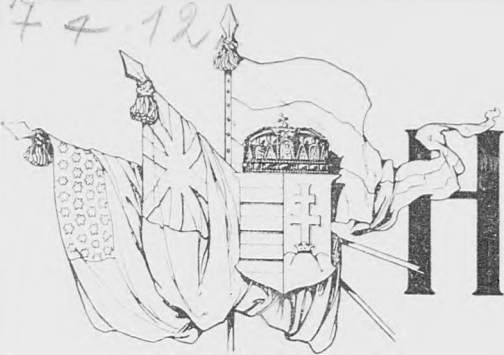


Easter Number.

74-12



HUNGARY

73

Budapest Monday April 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 7.

7-12

HUNGARY AND ITS PEOPLE

The History of Hungary.

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

THE DEATH of Árpád in the year 907 had no effect in diminishing the irruptions, nor had the defeat at Riade, which the German emperor Henry I inflicted on them in the year 933. The decisive reverse at Lechfeld near Augsburg (955) was the first thing that effected a revolution in their mode of thought.

Their political instinct told them that Europe can bear no people in its midst who only live on robbery and by continuously preying on their neighbours. A new generation moreover had arisen which paid attention to all new European ideas; for the constant intercourse with foreign lands, though only in a spirit of

war, the multitudinous importation and immigrations of foreign slaves, had opened the door to western culture and the spirit of Christianity. It therefore became necessary that the Hungarian people should attach itself to European political life and provide itself with a government and constitution in harmony with the new condition of life and thought involved. Árpád's, grandson, Géza, (972 - 997) applied himself untiringly to achieve this end. He accepted Christianity and remained not only leader or chief of the race, but was the duke and real lord of the whole land. He exercised kingly power without the title of king, he was a Christian, though he still offe-



MISS GIZELLA KOZMA.



MISS ILONA HORVATH.

red sacrifices to the heathen gods. His reign marks the transition from Asiatic relations to European political organisation, from heathenism to Christianity. He prepared the ground for the deep and revolutionary reforms which his son Stephen, with the visionary enthusiasm of a neophyte and with the political genius of a statesman carried to completion.

(To be continued.)



A Glance at the Past.

By Henry.

IN VIEW of the present great and increasing commercial prosperity of the Hungarian nation in general and of Budapest in particular, it is very interesting occasionally to glance over what has been written about us in the past.

With this idea of retrospect we recently took from its high place on our dusty shelves an early volume of an old English Magazine dated 1836. This Magazine — The Penny Magazine — was prepared and published by a committee of important people, men of science and literature, with the object of enlightening the masses upon subjects not usually within their scope.

Opening the Magazine at haphazard and with the smile of persons who are superior to popular educational methods, we come plump upon an article headed «An account of the city of Pest». The article was faced by a picture purporting to be a view of the city at that date. It was more the picture — conceived in the spirit of absolute purism — than the article which arrested our attention and stirred us to a careful examination.

The reading matter is such an object lesson in its demonstration of the progress a nation can make in less than a century and shows such a marvellously different conception of the Hungarian national spirit from that which obtains to day that we have culled a few choice extracts from it for the delectation of our readers.

«The population of Pest»



MISS MARGIT APÁTHY.

says the old writer exceeds 60,000, about two thirds of whom are Roman Catholics and the remainder Greeks or Protestants. Pest is the seat of the only University Hungary possesses and is attended by above 1000 students... Buda on the opposite bank of the Danube, is the seat of the Viceroy of Hungary and may therefore be considered as the capital, but the meetings of the Hungarian Diet are held in Pest. A bridge of boats 1470 feet long connects the two places.»

The writer then goes on to quote as an authority a certain Mr. Quin, whose name is apparently lost in oblivion.

He once wrote a book we believe called «a steam voyage down the Danube» — in the days when steam voyages anywhere were a novelty. «Pest»

says this authority «is mostly built in the modern style and some of the public edifices are quite good, and although Pressburg (Pozsony) is the nominal capital, it has, in Hungarian eyes, the great fault of being near Vienna; it has therefore, long been superseded by Pest in all matters which concern Science and Art as well as the assemblages and amusements of the higher classes. Here they spend their fashionable season». One can imagine from this, that if the shade of the immortal Quin might

hover over modern Pest, that a book would be written in the spirit-world making a record in notes of admiration.

The writer of the article then gives a more or less correct summary of the history of the Magyars which he concludes with the following naive remarks. «Hungary still enjoys, *though a portion of the Austrian Empire* (the italics are ours), a considerable degree of national independence through the means of the separate legislative body which it possesses. The Diet consists of the higher clergy, the magnates, the two courts of appeal and two representatives from each chapter, county, city, and privileged district, and is divided into two chambers. The Diet has the privilege of crowning the Emperor as King of Hun-



MISS MARGIT POLYÁK

gary and granting money for the state and the troops. The provincial organisations are also *believed to be favourable to the development of a national spirit*. All are however, subject to the will of the Emperor». Speaking of the Danube the illustrious Mr. Quin says «It is not unworthy of becoming the resort of tourists... the introduction of steam navigation on its solitary waters cannot fail to be followed by important results and the advantages destined to arise to Hungary, Serbia, Wallachia and Bulgaria — indeed to all Turkey — are incalculable».

