

HUNGARY

Budapest Thursday August 15, 1907.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

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Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE REIGN of King Mátyás Hunyadi which lasted thirty-two years (1458—90) is the last and expiring effort of independent Hungary, is her second climax full of military and political success, and of healthy advance in all branches of material and intellectual culture. Mátyás with an iron hand restored domestic peace, and established the power of his kingdom in the east

and the west. He was obliged to carry on with the emperor Frederick III. a war many times renewed, for the lawless Hungarian potentates both ecclesiastical and secular had banded themselves together with that monarch. But Mátyás constantly triumphed and ultimately captured Vienna, the residence of the emperor, together with some districts of Lower Austria and of Styria and retained these till his death.

The Hussite disturbances involved him in a war with Bohemia which was long and burdensome, but which ended with securing him the title of King of Bohemia, and the conquest of Moravia secured for him the dukedoms of Silesia and Lausitz. He undertook no great campaign against the Turks, but his armies repeatedly defeated their invading bands, and under his rule the Turkish scare lost generally speaking the acute and threatening character which it had had under his immedi-



THE LATE COUNT STEPHEN KÁROLYI.

ate predecessors He was himself an eminent military commander, and educated quite a school of excellent leaders. His pre-eminent military and strategic talent displayed itself in the creation of a standing army, the renowned Black Band. This distinguished and disciplined troop of infantry stood continually in close connection with the king both in peace and in war, and could in a few days make its appearance in any district of his immense empire where it was required.

The most powerful guarantee of the domestic peace of the state, of its external power and likewise of the security of the throne was this very military organisation arranged according to the spirit of the age, and by its means Mátyás made himself so independent of the selfishness and the narrowness of the aristocracy that he became the king of the whole nation. In many respects he was like the illustrious Italian despots of his age. He endeavoured to base his dominion on the masses, on the lower nobility, and out of this order of society he raised a new aristocracy. His generals, his learned prelates were for the most part new men, whom as a reward for their services he richly endowed with temporal goods. He highly esteemed labour, and the working classes, and protected the vassals

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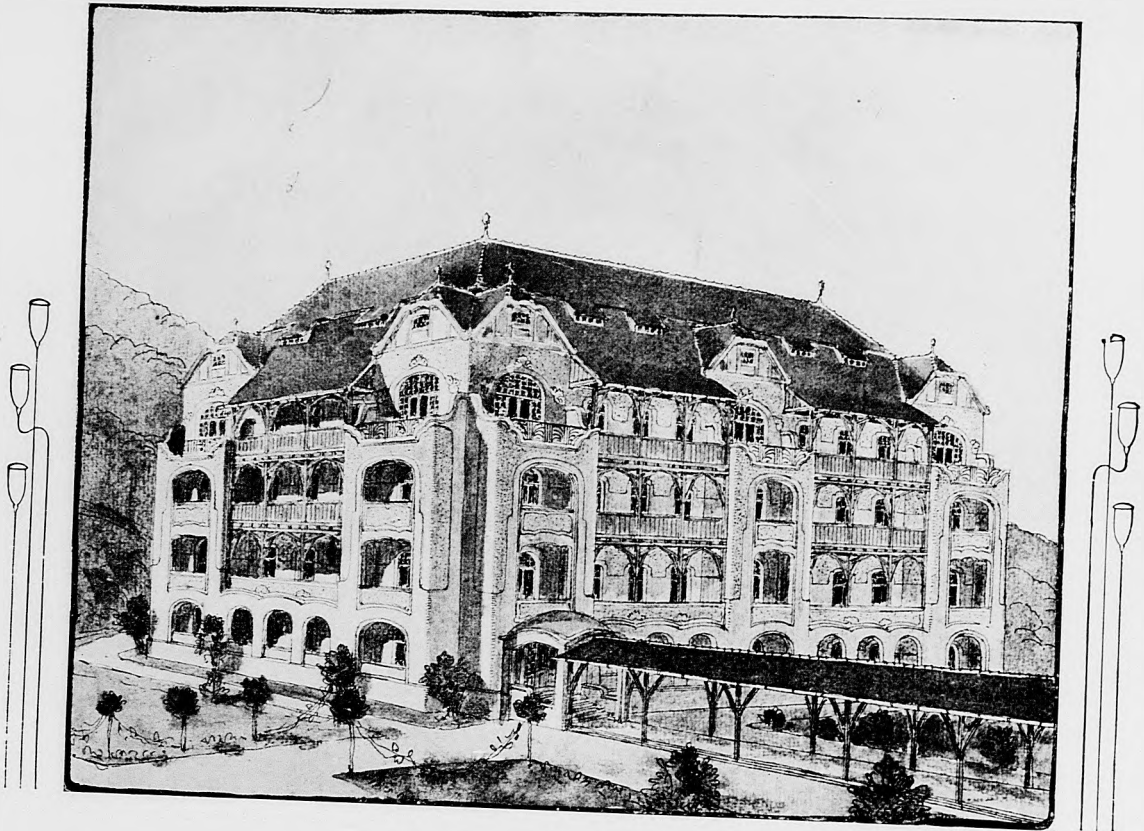
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against the caprice of the nobles. Equally memorable were his creations in the province of culture, and the Hungary of King Mátyás was one of the greatest European centres of classical learning and classical art.

