

# HUNGARY

*Budapest Thursday August 1, 1907.*

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## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

HE TURNED himself therefore to Europe, to the united power of Christendom, and not in vain. At his call the flower of western chivalry, about thirty thousand warriors in all, assembled in the spring of 1396 at Buda, whence this great international host increased by thirty thousand of Zsigmond's army, marched with confident hopes of victory to the south. At Nicopolis, however, this brilliant array, partly on account of their own temerity, were completely defeated. Zsigmond fled

past Constantinople, but the Turkish hosts broke murdering and ravaging into Hungary. Owing to the lawlessness of the powerful nobles, the country could do little towards diverting the danger which threatened them from the east. On the other hand those great international questions, which occupied the people of the west, attracted the attention also of King Zsigmond in another direction. In order to take possession of Dalmatia he carried on a long but unsuccessful war with Venice, and as Roman emperor he was obliged to concern himself for years together with the entanglements of the western schism. The Council of Con-



NICHOLAS ZSOLNAY,  
President of the Páris, Exhibition.

ing from low estate, he elevated himself to the rank of a Governor, and finally to one of the mightiest and richest magnates of the land, serving his country faithfully under four kings. His career begins in Zsigmond's time but the heroic warrior attained his high position only during the foreign and domestic wars of later times. After the death of King Albert (1437—1439) he became a pillar of the throne of Wladislaus I. He gained repeated and complete victories over the Turks which broke into the land, and in the second

stance put an end to the schism, but the burning of John Huss fanned the fanaticism of the Hussites in Bohemia to a white heat, which passed over to upper Hungary and caused as great ravages there as the Turks had been guilty of in the south. Under Zsigmond's immediate successors the confusion at home and abroad increased more and more, and that it did not lead to a dreadful catastrophe is owing only to the merit of John Hunyadi, one of the most eminent commanders and one of the noblest figures in Hungary. — During these troubled times it was his genius alone which rescued Hungary. Ris-

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half of the year 1443 he led his victorious troops down as far as the Balkans. Hungary could now again take up the offensive against the Turks, and its appearance in the field was attended with brilliant success. Sultan Murad begged the king of Hungary for peace on such favourable terms as the latter, in spite of his victory, could never have hoped for. The King and Parliament accepted the offer, and Hungary and the Turks agreed to a peace of ten years under oath.

Some days after taking the sacred oath,

domestic anarchy, the lawlessness of the nobles and the advance of the Turks. After the capture of Constantinople the Sultan again attacked Hungary, and besieged Belgrade, the most important southern stronghold of the Hungarian state. At the news of this danger Wladislaus V. fled to Vienna, the magnates and the nobles preferring to consider their own interests, and in the midst of this confusion Hungary seemed lost indeed. Again John Hunyadi rescued her. At his own expense he enrolled an army, in which large

By Count  
bert App



THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PÉCS.

Wladislaus broke the peace and armed himself for another campaign. At the instigation of the Pope the Italian states attacked the Turks and their powerful fleet appeared in the Dardanelles. But in order to conduct the war with vigour and success they wanted a land army, and for this reason Cardinal Julian, the ambassador of the Pope, urged King Wladislaus to a new war. The Italian fleet however left the Hungarian army shamefully in the lurch, and the Hungarians pressing on to Varna suffered there a complete defeat on the tenth of November 1444. Wladislaus fell in this battle, but John Hunyadi was able to escape, and his fiery genius averted the complete ruin of Hungary.

During the minority of King Wladislaus V. he was chosen as Regent of the land, and strove with superhuman vigour to arrest the

numbers enlisted at the inspiring words of the monk John Capistran. With his army Hunyadi penetrated to Belgrade and after some days annihilated the Turks who were besieging it. With this glorious victory he finished his noble life, for he fell a victim to the pestilence which raged in the camp, on the eleventh of August 1456. He left two sons behind him, but Wladislaus V. acted with absurd cruelty towards them. He caused the elder Wladislaus to be executed, and the younger Mátyás he carried as prisoner along with him to Prague. Mátyás, a youth of eighteen years old, soon came back again; and after the sudden death of Wladislaus V. the nobility took up arms and placed him upon the vacant throne.

(To be continued.)

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

## The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

EVERY CORONATION, then, is founded on a new agreement between king and nation, embodied in a document called «inaugural diploma» and accompanied by a solemn oath of the king to observe the terms of that document and the general enactments of the constitution. By these proceedings the fundamental principle of our institutions, the principle that every power, the prerogative of our kings in-

I insisted at some length on the peculiar character of the Hungarian monarchy because it contains the most distinctive feature of our constitution and may be considered as the masterpiece of that political genius in which few nations, if any, have surpassed our people. Placed in a situation where a strong executive was essential to national safety, our forefathers had to solve the problem to make prerogative as efficient as could be for its national mission, and at the same time innocuous to liberty. And either I am totally misled by patriotic



THE INDUSTRIAL HALL AND FORESTRY (TO THE RIGHT), NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PÉCS.

