

HUNGARY

Budapest Thursday November 1, 1906.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. IV. No 23.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

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

THE ONLY exit for its waters is at the north-eastern corner, where the brook-like stream of the *Sió* flows from it and falls into the Danube. — On its banks mineral springs of sour water burst out at Balaton-Füred, and at Keszthely there are hot springs. *Balaton-Füred* is one of Hungary's most beautiful and most distinguished watering places.

Latterly at *Siofok*, near where the *Sajó* leaves the lake, a pretty little bathing colony has been started, which

imitates the seaside baths in the waves and breakers of the «Hungarian sea». The Balaton abounds in fish. Its waters during a severe winter freeze all over and sometimes to such an extent that waggons may cross over on the ice. This is, however, always dangerous, for the ice at times bursts with a noise like that of a cannon («rianás») and the opening thus arising, swallows up everything on it without any chance of recovery. In summer it is traversed by steam boats.

The *Fertő* extends between the counties of Moson and Sopron and is half the size of the Balaton. Its greatest length is 42 and its greatest breadth is 13 km. Its extent is 325 square km.



Photo by Strelisky.
COUNTESS ILONA BETHLEN.

Its surface, which stands 112 m. above the level of the sea, is beautiful but not permanent; sometimes, without any assignable cause, it increases and at another time it diminishes, so that for years together there is scarcely any water in it at all. In the belief that it had completely dried up, its bed had repeatedly been brought under cultivation, and here and there buildings had been erected on it; but all at once it began again to fill and everything was buried beneath the water. The last time this happened was in 1878—1882. When it is full there are few

places more than 3 m. deep. Its western side is bounded by a picturesque range of low hills.

The other lakes or pools are much smaller. Amongst these we may mention the lake of *Velenceze* to the north-east of the Balaton; and in the county of Komárom the so called «bottomless» pool of *Tata*, whilst between the Danube and the *Tisza* there are the pools of *Halas*, *Szeged* and *Palics* which are strongly impregnated with natron.

Besides the canals already mentioned, the Francis and Béga canal, there is in the county of Temes the *Versecz*

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canal, in the territory of Temes and Torontál the *Berzava canal*, beyond the Danube the *Rába, Sár-viz, Sió*, and *Kapos canals*, and beyond the Drave the *Vukovár-Samacz canal*. Steamboats are only used on the Francis canal. (To be continued.)



Rákóczi Home at last.

THE REMAINS of Rákóczi have now been placed in their last and more fitting resting place and we have paid him our last tribute thus relieving

possible means their intense love and esteem for the Father of their freedom. Even the city itself seemed to rejoice, with its beautiful decorations, for the streets through which the procession passed was gaily and artistically adorned with arches and flowers and from nearly every window a flag with the colours of Rákóczi fluttered in the October breeze. The streets were thronged and every window along the route was occupied. Bells from the churches throughout the country pealed forth their merry chimes. Nearly every society and institution were found in the procession, services were held in all the churches and Mass sung in the Roman catholic. The principal service was held in St. Ste-



THE WIFE OF FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II.



Oil Painting by Andor Horváth.

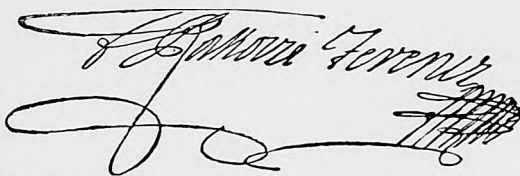
FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II.

ourselves of a great weight from our minds and settling a question which has long been before our parliament.

But what a Home-bringing, an event that will ever remain in the remembrance

of all Magyars, one that will stand boldly forth in the annals of Hungarian history, an event to be handed down from generation to generation and to which our children's children will listen to with pride. Never has the return of a hero entered this city with such great triumph, never did a nation enter with such enthusiasm into the reception of man as they did at the bringing home of the remains of the great hero of liberty and his friends: Francis Rákóczi II., Ilona Zrinyi the Mother of the great hero, his son Prince Joseph Rákóczi, Count Emerich Thökoly, Count and Countess Nicolas Bercsényi, Count Anton Eszterházy, Countess Christina Csáky and Nicolas Sibrik.

Throughout the whole land it was celebrated by a national holiday, when every son of Hungary turned out — not because of duty but for the glory in participating — to pay their tributes to him whose name they held dear. Nothing marred the festivities, everyone determined to show in the best



COAT OF ARMS AND SIGNITURE OF FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II.

phens Basilica to where the remains were conveyed, from whence it was taken to Kassa where it was interred in the ancient cathedral, while Thökoly's ashes were conveyed to Kézsmárk. Like Samson it

could be said he was stronger in death than in life, for his ideas for which he fought during his life unsuccessfully, lived through the ages of 200 years, but has now triumphed and was demonstrated by his homebringing in all the princely splendour which the loving remembrance of the nation could afford him. Photo by kind permission of the «Francis Rákóczy II. Society».



"The Times" and Hungary.*

THE VISIT of the deputation of the Eighty Club to Hungary has been seized upon by our distinguished contemporary as an excellent opportunity for an attack upon the Hungarians and their guests. We are used to the outbursts of the "Times", and

* Left over on account of space.

cannot be altogether surprised to find it joining hands with the "Népszava" and the "Magyar Szó" in a well planned but badly executed flank attack upon the Hungarian Government. The "Times" is, and always has been, anti-national, and a fact which adds a certainly piquancy to the affair, anti-liberal. The aspirations of the Magyar, being national in character, cannot but be distasteful to the wire-pullers at Vienna and Printing House Square: while the fact of the Eighty Club having been invited sets the anti-liberal blood a-boiling. As to whether it was good taste on the part of our contemporary to choose the particular occasion for delivering the tirades of righteous indignation that have probably long been bottled up, we must leave our readers to decide. The Vienna Correspondent of the "Times" passes as a friend of Austro-Hungarian standpoint. I am sure that Austro-Hungarian statesmen must be very grateful to him: but I should really like to know *what* his idea of an Austro-Hungarian standpoint is. That there *should* be such a thing, I quite admit: but unfortunately it does not exist. The "common" institutions deserve their name only in as far as they are paid for in common, Hungary contributing her share to the «common» exchequer. The parity provided for most distinctly by the Pragmatic Sanction and insisted on in the Address of 1867 exists only on paper. Such things are unfortunate: and I am not aware that the "Times", for all its devotion to the *Austro-Hungarian* standpoint, has ever done anything to alter the state of affairs. Hungary is naturally discontent and means to have what is her own by law: and no-one, who has any sense of justice, can deny that she is perfectly right.