rich literature in the Hungarian tongue. King Mátyás was twice married, but neither by his first wife Catherine Podjebrad nor by his second Beatrix of Arragon had he any children. He wished therefore his natural son the duke John Cor-

By Count
bert App



THE NEW GRAND HOTEL, VIZAKNA BATHS.

At his court in the castle at Buda which achieved European renown through its stately buildings, were collected in crowds Italian and other foreign scholars, poets, artists, painters, sculptors, architects, and many of these took permanent service under the king. He spent great sums in the enlargement of his library there, the world-famed Corvina, and the busy intellectual life which he had created did not limit itself to the narrow circle of his capital and his court. The magnates who were friends of learning and science and the learned prelates, among them being his former tutor, John Vitéz archbishop of Esztergom and John Csezmicze (Janus Pannonius), were prominent figures in the international republic of classical learning, and carried the new ideas and the new spirit into all parts of the land. This culture appeared still in a foreign garb and was Latin. But like all culture it had a fertilising influence on the national language and the next generation produced a

vin, on whom he had lavished the most careful education, to succeed him. But just as his plan ripened he died. In consequence of the intrigues of Queen Beatrix, the majority of the clerical and secular nobles making light of their promise given to Mátyás, left John Corvin in the lurch and elevated the weakest of the numerous pretenders to the throne, Wladislaus the Bohemian king who sprang from the family of the Polish Jagellos. Beatrix supported him for the reason that she hoped the unmarried king would make her his wife, but she greatly deceived herself, although Wladislaus acted a perfect comedy of matrimony with her. The nobles on the contrary took his side, because in the case of their benefactor King Mátyás they were weary of an energetic king and they now wished to enjoy their power unlimited and unbridled.

(To be continued.)