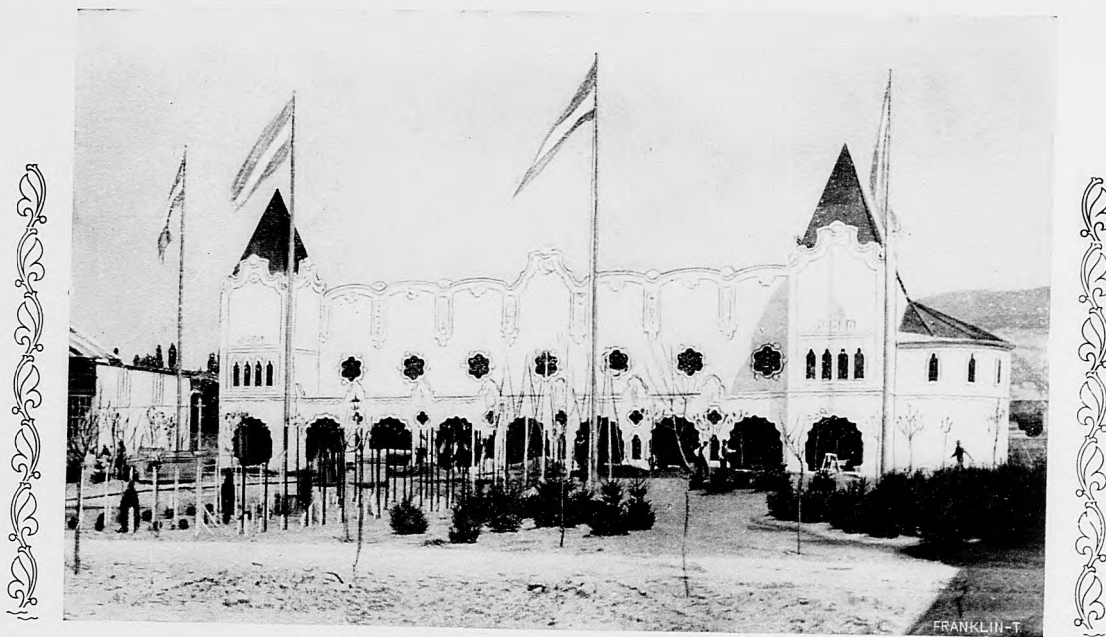
cluded, has its source in the nation, and comes to those in whom it is vested through delegation from the nation, is constantly reasserted and held in evidence; it is the nation who crowns the king, under the sanction of God's most holy Majesty; the prerogative of the king, his very title to reign, is blended into one with popular rights and their guarantees; both together, prerogative and people's right, are designated in their joint force and sacredness by the name of «the holy Hungarian crown», of which every Hungarian citizen is a member, this membership not being a mere metaphor, but implying the great principle that there is no difference as to inviolability and sacredness between the king's exalted prerogative and the poorest subject's individual and public rights, and that there is no prerogative apart from or in opposition to the nation.

self-conceit, or that difficult problem found a better solution in Hungary than in any other country placed in similar circumstances.

Time fails me to expatiate on the development of the other constitutional powers, to show how national assemblies (originally mass meetings of all freemen) evolved into representative bodies; how these bodies grew gradually stronger and extended the sphere of their rights; how a powerful organism of county, town, and city self-government was developed on quite original principles, and became in hard times an unconquerable stronghold of national liberty. But a few words must be said as to the question: Whom do we refer to by the name of the Hungarian people? In other words: In whom were all those rights vested which formed the popular branch of the constitution?

To an American — now, even to a modern European — audience, such a question may seem preposterous. In whom, indeed, should popular rights be vested but in the whole

and conquered, the racial individuality of the latter generally prevailing. So the Franks, the Visigoths, the Longobards became Latin in France, Spain, and Italy; the Normans, Latini-



CEREMONIAL HALL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PÉCS.

people, including every citizen of the country? But we are considering now a medieval constitution and a political establishment founded on conquest; which means that we speak of an epoch which knew liberty only in the form of privilege and of circumstances peculiarly adverse to universal equality.

Now, and this is one of the most important facts in our history, privilege in a racial sense never existed in Hungary. When our forefathers conquered their new home, they found different races on its soil, and as late as the eighteenth century, immigration brought new racial intermixture into our country. How, then did we deal with that mass of heterogeneous elements? National unity — just like concentration of power — was, and still is, essential to the permanence of any political establishment in that part of Europe, which has to face the first onset of all Eastern dangers; that there should exist a strong national unity on that particular spot was, and is, even a condition of safety to all occidental Europe. But how was it to be effected among a chaotic mass of racial individuality? History of conquest shows two typical ways of solving that problem. In almost all states founded in Western Europe by invaders of Teutonic origin, a new race grew out of the fusion between conqueror

and conquered, the racial individuality of the latter generally prevailing. So the Franks, the Visigoths, the Longobards became Latin in France, Spain, and Italy; the Normans, Latini-

(To be continued.)



## National Exhibition at Pécs.

### II.

**S**ELDOME, or we may say never in the history of Exhibitions in Hungary has such a magnificent and extensive Exhibition been arranged by a provincial town, as the one, which was recently opened in Pécs of which we have already given some details.

That the Exhibition in its beauty and richness surpasses all expectations, is chiefly due to the indefatigable exertions of a small group of enthusiasts, men known as the committee of twenty, at the head of which is the President Mr. Nicholas Zsolnay the well-known manufacturer.

The glorious past and promising future of a striving city have served as a powerful stimulus in bringing about this interesting. Exhibition which in its significance stretches to the uttermost bounds of

all that is Magyar constitutionally and traditionally. It represents the phenomenal progress in education, art, science, invention, industry and commerce in general of the whole country.

The committee in arranging this Exhibition, which will indeed, be an enduring memorial to the city of Pécs, has done a highly meritorious work. Nothing will prove the success of their efforts more eloquently than the astonishment and genuine surprise which the general view of the Exhibition created at the opening amongst the Minister of Commerce, the members of Parliament and the various official representatives assembled for the occasion from different parts of the country. The old deserted ground of Rath near the State Railway Station and the mossy meadows behind the Station have been with a vast amount of labour, time and great expenditure turned into a scene of beauty, and what first impresses the visitor so forcibly is the magnificent panoramic view of landscape, the group of picturesquely beautiful structures erected on the site of these meadows as seen from the illustrations some of which we publish in this number. The picture is made complete by the charmingly situated «Mecek» hill, rising majestically right behind the Exhibition grounds.

