "	200.000	= 8335	22 "	3.000	= 2750
2 Prizes at	100.000	= 8335	475 "	2.000	= 39580
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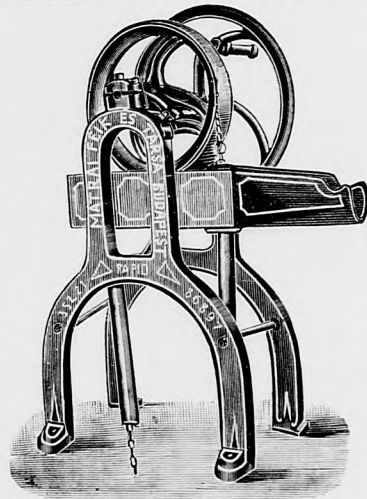
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