The fact that the talk about interference in British politics was but a blind to cover a flank attack on the Hungarian Coalition is self-evident. The telegram of the Vienna Correspondent published in Saturday's (Sept. 29.) issue avoids all reference to British politics, being nothing more or less than a jurious, not to say "petulant" outburst of Coalition-phobia. Hungary's national ambitions will not weaken Austria-Hungary: they will strengthen it by securing that at least one half of the Dual Monarchy should be strong as the result of national contentment. The present Cabinet is only a transitional one — a fact which the "Times" ignores — formed for the purpose of carrying on affairs on a constitutional basis until a new Parliament can be elected on a system of general suffrage. They distinctly stated that they took office without forsaking one vital

item of their principles, thus leaving their successors a free hand in this respect. They did *not* adopt any new policy last April, being merely content to make themselves the sacrifice of necessity and the force of circumstances, thus saving both their King and their country from the disastrous consequences of an open breach with the constitution, the inviolability of which had been secured by the Coronation Oath of 1867.

That the Vienna Correspondent of the "Times" *does* see everything through Vienna spectacles is a fact, with all due deference be it stated: but no-one will expect it to be otherwise. His surroundings are Austrian, the very air he breathes is impregnated with Pan-Austrian ideas: and he associates mostly with men who are accustomed to believe



FEASTING AND MERRY MAKING "KURUCZ" (INSURGENTS) IN THE TIME OF RÁKÓCZI II.

that Austria is everything in the Dual Monarchy (of which according to their ideas, Vienna is the capital!) and consider the aspirations of Hungary to be the ideals of mere dreamers. We admit the difficulty of his situation; but we must beg of him to abstain from the use of the term "Austro-Hungarian" as that most fitting to the standpoint he represents. If the "Times" were to do more to pacify the two *sovereign factors* in the Dual Monarchy instead of doing its best most consistently to pooh-poo the ambitions of Hungarian statesmen and blacken their characters, it would be doing a far greater service to European peace and the interests of Great Britain than by attempting to represent the claims of Hungary, all or most of which are founded on already existing laws, as so many plots against the stability of Austria-Hungary. Once perfect parity in diplomatic representation, once the irrefutable «common» nature of the army is recognised, Hungarians will look upon Austria with different eyes. Hitherto, unfortunately, the tendency of Austrian statesmen has been to suggest the inferiority of Hungary, to spread the idea

that the Magyars have no prerogatives except those granted them, as a special favour, by their neighbours.

This, of course, is absolutely false. Hungary and Austria are two paramount sovereign States: and

is essential to European peace and, if the "Times" so very anxious to render services, it should do all in its power to set aside the internal differences by telling the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth", instead of using every possible opportunity to draw

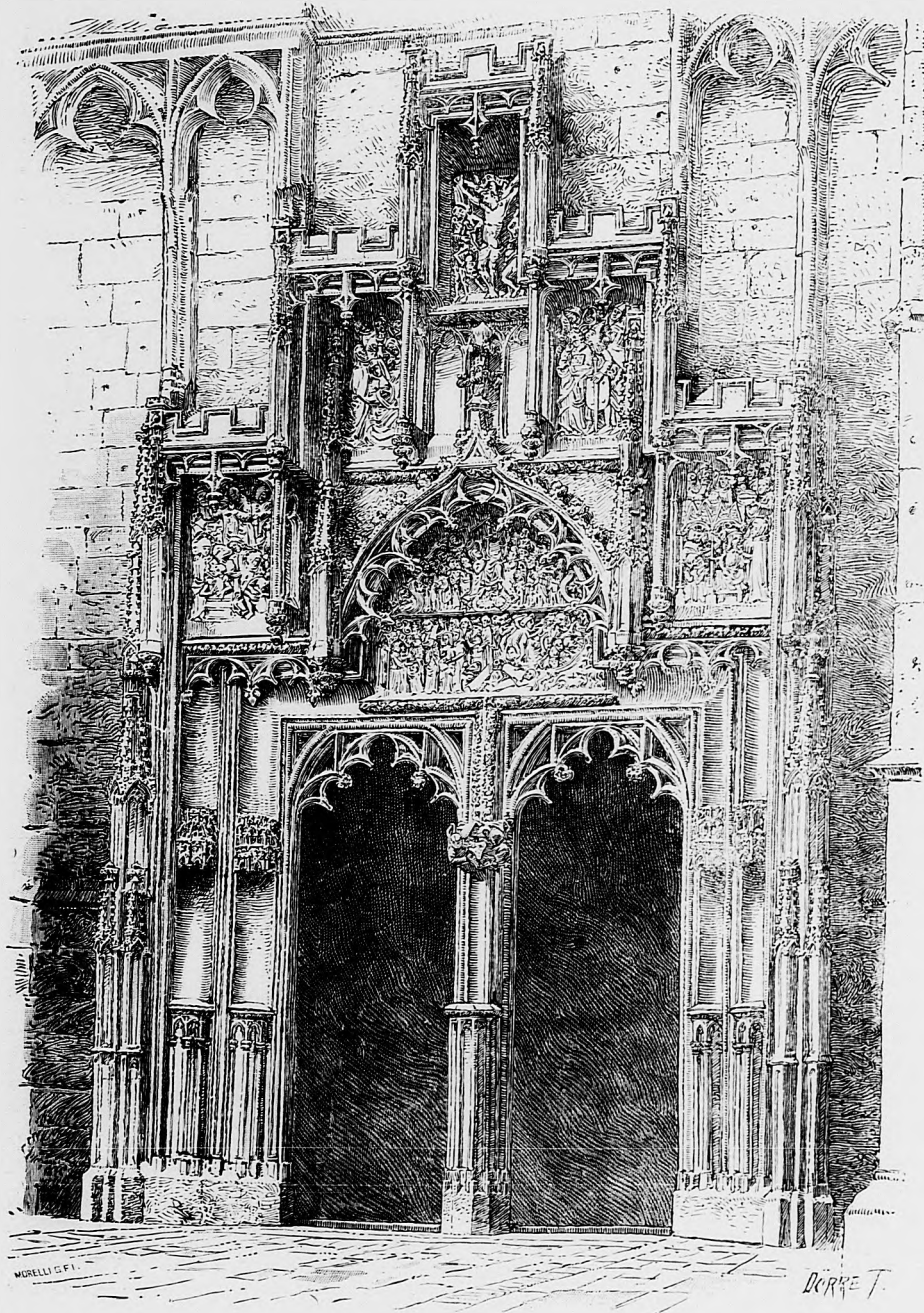
a bow at a venture in the hope of wounding

Hungarian statesmen, its attack certainly savouring of personalities.