In the time of the Romans, the city of Pécs was known, by the name of «Sopiana», as an important and significant town and even in later times, after

gary. It was in this city, where King Peter was buried in the cathedral built by St. Stephen a view of which we also publish. The first University in Hungary was established in Pécs by Louis the Great.

In 1526 however, when the students of the University, thoroughly impressed with the greatness of the occasion, joined the general forces on the battle field at Mohács and under the leadership of the Bishop of Pécs precipitated themselves with heroic glow upon the foe, were slain to the last man by the over whelming power of the Turks — the University had to be closed.

After the last battle of Mohács, the Turks swept like a tempest over the city of Pécs taking possession of the town, making it a scene of the bitterest trials and sufferings for many generations.

In 1693, Pécs once more regained its freedom, and this time is marked in the annals of the city as the beginning of a new era of progress and civilisation.

The Exhibition embraces an area, which in its extent is far bigger, than that of the Hungarian National Exhibition held at Budapest in 1885.

Entering the Exhibition grounds through the main entrance gate, an elaborately carved wood structure made by a Transylvanian artisan, the visitor is led first, on a long and broad avenue to the Art Industry Building. This fine structure is 6800 square metres in area and though one of the largest in the Exhibition grounds, it almost proved too small for



THE FISHERY, NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PÉCS.

the land had been taken by the Magyars, it still continued to play an important rôle in the history of Hungary.

During the reign of St. Stephen the city was made the residence of the second Bishopric in Hun-

gary. It was in this city, where King Peter was buried in the cathedral built by St. Stephen a view of which we also publish. The first University in Hungary was established in Pécs by Louis the Great.

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a neat looking white-washed peasant house which belongs to the Archduke Frederick and deserves attention. This house contains a rich and valuable collection of hunting trophies, agricultural products etc. forwarded from the Bélye und Magyaróvár domains of his Royal Highness. The pretty adaptation of purely Hungarian peasant style of architecture was the sole wish of Her Royal Highness the Archduchess Izabella, the various designs having previously been submitted to Her Highness for selection.

There is a small yard in front of the house, which contains an Exhibition of the various products of the Bélye forests. It also has a miniature lake, alive with fish transported from the fishpond of Kovács. The interior of the house is divided into three spacious halls the two extreme halls are noted for the

and processes as well as huge casks, implements and tools etc. Then comes the Public Education Building containing Exhibits of mostly local educational institutions.

Within the building there is an extensive Theatre, with a seating capacity of 1600 in which during the term of the Exhibition, performances are given by the Theatrical Company of Pécs. Further up are the Pavilions of Baron R. Biedermann and next to that is the artistic Pavilion of Mr. Zsolnay the able President of the Exhibition all roofed and set out with coloured tiles of his own manufacture, while inside one finds all one needs in porcelain and earthenware in the prettiest style and most artistic design; even fountains, tables chairs and etc. Zsolnay's Pavilion is certainly the prettiest in taste and



KERTÉSZ TÓDOR SPORT PAVILION, AT THE PÉCS EXHIBITION.

various kinds of products of the extensive dominions of Magyaróvár and Végleges shown in a skillful and perfect manner, while in the central hall, besides some interesting trophies of hunting and shooting expeditions, we find a life-like representation of the willow-plots of Bélye with an effective background painted to it.

The arrangements were carried out in strict adherence to the original plans devised by H. R. H. Archduchess Izabella. The landscape treatment of this section affords a most delightful and picturesque effect which has been highly commented upon by all who have seen it. In the middle of charming surroundings, two splendid species of large stuffed stags face each other in a position suggesting determined fight and further on some cows are visible gazing stupidly at the ensuing fight.

On the left of the avenue facing the Archduke's building, is a Pavilion with a huge figure of Bacchus over the entrance gate, devoted to the growth and production of wines with the various manipulations

style. Returning again to the main entrance we pass on to the second avenue from where we obtain a superb view of the Entertainments Hall. It is the function of this building to provide musical festivities, entertainments and temporary Exhibitions.

Further up is the agricultural building containing an Exhibition in which the various departments of applied science in the Royal Ministry of Agriculture are all participants, and still further on the Textile Industry Hall takes up an extensive site. Every branch of Textile Industry is represented in this building bearing special evidence to the rapid progress we have recently made in textile industry.

Close to this Hall are the extensive stalls of Messrs Geittner and Rausch of Budapest whose display of goods in the Ironmongery branch is an interesting show. This well-known firm can supply and fit out not only the daintiest kitchen with all possible utensils necessary, but are able to fit out the agriculturist, the miller, the builder and all who are in need of tools and other implements of every kind.

Among the many Pavilions which command special attention is that occupied by the specialities of Koloman Brázay, the interior of which is so designed as to represent a large cavern wherein may be found, skillfully arranged the world-famed cosmetics, and celebrated «Sósborszesz» (Salt Spirits of Wine) a curative liquid for all such ailments as gout and rheumatism.

Behind these buildings are stretching extensive play grounds with every modern equipment devoted to sport, which are the scenes of lively contests and some notable track and field events during the summer.

Next to the Agricultural Hall is the prettily decorated sport Pavilion of Mr. Kertész Tódor the well-known and oldest Budapest Sport firm. A rich display of sporting goods of every description needed for Sport is on show here.

Here and there the most elaborate amusement features have taken up sites and handsome Halls musical entertainments and all kinds of gaities and enjoyments are provided. Instructive amusements are presented, especially to children, by the bird house of Mr. Francis Várady, in which 1200 different specimens of exotic birds are freely fluttering about.