We cannot speak for «all Turkey», especially as what Mr. Quin understood by that expression has ceased to exist; but we may believe that Hungary at any rate has benefited by the introduction of steam on the Danube. We own to a feeling of thankfulness to this unknown writer for his quiet half hour with the past and confess to a feeling of regret at putting him back on the shelf.



Housing of the Working Classes Plan—Adopted.

THE PROBLEM of housing the working classes, which we have already mentioned in one of our recent numbers is advancing to a favourable

solution, as a result of a conference held the other day at the Agricultural Ministry under the Presidency of Dr. Darányi Minister of Agriculture.

After having gone through all the necessary details the conference adopted the able method and suggestions put before the members by Dr. Darányi, and decided to erect, with the co-operation of the various municipalities supported by the Hungarian Government, some 10.000 houses for the working classes, especially agricultural labourers. A provision is made that after a period of 25 years each house shall pass into the sole possession of the family by whom it has been occupied; payments for the house thus becoming the property of an individual family will have to

be made by annual instalments. The amount of the instalments must not exceed the average sum previously paid by them for rent.

This we understand is only an experimental start, and the erection of other houses for the same purpose will soon follow.

From a social and sanitary point of view much is expected from this ingenious scheme, the need of which has been generally felt.

Földvály Imre ajánlja férjédivat és fehérmemű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.



MISS MARY MARCSEKÉNYI.



MISS MARGIT TÖRLEY.



MISS MÁRTHA RÓNAY.

~ IN A GARDEN ~

I stand, as once I stood of old,
Upon a meadow's green and gold.
 This sunny April day;
The little daisies kiss my feet,
The blackbird's call is clear and sweet,
 And care is far away.

A solemn peace lies on my heart,
So lately wont to throb and smart,
 And chafe at human ills;
I lift my face to feel the breeze,
That wanders through the budding trees,
 And shakes the daffodils.

How sweet they show to weary eyes,
These hardy yellow blooms that rise
 On slender fluted stalks!
They need no culture, thought, or care,
But spring with spring-time, free and fair,
 O'er our common walks.

On meadow green, by leafy ledge,
In woodland shade, and rushy sedge,
 By little lowly rills;
While yet the north wind blows his blast,
Before the storm and sleet are past,
 Laugh out the daffodils.

London, March 23, 1907.

They rise this year from last year's grave,
And all their golden tassels wave,
 As blithely now as then,
So I, who love their beauty so,
Rise up this year from last year's woe,
 And gather flowers again.

What though from many a dream I part?
I feel the spring time in my heart,
 My tired sorrows cease,
I whisper to the yellow flowers,
This year shall bring me summer hours,
 And deeper, surer peace.

What though the feet that walked with mine
Through last year's wealth of shade and shine
 Among my native hills,
Have wandered from my side, and I
Stand lonely under God's blue sky,
 Among the daffodils.

What though the hand which held my own
In love's own clasp, while love's own tone
 Grew tender into pain,
Has left my poor hand thin and cold?
I bring the trusting heart of old
 To these bright flowers again.

Harriet.



Easter in Hungary.

WHILE EASTER, the anniversary of Christ's Resurrection involves a certain aspect of solemnity, its approach is on the other hand anticipated with a pleasant excitement and joyful hopes of the various form of amusements presented to us by the holidays.

These jokes and merrymakings are indulged in by the people of all classes the chief amusement being that of sprinkling young girls with water, receiving coloured eggs in return. This custom is universal among all classes in Hungary with the only difference that gentlemen are equipped for this purpose with dainty little bottles containing fragrant and expensive scents, while the peasant lads in some parts of the country resort to much cheaper and natural, though less agreeable methods.

Let us see what these methods consist in.

As the proceedings of bespattering should take place early in the morning the young peasant boys lie in wait about the house before daybreak.

The moment the unsuspecting girl sets foot out of the house she is seized by these boys and dragged to the well in the yard or brook near by the

house, where a regular scuffle ensues between the girl and the lads until she has a bucket of water thrown over her and escapes her pursuers dripping wet.

These girls are later on visited by the young men, who are then presented with coloured eggs. Rough and brutal as this method of doing honour seems to be, every girl is prepared for it and feels most miserable and offended, if she should have been left out.

The ceremonies preceding Easter at some places, are far more interesting.

Eighty to a hundred persons assemble on this occasion at the market place and elect the officials of the Easter ceremonies; namely a judge, two executors who carry out the sentences of the judge and two assistant executors. When this is done and prayers are offered to the Almighty to spare the crops from locust, drought and harmful insects all the assembled people now set out to the cornfields singing psalms on their way and stopping at certain points to offer more prayers.

The duty of the officials consists in enforcing rigid adherence to the rules of these religious per-

formances. Should anybody be found guilty of violating the rules he is subjected to physical chastisement. The punishment is applied also to those, who in forgetfulness address the officials in the familiar way accustomed to in ordinary life as for instance «uncle Tom», «governour Tom» or «old boy» etc. instead of their official title and due respect required by the occasion.