I do not think the "Times" has done Hungary any harm: on the contrary I think this misjudged attack will have done this country an immense amount of good. Cobden once said that «with a good cause and the "Times" against you, you are irresistible»: and I think that, by directing its blow at the national aspirations of the Magyars, the "Times" will have succeeded in making their popularity in Great Britain redouble. If Hungarian public life is "vitiated", it is due to the efforts of such organs as the "Népszava" with which the "Times" has just been going hand in hand.

The complete revolution in the composition of the Hungarian Parliament came as a

surprise, not only to Austrian politicians, but even to the "Times". We cannot recognise the latter as representative of British public opinion any more than it is of British journalism in Austria-Hungary. The tradition of the paper has always been anti-national, and now that public opinion has been granted an opportunity of expressing itself most unmistakeably,



NORTH ENTRANCE OF THE CATHEDRAL AT KASSA WHERE FRANCIS RAKÓCZI II IS NOW BURIED.

the voice of the one should, by law be as loud and influential as that of the other. Until this is actually the case, until the false conceptions of statute law fostered by the long and illstained rule of the Liberal Party in Hungary have been dispersed, there will be no peace between the two sister States. Yet an absolute harmony between them

the change is just as distasteful to the "Times" as it is to the "Népszava" and other journals of international and anti-national conviction. The "feudal reaction" is a mere invention: and no country in the world has done more for its lower classes than Hungary, in the field of social-political legislation.

The triumph of Liberalism in Hungary (*not nominal but real liberalism*) is complete: and I fear that it is there that the shoe pinches. Phrases prove nothing: nor is it enough to seize upon one single point, the words of command, to arraign the Hungarian leaders for inconsistency. The claims of Hungary have been temporarily set aside, a striking proof of the loyalty of the Magyars: but they have not been shelved; and when the new Parliament, elected under the new Franchise Act, meets in 1908 or 1909, I have no doubt that the question will be raised again unaltered and that, with the consent of their Monarch, the Hungarians will be able to attain the goal of their ambitions.

Budapest, Oct. 1. 1906.

ARTHUR B. VOLLAND.



Csetnek lace.

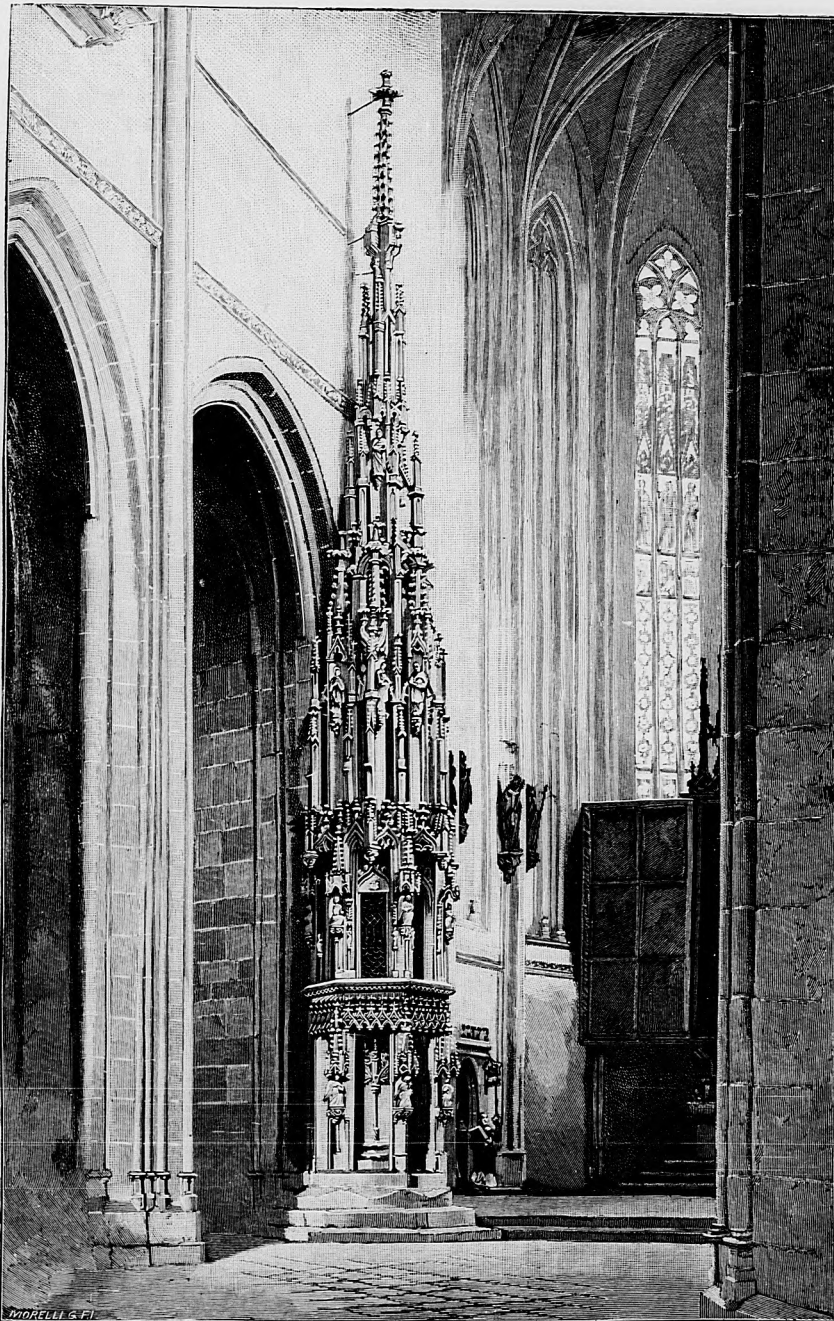
CSETNEK LACE! This name may sound as strange to many Hungarian ears, as it undoubtedly does to English ones; for this kind of lace is such a recent creation, that as yet it is little known even in its own country.

But it is such beautiful work, so artistic in design, so simple to make and so suitable to stand the wear and tear of home life that it will not take long, we think, for the Csetnek lace to become known and asked for throughout Hungary, and even to find favour abroad.

Csetnek lace is crotchet-lace, and it was inspired

by the Irish lace, now so much the fashion. Still it is different in texture and especially in character of design.