And last but not least, besides the great number of magnificent Pavilions there is a Grand Restaurant, besides other small ones, cafés and Littke's famous champagne Pavilion, where you are served by native Ladies with smiling faces and plenty of music both military and Gypsies in all direction.

### «Hungary: Its People, Places, and Politics.»

IT MUST be confessed that the title of this book is scarcely justified by its contents. We have here a record of the visit which, it will be remembered, certain members of the Eighty Club paid to Hungary last year; but while the people, places, and politics Hungary inevitably enter into such an account, the book is hardly one from which anybody unacquainted with Hungarian life is likely to derive very much practical information.

But, having said so much, we can certainly recommend the book as a pleasantly told account of a visit which attracted a great deal of attention at the time. The visitors seem to have been magnificently entertained, and they had the good fortune to enjoy for several days social intercourse with the leaders of Hungarian life and politics. Delicate international questions were, we are told, no doubt mentioned in private conversation, but no remarks were made in public to which the most captious could object, and it may certainly be said that the book is equally free from anything of a similar nature.

Daily News.



## THREE FRENCH SONNETS

### I. *La Fin de la Tournée.* (Baudelaire.)

Wantonly for a little time  
Life grinned and capered, and anon  
Played out the dreary pantomime,  
Her antics finished. Thereupon

When comfortable darkness came,  
Appeasing even Hungers pang  
And ruling even the face of Shame, —  
"O come at last"! the Poet sang. —

Desirous as each wearied limb  
My wearied spirit is for rest.  
Now lulled as by some vesper hymn

"I pass, enchanted and caressed,  
Into thy phantom world. O blest  
Repose mysterious and dim"! —

### II. *La Confzue.* (Heredia.)

Let ultimate oceans and loud winters tell  
What thou hast known, if e'er it shall be told,  
Of tides and currents and mountainous waves that rolled  
Thee in their mighty depths. O exquisite shell!

Even now no peace is thine, though peaceable  
Thy bed on sands of sun-enamoured gold,  
For faint within thee ever moans the old  
Murmuring echo of the vast sea-swell.

So in likewise, my soul has been for long  
Reverberant with inarticulate song  
As thine, that chants of clamorous warring seas;

And from this heart, fulfilled with dreams of Her,  
Sob, dreary ever and ever drearier,  
The vanguard storm's despairing cadences.

### III. *Vendanges.* (Verlaine.)

Something wandering singing through the mind  
When ones memory sleeps or takes its wing. —  
Hark! within us tis the blood would sing,  
Furtive music on a furtive wind.

Hark! within us tis the weeping blood  
When the inner soul forsakes the clay.  
Weeping in a new, unheard-of way  
Changed and silenced with the hour or mood.

Brother of the blood of the red vine,  
Brother of the wine of the dark vein,  
Your apotheosis, O blood, O wine!

Singing, weeping, wipe out memory's stain,  
Blot the soul out! lords till nightfall, ye,  
Magnetising our Poor vertebrae!

(English of Richard Capell.)

### Topical Notes

DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE the Premier, though still in town will spend his summer at Dános the country seat of the Prime Minister whence occasionally he will go to Ischl to report to His Majesty the King on matters of state.

\*

Francis Kossuth the Minister of Commerce has left town for the fashionable health resort Hercules Baths where he intends staying for a few weeks, before going to Karlsbad.

\*

Count Julius Andrássy the Home Minister will most likely spend the whole summer in Tiszariff the country seat of his Excellency.

\*

Count Albert Apponyi has also left Budapest to join his family at his Manor in Eberhard in the County of Pozsony. After a few weeks stay at home his Excellency will go with his family to the Tyrol.

\*

Count Aladár Zichy the Minister to His Majesty the King and leader of the Clerical party left Budapest last week.

\*

Mr. Paul Lázár M. P. Professor at the Technical University, was conferred upon by His Majesty, the King the title of «Royal Court Councillor», in recognition of his valuable services towards furthering the industrial welfare of this country.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Lázár upon the high distinction which he well merits.

\*

Frederick Riedl, Royal Engineer, has recently left for England by the commission of His Excellency Dr. Ignatius Darányi Minister of Agriculture in order to study the English system by which sewage is removed from the towns etc.

\*

Mr. Burton Holmes of Chicago one of America's most entertaining lecturers paid Budapest a visit this week.

The charm of the city appealed to all his artistic instincts and he hopes to re-visit «Budapest the Beautiful».

\*

#### Life at Tátra-Lomnicz.

The «Palace Hotel» at Tátra-Lomnicz reports extra heavy bookings and from all indications this season will eclipse any previous summer.

The «Tátra Club» which has lately been remodelled and is equipped with every modern device

of comfort and luxury was opened on the 8th of July for the entertainment of summer visitors.

The programme of the Club for the month of July consisted of pigeon shooting, horseraces, lawn-tennis, a ball arranged by the club on the 17th, concerts, endless excursions etc.

Foreign visitors, especially English, are daily ar-



THE MAIN ENTRANCE, NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PÉCS.

riving in Tátra-Lomnicz and the Hungarian aristocracy is also represented by a large number among them Countess Michael Esterházy and her daughters, Count Ernest Bissingen, Count Jacob Zichy, Count Casimír Zichy, Count A. Karácsonyi, Countess Theodore Andrássy, Count Stephen Tisza, Count Joseph Dessewffy, Prince G. Odescalchi, Count Adalbert Széchényi, Countess Julius Károlyi, Count Adalbert Realph Zichy, Countess Adalbert Hadik-Barkóczy, Countess Alexander Nákó, President of the Tátra Club, Countess Pejacevich etc.