This procession usually lasts from 8 to 1 o'clock in the night. The following day Easter Sunday usually passes in a quiet, dignified manner, people attending church services in the morning.

The attention is more forcibly struck however

does not discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the people a doll is presented to him that evening, representing a child to be baptized. The above are only fragments of the habits and customs of Hungarian peasants. Owing to lack of space it would be impossible to comment at length upon the various merrymakings and engaging humour manifested by our peasants at this time of the year.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary».

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.



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CALVARY.

By M. Munkácsy.

by the fashion in which this evening is spent. This part of the merriment is called «shivering» and purports the ridicule of those either out of favour with the population or who have perpetrated some mischief or wrong. On this evening the participants in the previous procession to the cornfields reassemble before the houses of such persons uttering sounds as if they were in a shivering condition and making an unearthly noise asking for admission, until the owner suddenly appears at the door and throws a bucket of water over their heads causing the offenders to take to flight. This procedure, however is usually ended by presenting some coloured eggs to the speaker remaining behind as an attempt at reconciliation. And should it be really cold (as is now the case) admittance is seldom denied to them. On such occasions they often give vent to their anger by playing all sorts of jokes on their antagonists. For instance, if the Notary of the village is known to be lazy, he is presented with an assistant in person. Or, if the priest

Art Galleries

IN ADDITION to the excellent Water Colour Exhibition opened last week at the Könyves Kálmán Art Institution in Nagymező-utca 37—39 a number of picture Exhibitions have recently been opened in Budapest among which Hugo Poll's claims a prominent place. Over two hundred pictures are exhibited by him and with regard to this collection our attention was specially attracted by the Artist's fine pastel sketches, in which he seems to excel. His deep knowledge of art studies, his typical faculties of observation and his power of conception are manifested to great advantage in these fine sketches.

Among his works we call attention to the «Fisherman Rowing», In the «Electric Car», «The Old Peasant», «Twilight on the Adria» etc. revealing a great degree of merit.

Joseph Jetleb Ladies Hairdresser — Hölgfyodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

~ IN A GARDEN ~

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Upon a meadow's green and gold,
 This sunny April day;
The little daisies kiss my feet,
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Oxford University Association Football Club.

THE TEAM as constituted includes twelve Association blues, six of whom represented Oxford this year in the match with Cambridge. The others Messrs. Timmis, Norris, and Melver have been down sometime but have been playing regularly for the Corinthians. Messrs. Buxton and Henley though not securing the coveted blue, were very near and represented the University on several occasions.

Individuals :

R. A. Bence-Pembroke was captain at Charterhouse & secured his blue in his second year at Oxford (1905). He plays outside left, has a fine turn of speed and centres well and is a fine shot when he gets a chance. Charterhouse & Oriel College.

G. N. Foster obtained his blue 1905, was Sec-



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By R. Nadler.

GOING TO CHURCH.

retary during last season, and will be up another year. During the past two years he played forward, but during the Corinthian American tour he played half and has been playing there since. Malvern & Worcester College.

O. T. Norris obtained his blue 1903, and was captain in 1906. Has played regularly for the Corinthians. He is a fine back and kicks well. He was also chosen to play cricket for Oxford v. Cambridge but was prevented by a bad thumb. Charterhouse & Oriel College.

W. U. Timmis is a strong and determined tackler and accurate kick. Is a graduate of Balliol College, was captain of the Varsity. He took part in the Corinthian South African tour in 1903. He holds an appointment in the House of Lords, London and is Hon. Sec. of the Corinthians. Charterhouse & Balliol College.

J. C. D. Tetley played fullback last year and this. He is a fine kick and determined tackler. He is a native of the Argentine whither he is going after he goes down next Summer. Charterhouse & Oriel College.

J. E. Snell. partnered Tetley at fullback this year playing in centre forward last. In either position the feature of his play is his head-work. Possessed of enormous height he is particularly useful at getting goals off corner kicks. Charterhouse & Ch. Ch.

H. G. Howell-Jones is a Welshman. At centre-half he played splendidly for Oxford last year and this. He is a fine tackler and feeds his forwards well. He will probably be in residence next year. Leatherhead & Hertford College.

C. R. Lacombe after just failing to get into the team last year secured his blue this year. At centre-forward he is a dashing individualist and goes straight for goal. A very nasty customer to tackle. Eton & Keble.

E. L. Wright obtained his blue 1904/5, but was not selected in the two following years. He plays outside forward, half or back and has plenty of speed and weight. He is captain of the Oxford cricket XI. this Summer. Winchester & New College.

R. V. Buxton has appeared on one or two occasions for the Varsity XI. He plays outside or inside forward with plenty of dash. After the Summer he will go to Egypt to take up a post in the Civil Service there.

F. A. H. Henley has proved himself of late a reliable goalkeeper. He has a good reach and clears well. Since leaving Oxford he has become a Schoolmaster at G. O. Smith's school at Ludgrove. Forest & Oriel College.