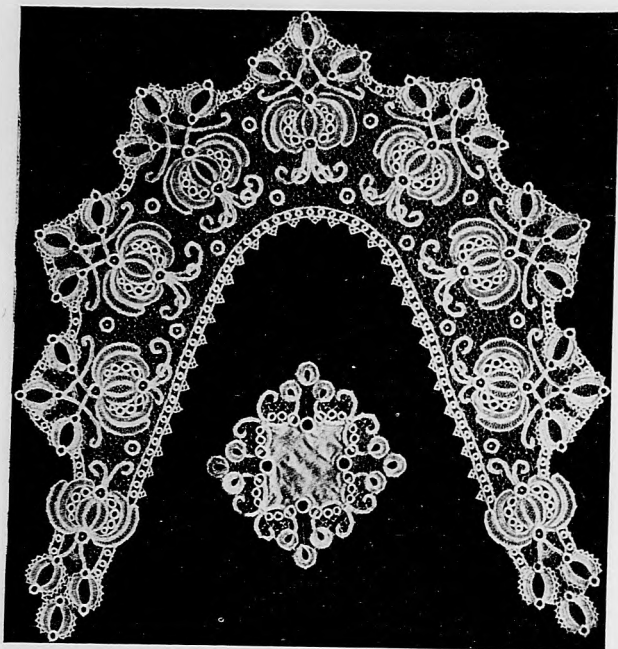
There is for instance, more openwork than in the Irish lace, only the bordering of the figures being



THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT KASSA WHERE FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II. IS NOW BURIED

worked in firm meshes, whilst the spaces are filled out with loose ones; sometimes with twisted threads only; the figures not being strewn over the groundwork irregularly, as is generally the case with the Irish, but they form a complete design, the groundwork only covering the intervals.

All this gives the work such a different character



HUNGARIAN CSETNEK LACE.

to the Irish that, though originating in the same technique, it cannot really be called an imitation.

The designs are distinctly Hungarian in style. The rich ornamentation of old Hungarian art, with its characteristic motives and its peculiar treatment of flowers and birds, has given the impulse for a series of designs, which, in their formal grace and artistic simplicity, are admirably adapted to the technique of the work, as well as to the practical purposes to which it is destined.

Csetnek lace was introduced by two ladies, the Misses Szontagh de Gömör. These two sisters, from one of our oldest county families, were most anxious to promote home-industry in the small village of Csetnek, near which their family owns a large estate; and to teach the peasant-women some kind of work, by means of which they might relieve their great poverty.

Hungarian women are clever at all kinds of needle-work, and Hungarian home-work is now famous; but the beautiful embroideries, and rich weavings the women used to make are little in demand; so the Misses Szontagh tried to find other means of helping the poor women.

They thought of lace-making; but this has many disadvantages and the endeavours to promote it made in various parts of Hungary, have met with little success.

For the coarser kinds of pillow-lace which is easy to learn and to make, are turned out in such quantities by Bohemians especially, that they quite swamp the market, and it is extremely difficult to out-rival them. Again the more delicate kinds of pillow-lace, to say nothing of needle-lace, demand such skill and so much labour, that the work is in no measure profitable; especially to-day when real

hand-made lace is so little called for. Thus lace-making seemed out of the question till these two indefatigable ladies thought of the Irish crotchet lace. That was what they wanted! that was just the thing! For crotchet-work is so simple and is so much taught, even in the smallest schools, that it was only necessary to improve what the girls already knew, merely teaching them a more delicate handling of the work already familiar to them.

The Misses Szontagh therefore set to work to try various methods and devise various patterns for the new lace that was to be. One of them is a skilful needle-woman, the other a talented painter and clever designer and both possess real taste and artistic feeling to a high degree. So it was not surprising at all, that in a comparatively short time a new kind of lace was forthcoming, which though based on the principles of the well-known Irish lace, had a character quite its own, and essentially Hungarian. For both ladies were anxious to give their creation the true characteristics of Hungarian home-work, to preserve the traditional Hungarian style and work upon the old motives and designs, adapting them with remarkable cleverness to modern requirements and to the new technique.

The result is an excellent one, and the samples here reproduced will give a better idea of what the lace is like than could be done by explanation. The decorative effect is delightful, and the various collars, cravats, berthes etc are beautiful ornaments for any gown or blouse.

The Misses Szontagh then proceeded to teach the new work not only to the peasant girls of Csetnek, but to any woman desirous of learning it; only stipulating that they should be familiar already with crotchet-work in general. During the summer they are busy teaching in Csetnek, and in winter, when in town, they hold a working-class once a week, where any one wishing to learn is welcomed.

Their endeavours have met with most satisfactory results. Already the villagers of Csetnek are able to make the most dainty things and to copy with accuracy any designs given them. Several ladies have learnt to teach the work and a class has been opened in Kecskemét at the ladies Association School, where very pretty articles are made. Other classes are to be formed in various other towns and places. So the Misses Szontagh have found some help in their task, but the management of the entire undertaking is still in their hands. They furnish the designs, always devising new ones, superintend the work, treat with the merchants, and use all their social influence to gain favour for the efforts of their pupils and protégés.

Well may they be proud of their success! The fashion of the day, as well as the movement for promoting Hungarian industry inaugurated by the nobility, are alike favourable for these new creations,

giving the budding new industry an excellent chance for development. Many of the poor workers are earning goodly sums already, and orders for the new lace are pouring in from all sides, the leading firms of Budapest being most anxious to get the handsome objects, as soon as they are ready. Once this new home work has firmly gained ground there is no doubt that it will flourish and hold its own against the difficulties that may occur; and it will not only mean a living for numberless girls and women but also a step further in the development of Hungarian art, and Hungarian industry, which we owe to the kind hearted, indefatigable ladies of Csetnek!

ALICE SZMIK.



English Impressions of Hungary.*

The Eighty Club in Hungary.

AMONG the political developments of the last few years none can be more welcome to Liberals than the growth of sympathy and a better understanding between England and other nations. It was in pursuance of this policy of peace and goodwill among men that an invitation from the Hungarian Government and the Independent Party was accepted by the Eighty Club. These two parties do not, of course, represent identical principles, but they agree in having just won a sweeping victory at a general election and they both believe strongly in the benefits of peace and in the rights of nationalities.

In accepting this invitation, the Eighty Club did not profess to commit the Liberal Party to a support of the Hungarian case in the controversy between the two branches of the dual monarchy. It came mainly to show the historic sympathy of Liberalism with national inspirations, so well proved sixty years ago by its enthusiastic support of Kossuth and Garibaldi, to study political questions on the spot, and to make an acquaintance with the people, institutions, industries, and picturesque scenery of Hungary.

Our tour began with a visit to the grave of Louis Kossuth, on which Mr. Micklem, K. C., M. P., laid a wreath of oak leaves from the club, and delivered an eulogy of the national hero which was published in «Hungary» of October 1st. and much appreciated by the Hungarians. Then we were entertained by the Government at a banquet, Dr. Wekerle and his chief colleagues being present, and speeches by the Premier and Count Apponyi welcomed their guests and expressed the admiration for Britain and British institutions which Hungarians have so long cherished. Mr. H. Norman, in reply, said that the deputation was present merely as private members of a political party and of a political club; but yet as Englishmen they came in a representative capacity.