\*

#### The Törley Champagne in England.

Amongst those who by dint of strenuous labour, patient waiting and unparalleled excellence have brought into prominence the industrial capacity of Hungary, must be placed Mr. Joseph Törley the famous champagne manufacturer.

In England perhaps, the marvellous exhilarating

serve the glass that cheers. This will all be followed up by the establishment of a branch shop in London presided over by his son. Mr. Törley can compete and will.

Visitors to Budapest should never leave without paying a visit to the famous champagne factory at Budafok. English visitors are most welcome, and the hospitality of Mr. Törley is unrivalled. More than once we have personally tested the extent and nature of Mr. Törley's generosity.

\*

#### Grand Concert in Pécs.

The second grand concert of the National Musical Congress was held in Pécs the other day before a large and distinguished gathering filling the "Entertainments" hall to its utmost capacity.

The plan and scope of the programme, which was opened by the military band of Pécs containing only exceptionally well trained musicians, was such as to supply the heart's desire of lovers of classic and popular music.

The vocal recital of Mr. Lehel de Odry jr. was most popular. The recital contained some really stirring old "Kurucz" songs, the masterful performance of which created a scene of enthusiasm among the audience, which could only be quelled by means of several encores.

A very attractive feature of the musical programme was the performance of Mr. Keller as well as the choral contribution of the Pécs Polgáry Daloskör (Musical Society of Pécs).

The programme was concluded by Emmerick Meiszner, who delighted the public by his clever performance on Angter's pipe organ.

\*

#### Hungarians at Polo.

Hungarians may justly be proud of the success attained by the Magyar Polo Team at Ostend. Polo in Hungary owes much to Count Andrássy Géza, and undoubtedly he was immensely pleased with the result of the Budapest—Paris match.

The sides were, Budapest: Count de Sigray, Margrave de Pallavicini, Count Louis Károlyi, and Count Andrássy.

Paris: M. Taubert, M. de Yturbe, M. Merlin and M. Mallet.

Three minutes from the start Paris scored from a penalty, but before ten minutes had elapsed Budapest had drawn level. Then a ding-dong game ensued each side scoring in turn, until just before time was called Budapest was awarded a penalty from which Count Louis Károlyi shot a splendid goal, thus giving the Hungarians the victory by 4 goals to 3. It was one of the finest games of the tournament.

\*

The Feminist Movement in Hungary is hoping to receive much support and impetus from the visit of Miss Dora Montefiore in September.

qualities of Mr. Törley's champagne are little known, but in Vienna, Paris and Berlin it has long been a table necessity. Now however Mr. Törley is determined to enter as a competitor in the big London market and we feel assured a still greater future for his champagne is awaiting him. There is no market like the London market.

Seizing the opportunity provided by the Exhibition at Earls Court next year as a huge and exceptional advertising medium, he is determined to present a most effective show of his sparkling beverages, where maidens in national costume will

This lady is an able advocate of Women's Rights, and a staunch supporter of the franchise. Politics is a masculine game, but the first boss was a woman.

\*

#### The Pécs Exhibition.

If one may judge by the numbers who daily visit the Exhibition at Pécs, it bids fair to become a huge industrial success.

Already more than 300.000 people have visited the Exhibition, and every train brings more enthusiasts. It is likely that the Exhibition will now be kept open until October 10<sup>th</sup>. During September visits are expected from the Archduke Frigyes and the Archduchess Isabella, and other notabilities.

\*

King Edward has presented a challenge cup for competition in the yacht race from Cowes to St. Malo, promoted by the Societé Nautique de la Baie de St. Malo.

\*

At the invitation of King Edward, a party of 30 French agriculturists last week inspected the stud farm at Sandriham.



### Life of an american young man.

.. By Miklós Romlóssy ...

IN MY LAST article, I wrote about «American millionaires daughters». Now I will describe The life of an American young man. This gentleman is not a millionaire. He is only an every day good fellow, son of a grocer, a judge or a banker. It makes no difference in America, what business the father follows. The boys are good friends and neighbours and it often happens when they grow up, that a shoemaker's son helps the son of a rich banker, who through wild speculation has ruined himself.

Edison the great electrician was a newsboy, Lincoln, Garfield were farmers; and once a president of the U. S. was formerly a tailor.

When a son is born in an american family, they look for a fitting name. If at that time some hero is at hand, the boy receives his name. In the Spanish-American war many children were named Dewey or Hobson. Many men, who were born in 1851, when Louis Kossuth was in America, got his name. Louis Kossuth Jones or L. K. Brown. The celebrated English humorist Jerome K. Jerome's middle name is however not Kossuth, but Klapka, because his father admired the hero of Komárom.

As soon as the boy is 5 years old, he goes to school. It does not cost anything. Books are free, and when the boy is very good at school, he gets an apple, sweets or a kiss from the teacher.

In the boy's tenth year the parents see that in the afternoon (there are schools only in the forenoon) he goes into some shop to learn a profession.

He learns to be a tinsmith, or an electrician, some learn bookbinding, cigarmanufacturing etc. In his 14<sup>th</sup> year he must decide, whether he will follow his studies or select a profession. It is of no use for papa to tell his darling, that he would like him to be a minister or a judge, the young man will say:

«Thank You papa!» I will be a sailor, a gold digger or a newspaper man and off he goes to earn his living. But when a young man is inclined to be learned he is in earnest. He studies day and night. He must be perfect as perfect, as he must be had he selected as his trade, that of a shoemaker.