C. D. Melver played forward for Oxford 1903/4 but has since developed into a fine wing half. He also obtained his cricket blue in 1903/4. Westminster & Hertford College.

A. T. Coleby. Excellent centre forward.

C. Wreford-Brown the veteran half back is a member of the Corinthians for whom he has played many years.

*

Programme.

The Oxford University team arrived on March 29th 1907. at 7.00 p. m. at the West Station.
Evening: Friendly dinner at the Hungaria Hotel.
March 30th 1907. Saturday
 9.30 a. m. Sightseeing: Royal Castle, St.-Mathias Church.
 12. o. noon: Lunch given by the Budapesti Torna Club.
 4.30 p. m. Kick off v. Budapesti Torna Club on the Margaret Island ground.
evening: dinner at the Hungaria Hotel.
March 31st 1907. Sunday
 8.0 and 10.30 a. m. Divine Service at the Hungaria Hotel. Sightseeing: Houses of Parliament, Court of Justice, Exchange. Walk in Kossuth Lajos street.
 noon: Lunch at the Hungaria Hotel, Black Coffee at the Park Club.
 2.30 m. p. Watching football matches on the

«Millenáris» ground: B. T. C. v. F. T. C. and M. A. C. v. M. T. K. evening: theatre; dinner at the Hungaria Hotel.

April 1st 1907. Monday

morning: excursion to the «Sváb»-hill
12 o'clock. noon: Lunch offered by the Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre
4. p. m. match versus same Club (M. T. K.) on the «Millenáris» ground
evening: dinner at the Hungaria Hotel, tea at the Gentry Club.

April 2nd 1907. Tuesday

morning: Visiting the University
12 o'clock. Lunch given by the Magyar Athletikai Club at their Clubhouse on the Margaret Island
4.45 p. m. match v. the Magyar Athletikai Club on the Margaret Island.
evening: Farewell dinner at the Hungaria Hotel. A golden Souvenir Medal will be presented by the Municipality.

April 3rd 1907. Wednesday 8.00 a. m. leave Budapest West Station.



The Propagation of Hungarian Fruit.

AT PRESENT a considerable demand for fruit for consumption prevails in the London market thus presenting a favourable opportunity to Hungarian fruit-merchants as well as fruit-growers in general; considering that British ships will now occasionally visit our port of Fiume and thus will be easily available for the transport of abundant quantities of different fruits.

There is a constant special demand in England for plums, apricots, peaches, apples and pears; whether dried or as fruit pulp they always obtain a ready sale.

Here are our fine melons so plentiful and cheap in Hungary, and, as is well known, so much liked and appreciated by all our English and American friends: about which we very often hear the same observation made: «Why cannot we obtain] this excellent and delicious fruit put on our table at home when it is so cheap in this country»? And indeed the same question is over and over again put to us about our wines. Judging the matter from a purely business point of view all we can say is that the «business spirit» is failing us: we cannot give it another name. At all events we hope that mutual arrangements will sooner or later be made when »seller and buyer» will meet and exchange views on this important subject too.

Anyhow in order to be able to supply



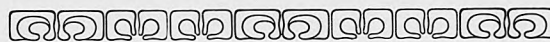
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By M. Munkácsy.

MILTON DICTATES "PARADISE LOST".

the English market with ample fruit steps ought to be taken at an early date to secure that market for next season's produce.

Besides fruit there are numerous other goods, and a vast quantity of raw materials that could find an easy market in England such as kerosene, hides and leather, sugar, wood, carved woodwork, bent-wood furniture, beer, wine, and mineral waters of innumerable qualities, glass and enamelled goods etc.



Topical Notes

The belles of the Carnival season.

AS THE short and merry winter season has drawn to a close, we desire to perpetuate its sweet memories by reproducing in our present number photographs of some of the charming society belles who adorned and graced the fashionable balls of the past season. The duties of a reporter may be hard and fatiguing, but seldom have they been more gratifying and pleasant, than on this occasion.



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By M. Munkácsy.

MOZART'S REHEARSAL OF "THE REQUIEM".

Nor could there be anything more delightful, than reporting Budapest's unprecedented show of feminine beauty.

Even the photographer forgets the usual: «Please, look pleasant», for he is struck by the charming faces, showing the innocent gaiety of sweet and happy dispositions.

The House of Commons is adjourned for the Easter holidays from March 20th till April 4th.

Professor Armin Vámbéry celebrated his 75th birthday on March 19th. He received many congratulations from his numerous friends and admirers.

On March 17th there was a large assembly of the Budapest Society of Journalists. The President Mr. Francis Herczeg made a speech which was accepted with much applause. After the meeting had been addressed by various members of the Press, there was a welcome adjournment to the Kovács' Restaurant for a Banquet, to which full justice was done.

An Exhibition of Meunier's pictures was opened on March 15th at the Műcsarnok by Count Albert Apponyi. The name of the artist is sufficient to recommend this to the public.

Automobile Flower Parade.