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

The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

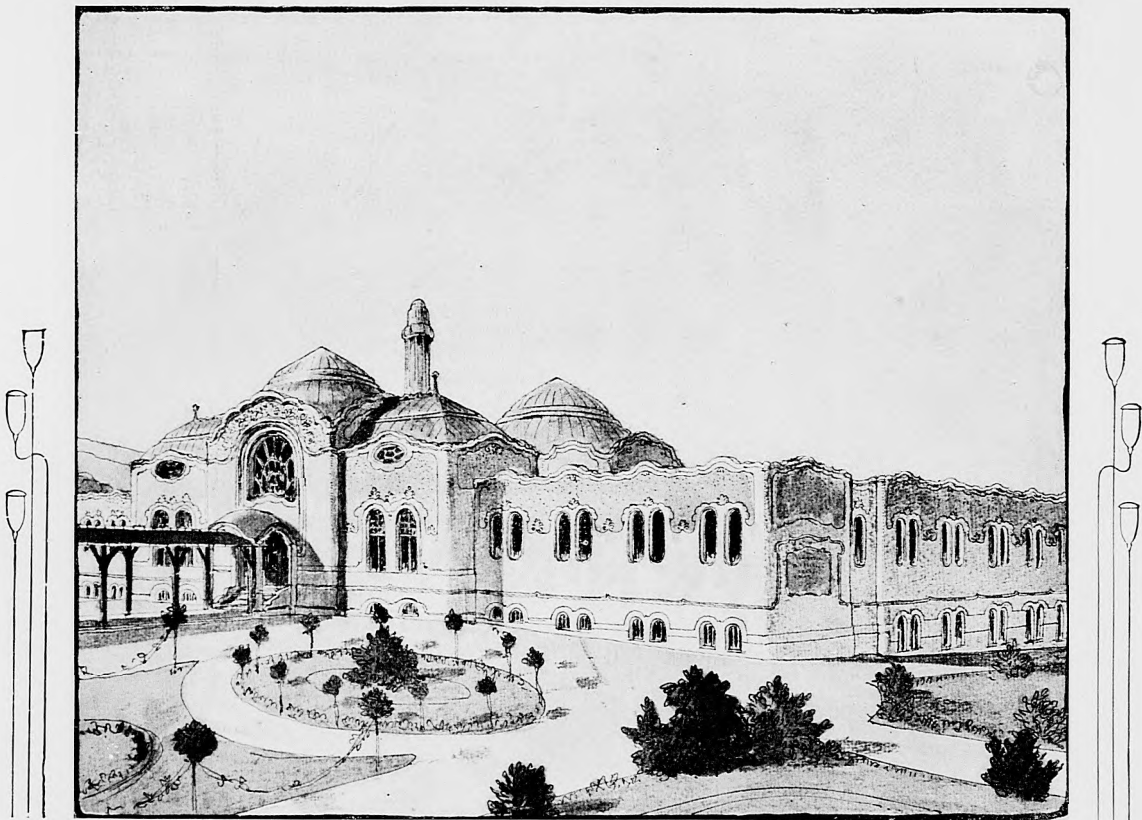
By Count Albert Apponyi

OUR FOREFATHERS adopted neither of these two courses. They kept their own race unaltered, and respected the racial individuality of the conquered as well as of later immigrants; but they absorbed them into political unity by conferring upon the deserving among them all the privileges of a Hungarian freeman privileges which, on the other hand, were forfeited by many members of the conquering race. By these proceedings — which remind us of ancient Rome, conferring her citizen right on provincials — racial difference soon disappeared from public law, every man on our territory being submitted to the same laws, enjoying the same capacities of public life, being equally able to become an active agent in national evolution, but disabled from evolving any sort of particular racial history, being

affected on the most liberal base, and towers up to our days in unconquerable height and strength above those abortive attempts to foment discord on the ground of misguided racial instinct, of which you may have heard some rumors even here, among part of our immigrants. From the beginning, then of the Christian era in our country, that is for nine hundred years, the rights of the people are vested in the whole undividable Hungarian political nation, irrespective of racial distinctions.

But class divisions and class privileges, Hungary, like all medieval Europe, has certainly known. Still, I can claim a certain kinship to democracy on behalf of our old constitution.

When medieval Hungarian public law had reached maturity, there was a class of *nobiles*, which term would be very inaccurately translated into the English word «noblemen» — I should rather call them «freemen», or «franchisemen», in whom all public rights were



THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, VIZAKNA.

in a word tied to the whole community by every material and moral tie which, in the course of time, engenders feelings of solidarity and union. National unity, the unity of the great political Hungarian nation, was ef-

vested. To these the clergy, the members of some other liberal professions, and the burghesses of a great number of towns became assimilated. Access to that privileged class was easy; it numbered many thousand mem-

bers, whose social status did not differ from that of the peasantry; sometimes the peasantry of whole counties became enfranchised by one single act of prerogative or of legislation. Gradually it became so numerous that the number of our franchise-men in the eighteenth century — and probably at an earlier date, too, but of this we have no statistics — was comparatively larger than the French electorate under Louis Philippe and perhaps even the