An American young man never neglects athletic sports. His motto is: only in a sound body can a sound soul be. There are no coffeehouses in America, except in the European quarters and the young man not being a gambler or a drinker, has ample time to follow his studies. In the early morning a bicycle run, afterwards a hearty breakfast, then comes study. After a light dinner, study again and from 5 to 6 hard work in the athletic club. Swimming, fencing, boxing, clubswinging, base or football playing and other kinds of sport. Then he takes supper, but what kind of supper! Just as we take dinner. He begins with fruit, then comes beefsteak with 6 or 8 kinds of vegetables, stew, pie, coffee, milk or tea and icecream. Some times ham and eggs. Wine or beer he never drinks at supper. After supper a fine cigar in the smoke room and later takes a walk or the theatre.

At 11 o'clock a young student is at home, not like the college people in our country who come home early in the morning.

But when has this poor fellow time for feminine society. When does he see his girl. He doesn't. They don't do that in America. He has probably made his selection in his own mind and is sure that she is true to him.

He need not be afraid of that. His girl goes about alone to church as to the theatre or club.

When he has finished his studies and obtained a position, they will get married and live a happy life. Not as gay as in old Europe, but at least a contented and reasonably prosperous life.

Boys of Hungary: take this example and none of you will have cause to regret it.



### The Problem of the Aged Poor.

THE poor ye have with you always, said Christ. One of the most difficult problems of the time is how best to deal with the old and indigent. In England, the richest nation of Europe, the dark shadow of an old age of pauperism hangs over half the people. Mr. Charles Booth has calculated that thirty per cent. of the population who reach the age of sixty-five receive poor law relief. Still within the

last fifty years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of paupers.

The causes of old-age poverty are moral, economic, and local. Want of thrift brings many to the workhouse. Some are born thriftless, aimless, spiritless. They are always at makeshifts. «Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof» is their consoling motto. Drunken habits count for not a little. It is not a mere question of the saving due to abstinence, this abstinence is also a proof of self-denial, prudence, and intelligent selfcontrol.

Economic causes are responsible for a great deal. In many trades the period of earning power is short. The Compensation Act has had the effect of causing

give every aged Briton ten shillings a week. Yet, in the year 1904, the British Government spent thirteen million pounds on the poor. A vast array of officials would have to be employed at great cost and the affair would involve enormous trouble. In New-Zealand the criticism has been freely expressed that only the undeserving members of the poorer classes come forward to claim their pension. At the same time, the average wealth in England is three hundred pounds, while in New Zealand, it is three hundred and five. How can you prevent the recipient spending his pension in a debauch, and then coming for poor law relief? Morally, a great blow may be inflicted on thrift and selfhelp and practically a



THE EXHIBITS OF MESSRS GEITNER AND RAUSCH, AT THE PÉCS EXHIBITION.

the dismissal of men at a much earlier age. Similarly, in domestic service, the time during which an average woman can hope for remunerative employment is short. The result is that savings soon get eaten up. Loss of health is also common, and is rendered more so by the regrettable and growing practice of living huddled together in the fetid slums of large cities.

That much deplorable misery exists is beyond question, the point is to discover some feasible plan of removing it. Many Old Age Pension schemes have been propounded, and some have been put in practice in New-Zealand, Germany, Denmark and elsewhere. But there are many difficulties in the way. The mere expense is a serious matter. England spent two hundred million pounds on the late South African War, and hesitates to help its poverty-stricken subjects at home by a grant of nine millions. The latter sum would be sufficient to

national poor-rate established, from which there could be no going back. At any rate, it is well worth a trial.

How is it that this problem is only now beginning to be felt? The explanation must be sought in the peculiar economic conditions of the time and in the growing sensitiveness of the national conscience. Without endorsing the long-exploded Malthusian doctrine of removing social evils by reducing or restraining the growth of population, we can hardly refuse to admit that the human race tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence. Hence «the struggle for existence» gets daily keener, and the weaker must go to the wall. We have advanced a long way on the callous indifference of our forefathers, who cared little for the poor, herded like swine, and starved in thousands. We hold nowadays that everyone has a right to subsist. If the labourer toils hard for forty or fifty years, he should be sup-

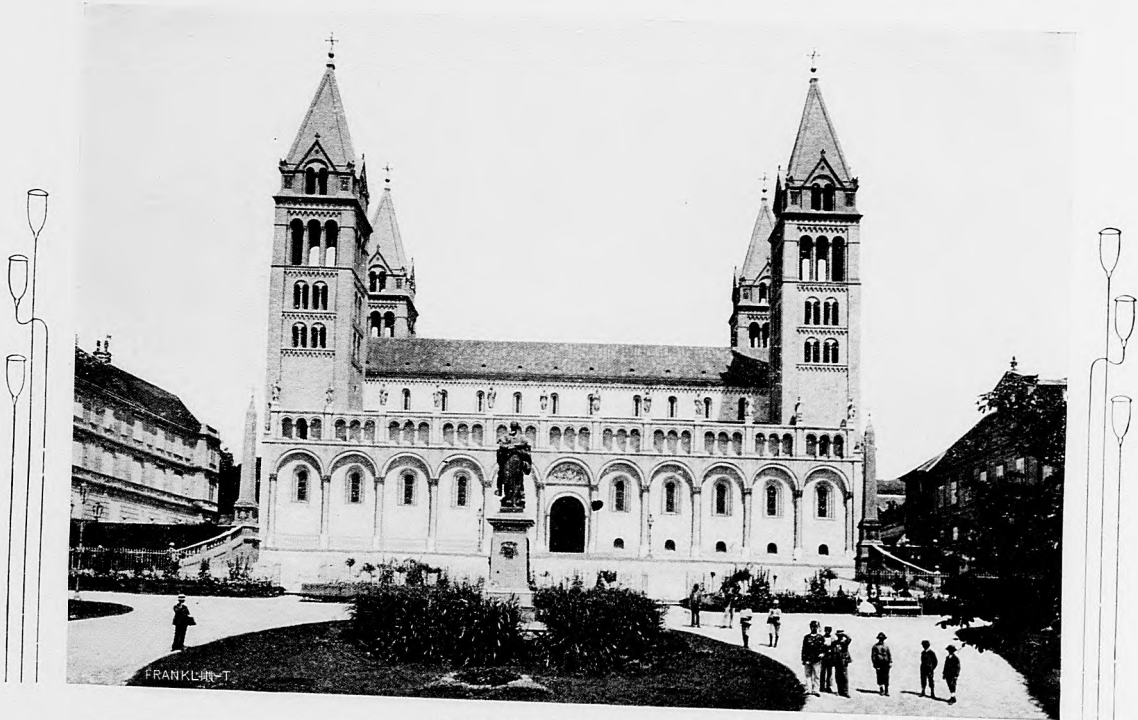
ported in peace and comfort at the public expense for the rest of his days.