A novel and pretty sight will soon be presented to the Budapest public. The Automobile Club has decided to arrange a gigantic Motor-Car Flower Parade for the benefit of the Children's League, in which not only the members of the Automobile Club will join, adorning their cars with all possible kinds of beautiful flowers of the season, but all the owners of Motor-cars in the country as well as the Capital, will participate in the interesting show to be held on May the 1st.

Budapest Building Statistics.

It is interesting to observe the steady growth of our Metropolis, as evidenced by the official figures for 1905. No less than 205 new dwelling houses were erected during that year; and, though this compares badly with 1877 when the record number of 652 was attained, it is nevertheless an advance on 1904.

It is somewhat instructive to notice that of the total only between 25 and 26 per cent were of more than two storeys, and consequently the area covered was ample — 200,149 square meters. The proportion of buildings on the east bank to those on the west is as five is to three; and the total of dwell-

ing houses is reckoned at 15,441. It is stated that there is an increase of 6967 rooms, the total amounting to 257,483.

The value of new buildings is said to be 46,830,490 korona. Many other interesting details will be noticed on consulting the report, which would be more



A PORTION OF THE ARCHDUKE JOSEPH'S PARK AT ALCÚTH.

illuminating if accompanied by a population census or estimate.

The proceeds of the beer-tax (octroi) are reported as 1,321,000 korona for 1906; the City Treasury would seem therefore to be prosperous.

Anglo-Magyar Association.

At a meeting held the other evening at the Ritz Hotel London of the newly founded «Anglo-Magyar

Association», Dr. Emil Reich, the president, in the course of a speech proposing the formation of a ladies' Committee, paid a hearty tribute to the work done by Mrs. Sheena Macdonald in connection with Hungary. It was, said the speaker, owing to her special qualifications, of which they had already

thus started under the auspices of one of the most distinguished of living Hungarians (it could not be under happier guidance than that of Dr. Emil Reich), has a prosperous and brilliant future before it.

Budapest is not niggardly in the use of water; for in 1905 55,105,000 cubic meters were consumed. The Water Works establishment at Káposztás-Megyér supplied 68% of this quantity. The average consumption was 193.1 litres per head daily. It took 661,476 meters of piping to convey all this water to the houses.

Returns of the B. K. V. T.

The income of the Budapest Electric Road Car Co. for the month of February amounted to 650,116 korona; while the year's total returns up to the 28th of February amounted in the aggregate to 1,360,336 korona as against 1,239,960 korona last year.

Jean Munkácsy.

The young violinist Jean Munkácsy who has just completed a very successful tour in Europe, has also previously aroused the enthusiasm of concertgoers in America.

The young Hungarian, who is scarce 18 years old received his tuition from the renowned master Professor Sevcik, to whom such famous virtuosos as Kubelik, Kocian &c. also are indebted for their musical career. When playing in Cetinje, he was received with great enthusiasm; the Prince & Princess of Montenegro being highly delighted with his performances, and the former showing him tokens of the most enthusiastic esteem and admiration, presenting him indeed with the Danillo Cross of honour — a unique distinction. We are sure our young countryman who has begun so well will go very far indeed, for there is no doubt that he is a perfect master of his instrument.

The Football-Match on March 17th between the B. T. C. and the Vienna Cricketers ended in a disagreeably scandalous fashion.

There was a great deal of foul play, and the visitors distinguished themselves by refusing to obey the Referee's decisions. In such circumstances the game cannot be played. It is quite time that strong steps should be taken to enforce the rules, and to put the Referee in an unassailable position.

The conduct of the spectators is very important in this respect. We hope that all Hungarians will take every opportunity to support the Referee, and to insist on their own men «playing the game.»

had such striking proof, for dealing with Anglo-Hungarian relations, that he had not the slightest hesitation in saying Mrs. Macdonald was better qualified than any other Englishwoman he could name, for being elected president of the ladies' Committee, and he had the greatest pleasure in proposing her. Dr. Reich's suggestion was received with acclamation by the audience, and Mr. George Leslie Bannermann, in a witty speech, returned thanks for the compliment paid her, on behalf of Mrs. Macdonald. It is to be hoped the «Anglo-Magyar Society»

Paris and King Edward.

A movement is on foot in Paris for associating with the idea of the English entente the great international pastime of automobilism. On July 2 there will take place the great contest for the Grand Prix de l'Automobile Club de France. It will be held on the Dieppe circuit, and the various sporting journals of the country are enthusiastically supporting a proposal for inviting the King of England to grace the occasion by his presence. There is reason to believe that the invitation has in fact been given, and that it is under consideration. Should the King accept he would anchor off the port in the Royal yacht, sleeping on board overnight.

*

Claims in connection with persons who lost their lives in the Berlin disaster have been lodged with the Railway Passengers' Assurance Co. to the amount of £10,000.

*

A large shipment of animals has arrived at Hamburg from East India on the steamer Rothenfels. There were 10 elephants, five tigers, 20 leopards, two pair of black panthers, 120 pythons, 500 monkeys, and many birds and small animals.

*

Oxford University, England.

Summer Extension Lectures, 1907, will be given during the month of August. Communications may be addressed to the Representative in Hungary Rev. M. R. Sharp, Honvéd-utca 28. Budapest.