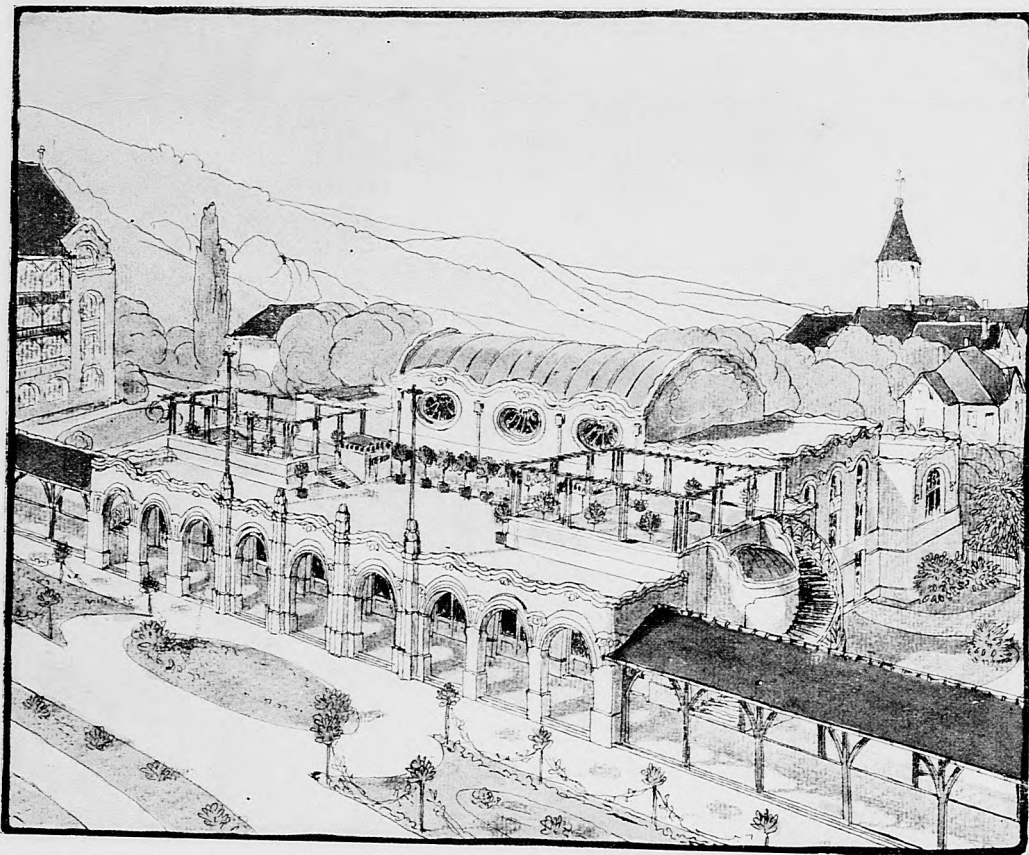
stinctly popular stamp, there was no further class distinction.

(To be continued.)



Hungary in Literature.

NO ONE at all imbued with the spirit of fairness should grumble at the measure of prominence given to Hungary as a nation in the literary output of the last twelvemonths.



THE NEW KUR SALON, VIZAKNA.

English one before the great parliamentary reform of 1830.¹ Within that large body of privileged citizens, so large as to bear a di-

¹ Since he delivered this address, the author has been enabled to add a few figures which make good the above statements. At the epoch of the French Revolution we find in Hungary 75,000 families (corresponding to 325,000 individuals) belonging to the privileged class, out of a total population of 6,000,000, while at the same time France numbered only 28,000 such families against a population of 26,000,000. In 1805 we find 340,000 «nobles» (or as we call them freemen) against a total population of 7,500,000; in 1848 they numbered 675,000 out of nearly 12,000,000. But to these numbers must be added the clergy (numbering by itself 16,000 voters in 1805), the members of other enfranchised liberal professions and the burghesses of privileged cities.

It is not the quantity but the quality which is disturbing. Writers come, and writers go, but misrepresentation goes on for ever. Even the critics whose sharp knife passes through so few pages, are not a corrective.

The world is full of points of view. Hungary suffers from scarcity of such, that is to say it suffers from having the same point of view continually impressed upon English readers, and that point of view a distorted one. A critic is a man who cuts but does not heal; or a man too busy to criticise.

Truly one must express some sympathy with those who for their sins are relegated to the lean ranks of the critics; for book-titles but cover a multitude of mistakes.

One day he is thrown into a whirlpool, the next carried along on a pleasure jaunt with a political

club as companions. Both the whirlpool and the club may prove uncomfortable. Yet notwithstanding the presence of so much error, one occasionally is confronted by the desire to present the truth.