However, it is one thing to propound grand-sounding theories, it is another to carry them out. Some advocate the abolition of the drink traffic; this is an illusory reform. Much may soon be expected from the moral enlightenment which should follow increased education. Some kind of generalised State control is probable. The community may make itself responsible for the training and welfare of each citizen from its birth. We must not sit with folded hands and trust to the hazard of events. The question is urgent, and deserves the attention of every thinking man.

Problems of this nature, which are no doubt specially pressing in Great Britain, must be studied in every country. Here in Hungary we too have many poor, and it tries the capacities of all our statesmen to find some solution which will at the very least reduce the evils of poverty. There are some who *must* be taken in hand by the State; cripples and lunatics and others naturally incapable. That any of these should beg in the streets is a scandal. Charity has plenty of outlets in other ways. But there are others who are victims of (a) idleness (b) of economic laws (c) of passing circumstances. For the first — they must be made to work; for the last — they must be relieved temporarily; but for the remaining section — it must be the endea-

### Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

OUT OF this sprang a National Hospital Fund, the basis of which was the uniform distribution of the expenses incurred by public sick-nursing among the whole population of the country, the amount levied being 5% of the ordinary direct taxes. The importance of this institution is seen in the fact that all the taxpayers are enlisted in the service of humanitarianism. The National Hospital Fund covers the expenses of treating impecunious invalids, part of the expenses incurred in connexion with the measures taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (cholera and the plague only excepted) as well as the expenses of midwifery in the lying-in hospitals and of nursing new-born infants. The State bears in full the expense of treating indigent sufferers from venereal diseases or trachoma, whether lying in hospitals or medical establishments other than hospitals or treated privately by order of the authorities; provides for the care and treatment of the penniless lunatics; for protective measures against cholera and the plague; for the gratuitous treatment of indigent patients in the University hospitals and midwifery schools; in short the Hungarian State does more than any other country in the interests of public health and sanitation.



THE CATHEDRAL, PÉCS.

vour of every statesman not to relieve them personally but to counteract the causes which reduce them to poverty. At this moment we only utter the warning, that a system of State bounties and subsidies is more likely to do harm than good.

The National Hospital Fund has still another function of paramount importance, viz: that of meeting the expenses of the treatment and education till their 5<sup>th</sup> year of foundlings and children who have been abandoned. The term «abandoned chil-

dren» embraces 1) those abandoned in public places, i. e. so-called foundlings; 2) those orphans for which there is no room in the orphanages; 3) the children of invalid or imbecile parents who are consequently thrown upon the authorities; 4) finally

Government and society for the public good, as for example gratuitous registry offices etc.

But this must not be taken as a final solution, for Hungary, of the socio-political problems, as many of the latter have been solved in the form of



THE PAVILION OF BRÁZAY KÁLMÁN, AT THE PÉCS EXHIBITION.

those whose relatives are unable to support them without endangering their subsistence.

Such foundlings etc. are placed in the children asylums provided by the State. At present 18 asylums exist; only those children requiring special treatment and medical care are made permanent residents.

The above comprise the most important socio-political legislation hitherto enacted in Hungary.

This resumé is confined entirely to legislative measures, no mention having been made of the very important outside organisations initiated by

new measures to be put shortly before Parliament. Some of these problems are to be met by the new Industrial Law, to be drafted by next year, which is to restrict female night work; to protect children and workers of minor age; to regulate the legal status of industrial and commercial employees; to introduce the principle of labour representation hitherto unknown in Hungary; to institute industrial and commercial courts on a basis of complete parity to settle disputes between employer and employed; and, finally, to solve. it. (To be continued.)

**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.



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

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\*

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

*Distinguished* Lady desires engagement as *Companion* in an English family in England. Letters "Linguist" to be addressed "Hungary" office.

**A Fonciére pesti biztosító-intézet.** A folyó év első felében a Fonciére pesti biztosító-intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 2606 ajánlat 11,009.903 K biztosítási tőkére és 9006.90 K járadékra nyújtott be. 2296 kötvény 9,522.661 K tőkére és 15.006.90 K járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 2,251.145— koronára rúg. Haláleset 147 jelentetett 689.454 K összegről. Egyszermind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet (alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió K részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 42 millió K) az életbiztosításnál nyújt: 1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 K határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség 30.000 K erejéig a népfőlkélok védkötelezettjeire nézve. (Hivatásszerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.) 2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el. vagy ha utólag kitünnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményre nézve tévedett. 3. Egy, három vagy öt évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl. 4. A biztosításnak három évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutó nyereség mellett a) kölcsönt ad vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül kifizetésre a biztosításoknál tőkésítést eszközöl a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

### Commercial Banks in the High Tátra and Hercules Baths.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commerzialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has opened branches at Tátra-Füred and at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in those districts.