*

There is to be a great Industrial Exhibition this summer in Pécs. Let us all go to see it.

*

Baron Springer's «Bon Marché» came in second in the Batthyány Plate in England March 15th.

*

Mr. James Nelson Yolland takes this opportunity of thanking all those kind friends who so kindly contributed to the acknowledgment of his services.

*

The great tunnel in Buda, built by Adam Clarke in the fifties, should revert to the Municipality of Budapest on April 16th. There seems to be more than one difficult question to be settled in this connection. We can only hope that the Budapest Town Council will boldly take it in hand, and find a way to abolish, or at least reduce the charges on the traffic; which, whatever can be said in their favour, are certainly an obstacle to trade. We may venture the opinion that nothing hinders the development of our metropolis so much as the charges exacted for crossing the bridges and passing the tunnel. The abolition of these payments would be such

a relief to the public, that the increased prosperity following thereon would soon repay the loss of the imposts.



New Book on Hungary.

The Whirlpool of Europe, by Archibald Colquhoun and Ethel Colquhoun. London, Harper, 15s net.

THE AUTHORS are right in thinking that Hungary is singularly unknown outside its own limits. They describe it as a beautiful country, with pro-



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By D. Mihalik.

A WINTER SCENE.

vinces as picturesque as Switzerland and far less ruined by railways and hotels. Its people are singularly attractive, and towards the English they always display a peculiar friendliness and hospitality. Hungary contains a breadth of plains and masses of wooded mountains almost unvisited. The provinces on the Adriatic have one of the most beautiful coasts even of the Mediterranean.

It is this attractive but unfamiliar land, with its strange admixture of races, that the authors explore. With personal knowledge and a large amount of research among other authorities, they examine and explain the peoples and their histories one by one. There is no prejudice or ulterior design. The whole volume is written with a quiet seriousness that removes it very far from the ordinary dashing traveller's impressions of hotels and railways, dinners and cigarettes. Everything personal to the authors has been carefully excluded, and the discussions

on the character and policy of the various States are entirely free from chatter. The course of history which has led to the present «Whirlpool» is accurately explained, and the traits of national temperament are drawn on general lines, and not imagined from some peculiar case which has come under the authors' notice in a cab or restaurant. The greater one's knowledge of a people, the more difficult it always is to say anything definite of their character in the mass. Every people has so many varieties in its members. Every generalisation suggests a contradictory instance. Yet there certainly is a type of character which we may call English



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By V. Olgyai.

A WINTER SCENE.

or French or Hungarian. The Hungarian is on a high plane of civilisation; he does not recognise work as the end of his being, but as a means to an end. After an intensely utilitarian period, we are beginning to perceive that this really indicates a high and not a low ideal of life.



Hungarian Agricultural Home Industry.

THROUGH the instigation of Dr. Ignátz Darányi the Minister of Agriculture, courses of instruction are arranged annually at several centres for agricultural labourers.

These courses have been visited up to now by about 100,000 men and the results obtained are most satisfactory, considering that there are already about 60 associations almost completed and others

under organisation, which have all been founded since the establishment of these schools.

Very favourable results are reported from the county of Bereg, where 80,000 baskets and artistic woodcarvings were produced, to the value of 30,000 crowns; from the county of Ugocsa, where 500,000 baskets were finished; and from some of the villages in the county of Bihar, where 100,000 baskets were woven since the opening of the course.

The Home Industry Association of Bács, established at the beginning of these instructions, is another evidence of the splendid results achieved. The Association has at present 1000 members who had no notion before how to make a profitable use of their leisure time in the way of home industry, which now seems to turn out such a lucrative result all round.

In Tápé near Szeged an association of this nature has recently been founded with a capital of 50,000 crowns, for the sale of matting made by the inhabitants of that small town, in fact we may call it a village for it has scarcely more than 2000 inhabitants. They are already noted for their skilled workmanship, and it is to be hoped that the new association will give them every facility to dispose of their goods.

Through the medium of these useful instructive courses, remunerative employment will be offered to our agricultural labourers, who would be doomed otherwise to lead an idle life through the long winter months, especially if the winter should be as long as it has been this season.



An Erdély Gipsy Maiden.

«WHAT I'd like to know lydy is who's to pay the piper? My 'usband sez — its all right ole gal, you leave that to me 'e'll pay. But Miss I've no faith in the likes o' 'im and 'is airs.»

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

Jules Rénard the proprietor of the little café was one of those frugal Frenchmen so scarce here yet so numerous in the Gallic land who can from their little hoard give «bite and sup» to a countryman «down on his luck». Georges always glib, had pitched his tale of woe to not unwilling ears, and he received food and shelter for the time being. Jules also knew full well whom he was harbouring, and hoped that the parents' heart would relax shortly and reward him accordingly.

Three year previously Georges Planchét was a student in one of the finest commercial academies of France. No end of money had been spent on him, besides what he squandered. His first visit to London at the age of 19 had been productive of much good in drawing out what was sterling in his character and instilling into his mind right and wise ideas, but alas, shallow and fickle the benefit derived soon vanished as he commingled again with his gay companions in their orgies in the

French capital on his return thither. Almost broken-hearted at his banishment from school for misbehaviour, his mother begged me to try and regain the influence for good over him that had a year before so gladdened his parent's hearts. I consented, but the reduced allowance of pocket-money dissatisfied the boy.