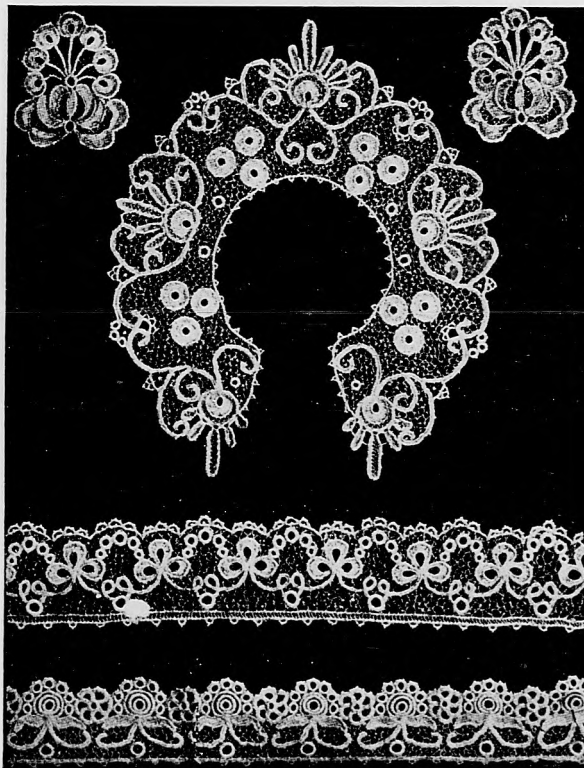
On the 24th the Independent Party invited us to a second banquet, and here Mr. Francis Kossuth,

* From «The Speaker» of October 13, 1906.

son of the patriot, speaking in perfect English and with evident feeling, expressed his affection for «Old England». Sir Charles McLaren recalled the support which his uncle, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Cobden had given to the party of Independence in 1848 and declared his belief in a brilliant industrial future for Hungary, which also appeared in «Hungary». Then came the great speech of the occasion. Count Apponyi, a man of dignified presence, resonant voice, and obvious sincerity, laid before us the ideals of his party. To reproduce his speech here would be impossible, but its effect on his audience was profound, and we could all understand how his party had swept the country at the late election. Yet there was not, either in his speech or in the others which we had heard, any word of complaint against Austria. It was a vindication of the idea of nationality and of the rights of a living organism against the artificial creations of diplomatists.

On the same day Mr. Kossuth, who is now Minister of Commerce, read a remarkable paper, again in English, on «Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary».* It covered a wide field, and we must all have been surprised to learn how much has been done to protect women and children in factories, to regulate the hours of young workers, and to provide arbitration between employer and employed, Sunday rest in industries, compulsory insurance, and compensation for injuries. The Independent Party is somewhat aristocratic in composition and the members present may have profited by hearing from Mr. Toulmin and Mr. Walker accounts of labour

* Which we will publish in our next number.



HUNGARIAN CSETNEK LACE.

legislation and of the trade union and labour representation movements in England and the colonies, while Sir Charles McLaren, an employer of 40,000 workmen, gave a cordial testimonial to the unions and the Labour M. P.s. One kind of advanced Socialism, however, does exist in Hungary, for we inspected an extensive Government factory for building locomotives. In education Hungary seems to be ahead of us; we certainly found a splendidly built girls' school on the borders of the Town Park at Budapest. The buildings, scheme of instruction and classes, living rooms and kitchen, all struck us as far in advance of any thing of the kind in England, and we formed almost as high an opinion of a boys' Gymnasium.

Manufactures being, as a rule, little developed, agriculture occupies a specially important position, and the Government recognises its duty to improve and organise that industry. Our farming experts were quite astonished at the great agricultural museum in Budapest, where a farmer can obtain the best technical advice on any subject, and at a State farm of 42,000 acres (all without a fence), where we saw splendid horses, mules, draught oxen and cows, and roots sown by the thousand acres.

After national affairs we saw something of municipalities. We lunched with the corporations of Budapest and Pozsony; a section of our party also visited Szeged and seem to have enjoyed themselves, for all the gentlemen made speeches. At Pozsony, where the cordiality of our welcome was most flattering, we saw the well-organised brush factory of Messrs. Grüneberg and the vast cellars of Messrs. Palugyay. We found Hungarian wine excellent and wondered that it was so little known in England. Budapest presents a model which might well be followed by any British city—wide streets, boulevards, an extensive tram system, and street architecture which, even if sometimes fantastic, is unsurpassed in Europe.

We were not all economists, however, and some of us were married; so our hosts organised excursions into the Carpathians and on the Danube, and we might even have taken part in a chamois hunt but for our secretary's strange belief that chamois were killed with shot guns. To most of us the magnificence of the Tatra mountains and lakes and the picturesqueness of the Danube came as a revelation.

At Tatra-Lomnicz and Lake Csorba hotels (which compared favourably with any in Switzerland) had been opened between the summer and winter seasons specially for our visit. Here we were unfortunate in the weather, meeting snow and frost, but we found bright sunshine again for our trip on the

Danube. From Orsova we steamed up to the Kazan Pass, a part of the river which may challenge comparison with the Rhine, and down to the Iron Gates. Our hosts were very proud of the



THE FIRST GRAPES.

fact that, although this dangerous passage lies between the Servian and Roumanian banks, it has been made safe through Hungarian enterprise.

At Herculesfürdő, the Hungarian Marienbad, our party broke up, and after Mr. Micklem, whose graceful speeches have been a feature of the tour, and Mr. Newbølt, who acted as chairman of committee in Mr. Norman's absence, had said farewell

on behalf of the club, our hosts joined in the amiable sentiments and barbarous dialect of «Auld Lang Syne».

Nothing was forgotten that would make our visit

which will not easily fade; and we have acquired an understanding of Hungary and of the Hungarians which we shall be glad to share with our friends.

J. E. ALLEN.

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It must be very interesting to our Hungarian readers to hear the expressions of surprise, interest and opinions of some of the visitors to Hungary.

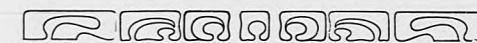
We herewith give an extract of a letter from Mr. James Styles who recently paid a visit to our country.

«My visit to Hungary was one of the most enjoyable and instructive that it is possible to make.