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# Auction Sale of Oak and Beech wood.

Notice is Hereby given, that building furniture and firewood of oak and beech in quantities as specified in the subjoined schedule under divisions I.—VI. purchased of Count Schönborn's entailed Estates «Háthegység» by some villages in the County of Bereg, will be disposed of by public sale in the way of written offers submitted in sealed envelopes, **on the 26-th. of September 1907**, on which day tenders will be opened at the offices of the Agricultural Ministry in Budapest (V., Országháztér).

Group	Specification of each group according to divisions on the descriptive maps appended to contract containing stipulations	Area Hung. acre (hold)	O a k - w o o d				Beech-wood		Proclaimed price of oak-wood and beech-wood in total Crowns
			Piece	Wood for industrial purposes	Fire-wood cube metres	Proclaimed price Crowns	Fire-wood and Industrial-wood cube mt.	Proclaimed price Crowns	
I.	I. Section 1., 2., 4., 5., 6., 7., 9., 10., 13/1. and 12. blocks sorted and selected (stretching from the boundaries of the Szánfalva forests as far as the Hucsalap streams) further I. section 17., 21. and 24. blocks	253·5	14.359	9809	7359	244,240	29894	43,690	287,930
II.	I. Section 29., 30., 33. and 35. blocks each selected and marked separate, Dimensions 40 cm. at mans's height. The area covered by the forests extends from the woodman's house in Szánfalva to the Malatinszki streams...	106·7	2.713	3217	2566	99,143	—	—	99,143
III.	The whole lot of wood in blocks 13., 14., 15., 16., 17/2., 29., 30., 34., 3/1., 4. and 5. and selected and stamped oak wood in blocks 12., 17/1., 18., 23., 24., 26., 27. and 28. of section II. (Situated from the Hátmegi road to the Malatinszki streams) further in blocks 11., 40/1., 41. and 38/1. in section II....	410·7	16.345	10478	7994	253,353	49777	73,171	326,524
IV.	III. Section 5., 33., 42., 44., 21., 22., 25., 46., 47., 49., 58. and 59. blocks (situated between the Hátmeg road and the woodman's house in Maszárfa) ...	312·06	8.680	5926	6392	143,778	39988	58,782	202,560
V.	21., 23., 25., 28., 32., 33., 35., 36., 38., 40. blocks of section IV. the entire lot in blocks 2., 3., 4., 6., 7., 8., 12., 15., 17., 19., 20., 21., 24. of section V. 14 pieces of numbered oakwood in block 39 section IV. and 83 pieces of numbered oakwood in block 23, section V. extending from the road leading to Borod up to the plantations of Medence ...	567·9	23.193	16909	10457	415,675	93652	137,668	553,343
VI.	Old oaks to be cut, in blocks 34/1., 35., 38., 39. and 40 section V. on the declivity of Hát extending on the heights of the Hát as for as the road leading to Kisfalud and the boundaries of the mukercei forest ...	88·1	3.075	2328	1230	46,095	8867	12,292	58,387
<b>Total</b> ...		1720·96	68.365	48667	35998	1.202,284	222178	325,603	1.527,887

Buyers desirous of participating in the sale are invited to hand in their offers as follows: 1. either on each quantity of wood separately as specified under the groups I—VI. 2. or collectively on the entire quantity of wood designated in groups I—VI. — 5% of the surveyor's value i. e. proclaimed prices is to be deposited by tenders at any of the branch offices of the Hungarian Public Revenue Department or at the Royal Hungarian State Treasury in Budapest, written offers to be accompanied by the receipts only confirming deposits of Ready Cash. Tenders should be placed in sealed envelopes and must bear the inscription: «Offer of the of group No . . . Háthegység Wood.» (Tenders for the quantity of wood of Háthegység specified in groups . . .) or «Offer of No . . . of the Háthegység I—VI. entire wood group. (Tenders for the woods of Háthegység under sale as specified in groups I—VI.) and thus prepared are to be sent to the Director of the Auxiliary Offices (Segédhivatali Főigazgató) 1-st. floor, Room Nr. 53, in the Agricultural Ministry (V., Országháztér) not later, than at 11 a. m. on the 27 th. of September 1907. Tenders will be opened publicly at 12 o'clock on the same day. Tenders submitted at anytime later than the above stated time will not be accepted by the Agricultural Ministry. Terms and conditions of contract and particulars as to the qualities and quantities required, maps of the areas to be sold etc. may be seen at, and other information obtained of the Forestry Department of the Agricultural Ministry in Budapest (V., Zoltán-utca 16., II-nd floor, Room 6.) Further of the Royal Hungarian Forestry Department at Ungvár, Munkács and Beregszász during office hours. The forests are situated within 17—31 kilometres of the railway station. They are also within a short distance (3—22 klm.) of the Borsova railways, with which the forests may be easily connected by means of an Industry-Railway. Budapest, 16-th. July 1907.

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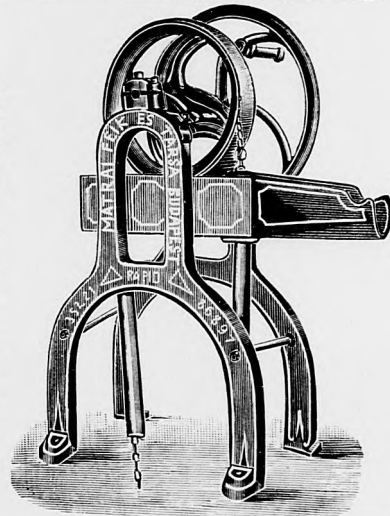
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