He had vainly surmised that his banishment would be carried out with the same generosity as characterised his previous visit and he acted accordingly and brought his evil genius in his train — the effect was disastrous — neither advice, nor the threats of his parents to disown him if he continued his evil course were of any avail; Georges went his own way in spite of every thing ran into debt and worse, and was ultimately cast adrift by his parents and thrown on the mercy of great throbbing London to sink or swim without a penny in his pocket and hardly a friend. After days of intercession with parents and friends, the former were prevailed upon to allow Georges at least to go home, their reason being, however, only to save him from becoming a burden on others and to send him immediately to his military service. Proud and obstinate he worked his time out fully, and his half-penny a day soldier's pay, and what he could borrow, left his fatherland, he said, for ever.

Now dressed in the self-same garb in which he entered the «Service» 3 years ago he strutted along the fashionable thoroughfare. The gait was the same, that of an aristocrat, but the deep sunken pale face told of suffering and want.

It was some time ere the good shopwoman could prevail upon the once young dandy to come from his dark retreat in the shop parlour, and it was longer still ere I could prevail on him to accept my invitation to come again to the home he had appreciated so much on his first visit to the great city and try to redeem the time and start life afresh.

I had not thought that in this meeting should lie the unravelling of Mariska's romance.

(To be continued.)

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk **Bence és Társa** Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. **czipőkülönlegességek** raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadtnak.



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By S. Vajda.

AFTER THE BALL...

Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

THERE were many opinions as to which of these two principles should be adopted as basis of the Hungarian Legislation; but owing to the feeling that State control is indispensable in these matters, the German system of compulsory insurance institutions has been adopted in the end, though the bill has not yet been passed by Parliament.

According to the scheme now under consideration, the machinery for carrying out the provisions of the Act will consist: 1) of a National Bank for the Insurance of Workmen against Accidents and 2)

of local trade and insurance associations, which will be endowed with full powers of administration of the law within an appointed sphere, the representatives of the workmen being elected on the board in equal numbers with the employers.

The whole pecuniary burden of the statutory compensation for accident is cast upon the employers: a considerable portion of the loss of wages caused by accidents falls however upon the sick fund, to which in the future workmen and employers are to contribute in equal proportions: hence an equal representation of both parties on the boards of administration and arbitration.

The provisions of the bill as regards the classes of workmen affected by the law, the persons entitled to receive compensation, the amount of compensation payable and the method of payment, and the provisions providing for security of the compensation payable under the laws are, in the main, based on the German laws of 1883 and 1884. Omitting therefore the more or less important details of the law, I would merely state that as regards the amount of the compensation the bill provides in case of total disability 60 per cent of the annual earnings and in case of partial disability, a portion of it, to be calculated according to the degree of disability.

Neither seamen nor agricultural labourers are included, a special National Bank for Agricultural Labourers and Servants having been formerly established by our Board of Agriculture under the law of 1900.

I may add that the Hungarian Government have the intention to pass supplementary laws providing for losses from old age and invalidity, on the same principle as in Germany and Austria. (To be continued)

The new Hungarian shipping law.

By Alexander
... Conelli . . .

HUNGARY provides at present an interesting example of transformation from an agricultural country into an industrial one. The endeavours of the Hungarian Government are directed towards an independent economic settlement, so that the possible economic separation from Austria in 1916 will not find the country unprepared. The general opinions of the Government, Parliament and Nation agree in this respect, that this separation can be effected without any great disturbance, when the land has largely developed its industry and trade. The Government supports new industrial and commercial undertakings, and invites foreign capital into the land for developing its natural resources.

These endeavours already show some success in the region of industry, and the same means will now be tried to establish national shipping. The new Hungarian shipping law, accepted by Parliament at the end of last December and having come into force with Royal sanction on the 10th of January 1907 as Law 1907. VII, shows such great encouragement from the State to new undertakings, as stands without parallel. Whether these efforts will obtain a lasting success will be seen in the future, but the earnest desire of the Government, especially of Mr. Kossuth and Mr. Sztérényi regarding this, are evident.

The principal provisions of the law are as follows:

The Hungarian Government allows two forms of subsidy for the establishing of a national shipping, which are a shipbuilding and a voyage subsidy.

The shipbuilding subsidy is given for a term of fifteen years from the day of launching and is per gross tons in the first year 8 crowns, in the 2nd and 3rd 8 years 7 crowns, in the 4th, 5th and 6th years 6 crowns, in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th years 5 crowns and from the 11th year to the 15th year 4 crowns.

The voyage subsidy is reckoned per 100 nautical miles and registered net tons of cargo. This subsidy is given to coasting steamers per net registered ton 5 fillér (one half-penny) and to long voyage steamers 10 fillérs.