We were very much interested in Hungary, noticing how prosperous the agricultural portion of the country was, also what wealth of minerals the country has yet to develop, and which when the necessary capital is found, will make Hungary one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. For the extreme kindness extended to us we offer you our sincere thanks and we are sure if the High-Tatra, with its beauty, bracing atmosphere, peaks and forests were only more known in England, a much larger number of English people would visit this beautiful health resort. Our visit to the towns on the plains, with their historical associations also afforded us great pleasure and our return to Budapest, with its beautiful situation and surroundings, gave us an impression almost indescribable. The municipal and other buildings deserve great praise being most convenient and fine, as also the parks and Margaret Island which are ideal, especially in Summer weather.

We also enjoyed very much the fruit of which, grapes, melons figs and peaches were so plentiful at the time of our visit.

Our visit to the Marosujvár Salt mines we shall always remember as one of the most wonderful sights we saw.»



Once more on Hungarian Wine.

WE ARE in receipt of some comments from Mr. Igalí Svetozár a wine grower on an article which appeared on the above subject in our issue of October 1st.

Our aim from the beginning was and will be henceforth to protect the honest wine grower as much as possible but we do not quite agree with his remarks as we have seen results of shipments of Wine to America which arrived there in very good condition unaffected by the voyage. Undoubtedly our writer is thinking of the export to America in casks, which we admit may give rise to greater difficulties but

agreeable and instructive. The tour as a whole, and especially these excursions, when special trains had to be provided and other machinery set in motion, must have meant much work for our genial hosts, and I hope that they realised our appreciation of it.

We have brought back to England the memory of a warm welcome and a generous hospitality

at the same time we can assure him that when exported in bottles it stands the voyage and arrives uninjured at its destination. We are in a position also to add that the recent consignments have met with every success and that we may build up our hopes for a far greater demand in the near future.

Does our correspondent know that an enormous amount of wine is sent from Australia to England and arrives in perfect condition?

His remarks regarding seeking English markets are most worthy of notice as we mentioned in our report and are sure a good market could be found there, as the great number of English who visit

The Hungarian Union of Wine producers and merchants held a conference last week under the presidency of Mr. Henry Kusters, when Mr. Emil Ehrenreich, correspondent of the Commercial Museum, who is about to undertake a position in Liverpool, the duties of which are to strengthen the Hungarian relations with England, delivered a most impressive lecture on the export of Wine, Spirit and Champagne to England. His previous sojourn and study of the question in England fully qualifies him to speak with authority on the subject. His satisfactory replies which those present solicited were given with great ability and raised the hopes of all interested



ON THE BUDAPEST RACECOURSE.

Hungary and taste our wine, speak in most excellent terms of it, and several leave orders for constant supplies to be forwarded. We may also say that his mode of dealing with the subject, in having a «conisseur» to guard our interests in this respect in England and of the export receiving the support of the States in aiding its transport meets with our approval, and probably the time will come when our hopes in this direction will be realised.

In the meantime we can only continue our efforts to induce our English speaking friends to take up our wines which till now has met with their approval and well deserves their attention. As to Mr. Eugene Boross the New-York agent referred to, as far as we know there was no definite agreement made between him and the agricultural Ministry, and we learn that at present the matter is in the hands of the law, the result of which will be made public in due course.

in the Wine business. The president after thanking the speaker promised in the name of the Union all possible support and protection in this important matter.



London Notes

London Notes Oct. 17, 1906.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward has had some excellent shooting in Lanarkshire over the farm lands of Nethererton. From thence he goes to Douglas Castle. The Queen's motor when on the way to Ballater Station had a mishap one of the tires bursting with great force. The royal party which included also the Princess Victoria waited on the road for a dogcart returning from the station, proceeded in that to Ballader and where the royal train was waiting to convey Her Majesty Southward.

A stride has been made in the right direction by Kynochs & Co. who have decided to adopt the metric system as they find much confusion in dealing with the continent and America which have both adopted the system and have no wish to return to their old ways. Of course should it be universally adopted in England it will mean an

in the Board schools and the children like it and do not find any difficulty.

Meanwhile the Lord mayor, and his colleagues have had a royal time in the French Capital. Banquets and fine speeches have been the order of the day.

Allusion has been made to a Franco-British Exhi-



VÖRÖSKŐ CASTLE.

immense upset at first, but it is calculated that it would prove a great saving of time and money in the end. It would simplify matters very much if we in England had uniformity and one can understand the arguments in favour of such when one knows that a bushel of corn in different districts differs considerably in weight — a bushel in Hereford is 63 lbs. while in Northumberland it weighs 46 lbs. We hope Kynochs lead the way to the universal adoption of the decimal system. It is being taught

bition to be held in 1908. There was a talk of a Hungarian Exposition in London in 1908 and we trust we are not to be deprived of such a pleasure. The Franco-British will possibly be held in Paris and Hungarians can visit both. It is now officially stated that we are to have an Balkan State's exhibition next season.

★

Cologne, Oct. 15th 1906.

On arrival here I find all Germany is amused at

the sensational affair of Koepenick — the robbery of the Town Hall and the mayor sent under escort to Berlin by a bogus captain who commanded the soldiers to assist him in his daring plan and then left them carrying off his spoil. And this in military Germany! The press is particularly funny in its remarks on the affair and say that the captain deserves all he secured for his cleverness» and that if the «coup» had been made in America a whole bevy of millionairesses would have been offering marriage to the famous swindler.

*

Bonn, Oct. 19th 1906.

Bonn is gay and flags are flying in every street. The Kaiser is on a visit to the beautiful Rhine town on the occasion of the unveiling of a fine monument to William I. The emperor is spending his time motoring to places of interest around Bonn. The Eiffel district was visited today and five automobiles conveyed the party thither. «All Bonn» was in the streets to witness the return of the Kaiser. I was particularly amused at the air of supremacy with which the gendarmerie carried out their work of regulating and keeping the crowd in order. There was none of that pleasant haunter one hears between the soldiers, police, and people in a London crowd and the people seem mortally afraid of their protectors when I told our particular «patrol» who would have us «toe the line» that I had come to see the Kaiser and meant to see him he was astounded at my audacity and his ferocious looking moustache worked as if he would devour me, I laughed but perhaps it was good I was English after all. The Kaiser looked in good spirits and was evidently pleased at the ovation he received. His fourth son is a student at Bonn University. He followed in the second automobile. I should like to tell something of my homeward journey through Holland, but hope later to give some notes on that interesting country in my paper on Transylvania.

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Topical Notes

GR^{EAT} interest is being centered on the visit of His Majesty the King Francis Joseph who is expected here about the middle of November when he will participate in the unveiling of the Count Julius Andrassy monument just completed before the House of Parliament after which he will proceed to his Royal Residence at Gödöllő where he will remain for some time, enjoying the beautiful shooting of game which the district so richly affords.