The shipbuilding subsidy is granted to such steamers, as are registered in the list of Hungarian trading vessels during the validity of the same law; of which subsidy a third is appropriated to cargoes; as are built of iron or steel

and are included in the first class according to the requirements of the shipping regulation institutions «Veritas» or «English Lloyd»; as have a speed of 10 nautical miles per hour; whose launching dates from not more than six years back.

The voyage subsidy can be received by ships, if they were launched not more than 15 years ago and if they fulfil the above conditions.

The law does not demand actually that the steamers should be built in Hungary, but the intention is undoubted, because at the same time it offers the following advantages to ships built in Hungarian yards and employing Hungarian materials: — to those ships, whose hull is built in Hungary solely from Hungarian materials the shipbuilding subsidy is increased 40%; if two thirds are of Hungarian materials, 30%; if one third is of Hungarian material, 20%. If the boilers, tubes, motors, and subsidiary machinery are of Hungarian manufacture, the subsidy is still further increased by 20%.

No tonnage limit to the subsidies is given, but ships receiving a subsidy must make voyages exceeding those of the short distance coasting vessels. Although the tonnage is unlimited, ships built in Hungary of Hungarian materials and having a tonnage of more than 1500 tons and a speed of at least 12 miles per hour, can receive for the first 12 miles an extra 5% and for every single mile per hour exceeding this, a further extra of 5—5%.

The shipbuilding subsidy granted can only be earned in each calendar year if the steamer calls at least once in the same year at a Hungarian port, conveying at least one third of its cargo in the interest of Hungarian commerce. The surplus calls made

can be reckoned for the succeeding two years. The voyage subsidy cannot be given for voyages in which less than one third of the cargo comes from or goes to a Hungarian port, and which do not exceed the short distance coasting traffic. The voyage subsidy is reckoned on the shortest distance between the ports of departure and destination.

As is shown from the above particulars it is one aim of this law to invite foreign capital into Hungary, but for the security of Hungarian interests it is demanded by the law, that in Ltd. Shipping Companies, among whose shareholders there are foreigners, at least two thirds of the Board of Directors, and of the Board of Control, and all the Presidents must be Hungarian subjects.



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ST. STEPHEN.

Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. There is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

M. R. SHARP.

*

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.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



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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.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that his 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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Budapest, 1907. évi márczius 19-én.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

A budapesti közúti vaspálya társaság igazgatósága a múlt héten tette közzé 1906. évi üzleti zárszámláját és mérlegét a következő adatokkal: *Üzleti zárszámla.* Bevétel: Személyszállítási bevétel: saját vonalain 8,631.542-50 korona, a budapesti villamos városi vasúti átszálló forgalomból 130.440-78 K, a Budapest-ujpest-rákospalotai vasúti átszálló- és peage forgalomból 108.604 K, a budapestvidéki vasút hálózatán 103.698-96 K, a Ferenc József földv. átsz. forgalomból 7353-84 K, a budapesti helyi érdekű vasúti átszálló forgalomból 17.677-06 K. Összes szállítási bevétel 8,999.317-14 K. Kamat 443.210-01 K. Bérházak jövedelme és haszonbérék 408.754-02 K, vegyesek 137.963-37, 55.3-2 drb budapesti helyi érdekű vasúti részvény osztaléka 415-440-— K, 16.371 drb budapest-ujpest-rákospalotai vasúti részvény osztaléka 139.153-50 K, 9628 drb budapestvidéki vasúti részvény osztaléka 57.768 korona, 17.876 drb Ferenc József földalatti vasúti részvény osztaléka 84.911 K, összes bevétel 10,686.517-04 K, hozzá az 1905. évi nyereséymaradvány 101.893-95 K, összesen 10,788.410-90 K. — Kiadás: Üzemi kiadások, központi telepek stb. 5,099.498-14 K, a székesfőváros részesedése 509.911-23 K. Peage-illeték 1365-39 K. Egészségügyi szolgálat 103.938-99 K. Kötvénykamat 656.752 K. Kölcsönkamat 137.648-88 K. Adók és illetékek 515-589-23 korona. Tőketörlesztés 578.160 K. Anyag-díjalap kamatoztatása 18.230-72 K. Leirási tartalékba 90.000 K. Összes kiadás 7,711.094-49 K. Nyereség 3,077.316-50. Összesen 10,788 410-99 K. A folyó évi rendes közgyűlésen javasolni fogja az igazgatóság, hogy osztalék fejében részvényenkint 26 K, élvezeti jegyenként pedig 16 K fizetessék ki.



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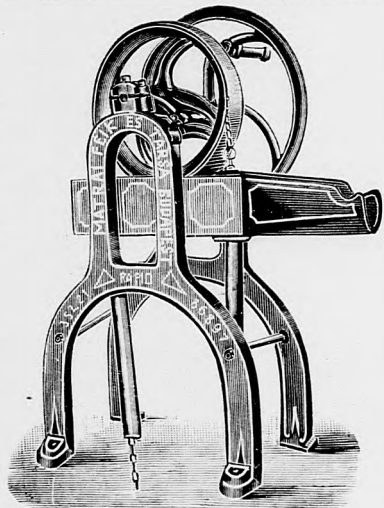
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