*

In connection with the postal congress held recently at Rome the King of Italy has been pleased to invest Mr. Peter de Szalay postmaster general, Secretary of State with the Grand Cross of Italy

and Dr. William de Henney director of Posts with the middle Cross of the same Order in consideration of the continuous progress achieved in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone service.

*

The New Foreign Minister.

Baron Lexa Aehrenthal the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, accomplished in a very quiet manner considerable good whilst he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

His sympathies are Magyar for the most part, and his policy is diverse to that of Count Goluchowski, inasmuch as he is opposed to the Triple alliance.

He is a born diplomat, a safe statesman, and what is essential, has few enemies. Unfortunately he suffers from a severe affection of the eyes, which it is to be hoped will not militate against his success.

The excellent feeling now existent between the Dual Monarchy and Russia is the accomplishment of the new minister.

He married a Countess Széchenyi and is therefore closely allied to Hungary.

His task is a difficult one, but if he only attempts to appreciate the Magyar point of view, these will be considerably diminished.

*

The «Tulip» Committee has again come to life and the movement of supporting home industry will be demonstrated by the true patriots who are determined that the industry of Hungary shall not be forgotten but vindicate itself more and more daily before the public.

The recalling to arms of this important step has been undersigned by many very prominent personages and probably next week will find our public decorating themselves with the national emblem of the «Tulip».

*

Sport.

The football season is now in full swing and we are pleased to see the good form which the clubs have retained. Their prospects for the year are apparently very favourable, but still requires greater combination and surer passes than that which the teams displayed during their last matches. Among the players last week new faces were to be found several showing a very promising future and with a little care and practice should prove very useful additions to the teams. Although the matches played on the 21 ult. turned mostly favourable for the Budapestians, still many weak points were noticeable and must be remedied if they wish to compete successfully against any English visitors who may come. We may also say that the pace among some of our players was not that which called forth many compliments and we should advise that «runs» be freely indulged in.

*

The Trotting races which concluded yesterday with great success have been the best for several years past, entries have been excellent in all classes and for once the public have been fully satisfied at the very even course events have taken. The weather has been most beautiful all the time and daily, good attendances were to be found at the meetings.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Reformed Church.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7. The Religious Tract Society's Depot at Alkotmány-utca 15, is open daily from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

V., Hold-u. 17., Nov. 1906. JAS. T. WEBSTER.



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

★

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers post free for 14 Crowns, England and America 13 Shillings and 4d per annum, payable in advance. Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

★

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the special contents and artistic illustrations in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903—4 and 1905 ready bound in an beautiful Album. Reduced Price 14 Crowns, England and America 16 Crowns (13/4) Post free. Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.



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Faeladási hirdetemény.

A besztercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóság kerületében az ilvai és borgói felső m. kir. erdőgondnokságok kezelése alá tartozó Ilva és Lesvölgyekre hajló egyesítve kezelt volt naszdóvidéki községi erdőkben az 1907. évi július 1-től számított tíz (10) év alatt kihasználendő az alábbi kimutatásban részletezett vágásterületek törzsenkinti kiszámlálással megbecsült fakészleteinek tővön való eladására Besztercén a m. kir. erdőigazgatóság hivatalos helyiségében

1906. évi december hó 18-án d. e. 11 órakor

a m. kir. földmivelésügyi miniszter ur jóváhagyásának fenntartása mellett zárt írásbeli ajánlatok útján nyilvános versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A kimutatásban közölt luc és jegenyefenyő haszonfa a felvett törzseknek csupán műszaki célokra alkalmas fatömegét a kéreg csucsa nélkül foglalja magában.

Tetelszám	Erdőgondnokság	A fekvés	Üzemsorozat	Vágássorozat	Ösz'agszám	10 évi vágás terület k. hold	Becsült fatömeg					
							lucfenyő		jegenyefenyő		bükk	
							törzsek száma darab	haszonfa m ³	törzsek száma darab	haszonfa m ³		hasábf m ³
1	Ilvai	Ilvavölgyben	A	I	100—103 111—113, 115—117, 119, 121—123	755.79	48502	94576	18294	47506	17022	
2					II	1—11, 16—20, 83—86, 88	798.94	28494	58730	29685	73565	16075
3					III	1—14, 16—27.	834.52	44766	71708	29212	72239	6638
4	Borgói felső	Lesvölgyben	C	IV	91, 10—12, 14—18	852.21	48873	88833	10859	26530	39203	
5					V	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13.	628.50	48386	80428	1688	5698	6290
Összesen....						3869.96	219021	394270	89738	225538	85228	

Az egész áruba bocsátott fatömeg kikiáltási ára 3.921,835 (hárommilliókilencszázhuszonegyezer-nyolcszázharmincöt) korona.

Vevő cég saját költségén a naszdóvidéki helyiérdekű vasút «Kisilva» állomása közelében egy gőzfürésztelepet felépíteni, berendezni és ebből kiágazólag az Ilva és Lesvölgybe iparvasutakat építeni és saját üzemében fenntartani köteles a faeladási szerződés kiegészítő részét képező feltételek határozatai szerint.

A zárt írásbeli ívenként 1 korona helyeggel ellátott és 10% bánatpénzzel felszerelt ajánlatok, melyekben az eladás tárgyát képező összes területen levő fakészletekért megajánlott vételár szóval és számjegyekkel is tisztán olvashatóan kiírandó és amelyben ajánlattevő által határozottan kijelentendő, hogy az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételeket és ezeknek mellékleteit ismerni, azokat változatlanul elfogadja és azoknak magát aláveti. 1906. évi december hó 18-án d. e. 11 óráig a besztercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóságnál nyújtandók be.

Az ajánlatot tartalmazó boríték első oldalán világosan kiteendő, hogy az a jelen árverési hirdeteményben tárgyalt Ilva és Lesvölgyi vágások fakészletére vonatkozó vételi ajánlatot tartalmaz.

Oly ajánlatok, melyek nem az 1—5. tétel alatt felsorolt összes vágások mindenikére — hanem csak azok némelyikére tételnek — továbbá amelyek a kikötött feltételeknek nem felelnek meg, a melyek elkésve nyújtnak be (utóajánlatok) vagy pedig a megállapított árverési és szerződési feltételektől eltérő kikötéseket foglalnak magukban — figyelembe vételni nem fognak.

A földmivelésügyi m. kir. miniszter ur fenntartja magának azt a jogot, hogy az ajánlatok közül szabadon választhassa elfogadásra azt, amelyet tekintet nélkül az ajánlat magasságára saját belátása szerint legmegfelelőbbnek talál, vagy hogy az összes ajánlatokat is visszautasíthassa.

Az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételek a besztercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóságnál, valamint az ilvai m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Óradnán és a borgói felső m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Borgóprundon a hivatalos órák alatt bármikor megtekinthetők és kívánatra a feltételek, valamint ezeknek mellékletei és a vágások térképei 100 korona összeg előleges beküldése ellenében az érdeklődőknek a m. kir. erdőigazgatóság által megküldetnek.

Besztercén, 1906. évi október hó 16-án.

M. kir. erdőigazgatóság.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár



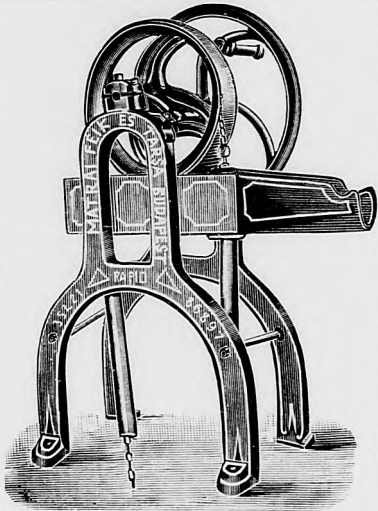
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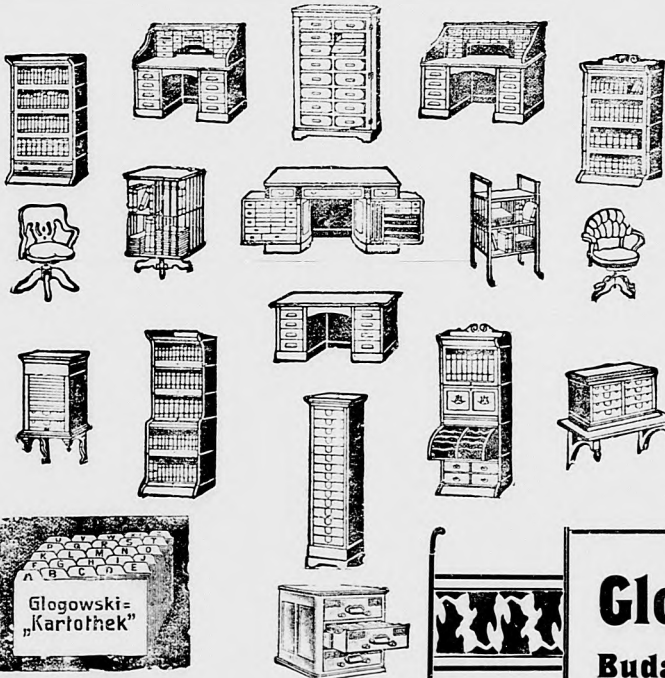
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összekötő fedett folyosó föld, kőműves, elhelyező, kő-
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falkárpit, szobrász, villamos jelző és telefonberende-
zési munkáira, valamint alternative vasbeton alapozási
munkák elkészítésére, illetőleg a fentebb felsorolt mun-
kák biztosítására ezennel pályázatot hirdetek.

A pályázatban résztvehetnek mindazon szakértő
magyar honosságú iparosok vagy vállalkozók, kiknek
üzletük gyakorlására hatósági engedélyük van.

Ajánlat az összes munkákra, egyes munkacsoport-
okra vagy pedig egyes munkanemekre külön is tehető,
azonban fentartom magamnak ama jogot, hogy az
összmunkára, vagy az egyes munkacsoportokra meg-
tett ajánlatoknál az ajánlatok vállalati értékének 50%-áig
egyes munkanemeket kivehessek és azok létesítésének
biztosítására, esetleg más ajánlatokat fogadhatok el,
valamint azt, hogy a benyújtott ajánlatokat — az aján-
lati összegekre való tekintet nélkül — el vagy el ne
fogadjam és az ajánlattevők nem követelhetnek kár-
pótlást azért, mert ajánlatuk el nem fogadtatott. Végül
fentartom magamnak ama jogot is, hogy a három
különálló épület bármely egyikének felépítésétől el-
tekinthessek, vagy annak felépítését elodázhassam, a
mely esetekben a vállalkozók a munkakevesbítésért
kárpótlásra igényt nem tarthatnak.

A munkákra vonatkozó költségvetési űrlapok íven-
ként 20 fillérért ajánlattevők rendelkezésére bocsátat-
nak, a kik kötelesek egységárait azokba beírni, a
végösszegeket pedig úgy számjegyekkel, mint betűkkel
kitüntetni. Azon ajánlati költségvetések, melyek nem a

kiszolgáltatott eredeti ívekbe irattak be, figyelembe
nem vétetnek.

Az egy koronás okmánybéllyel ellátott, szabály-
szerűen összeállított és lepecsételt ajánlatok legkésőbb
folyó évi november hó 7-én déli tizenkét (12) óráig
gazdasági műszaki hivatalomban (Budapest, V. ker.,
Vécsey-utca 3. sz. IV. em.) nyújtandók be, a hol a
beérkezett ajánlatok nyomban felbontatnak. Később
érkezett, távirati uton küldött vagy utóajánlatok figye-
lembe nem vétetnek.

Az ajánlatokra és a versenytárgyalásra nézve az
állami építkezésekre vonatkozó általános építési fel-
tételek 5. és 6. §§-ai irányadók.

Az ajánlatokhoz az ajánlati összeg öt (5) százaléka-
nak megfelelő bántópenz befizetését igazoló állam-
penztári vagy m. kir. adóhivatali nyugta csatolandó.
Értékpapír vagy készpénzövadéék az ajánlatokhoz nem
csatolható.

Az építkezési munkákra vonatkozó általános és rész-
letes, valamint különleges feltételek, költségvetések és
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ségének hivatalos helyiségében a hivatalos órák alatt,
valamint Bálint és Jámbor építész irodájában (Buda-
pest, VIII., Sándor-tér 3. sz. III. em.) naponta délelőtt
9—11 és délután 3—5 órák között betekintheők.

A költségvetési űrlapokat ívenként 20 fillérért, vala-
mint a tervrajzokat épületenként 5 koronáért Bálint
és Jámbor építész irodája szolgáltatja ki, a hol az
építkezésre és a tervekhez vonatkozó részletesebb fel-
világosítások is nyerhetők. A vasbeton alapozási mun-
kákra vonatkozó részletesebb felvilágosítások Balog
Kálmán okleveles mérnök irodájában (Budapest, II.,
Szilágyi Dezső-tér 3. sz.) nyerhetők.

Budapest, 1906. évi október hó 15-én.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.