In «The Whirlpool of Europe» the leaning is ever in the direction of Austria, the same is true of «The Future of Austria-Hungary» in which Mr. Seton Watson clearly shows his Austrian tendencies. In «Hungary: Its People, Places, and Politics», though obviously not a serious nor original contribution, the desire to speak sympathetically is uppermost.

Some startling passages may also be found in «A Wanderer in the Near East», for the writer is fearless in his criticism of Habsburg rule and Austrian practice. Quite apart from those volumes whose aim is to deal directly with Hungary one now and then comes into contact with a volume which indirectly refers or calls attention to Hungary.

A political or social movement in Hungary attracts considerable attention in the larger world outside.

This has been forcibly demonstrated in Ireland of late where the «Sinn Fein» movement has definitely taken the Hungarian policy of a national passive resistance as its model. There is also much interest evinced in the language revival, and its accompanying re-galvanising of national spirit.

Mr. Sydney Brooks in «The Soul of Ireland», says:—

«Less than sixty years ago German and a hybrid monkish Latin were the speech of the Hungarian nobility in their homes and Diets—and Hungarian was not. To day the native tongue is dominant everywhere; a question asked in German is as likely as not to be answered in Magyar with proud and jealous exactitude—and Hungary is. And the rise of the Czechs in Bohemia, when once they had regained possession of their native tongue and of all that its use implies, has been one of the miracles of modern politics. Yet there is not an argument that can be brought against the utility of the Gaelic revival that was not hurled at the Czechs and Hungarians for their inexplicable stupidity in preferring their moribund dialects to the world-wide German speech.»

From the success attained in Hungary Mr. Brooks anticipates similar results in Ireland. Whether he is a Home Ruler or not I do not care, but one is certain, that he recognises the fact that Ireland is recreating itself from within.

Hungary also is recovering her collective soul, and awakening to a new sense of manhood which must eventually result in a revived idealism the bounds of which lay beyond the confines of frontier marks, and lead to that pinnacle of permanency upon which the true state stands. It is interesting to note that at least one scribe in modern literature recognises



SHEWING THE IRON BETON FLOORING OF THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS AT VIZAKNA.

the value of movements which the instinct of Magyar preservation, that stubborn hold on constitutionalism, has upon races and nations beyond the seas.

W. F. B.



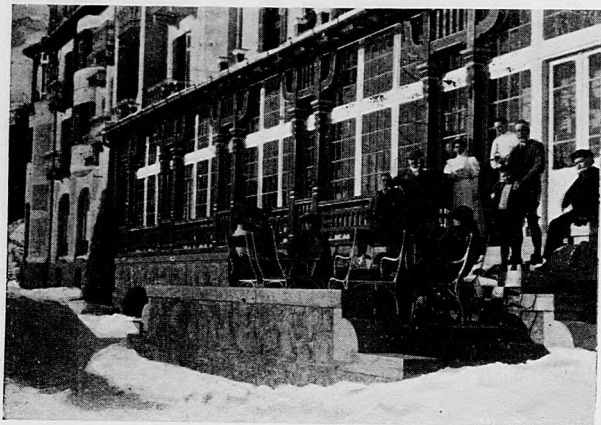
The Wonderful Tátra.

IT WAS a cynic who said that anticipation was the forerunner of disappointment. He who anticipates the disclosure of scenes and sights uncommon and who desires a realisation of such anticipation may if he goes to the High-Tátra disprove the cynicism of the opening sentence.

At this season of the year there no as place in the world comparable with the highlands of Northern Hungary. Try as one may it is impossible to do justice to the beauty, the fragrance and romanticism which lies hidden in a thousand rocks and crannies, and which awaits discovery at every turn. Leaving the heat and dust of the big city behind, the worry of the office, or the less disturbing factors of modern politics, one, after a naturally tiresome



TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.



THE TERRACE, PALACE HOTEL TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

journey — and all journeys are tiresome in the summer — finds solace, invigoration and change amid the pine forests, or beside the still waters of mountain lakeland.

The Tatra is obvious the place for the tired man. Its unique peacefulness, its wondrous charm, its quaint appeal to the forgotten within all men, its natural restorative qualities, all make it a boon and a blessing to mankind. True as all this is, how few really have tested its fulness or enjoyed its life imparting qualities.

How can I ever forget the first glimpse of those dull grey Carpathians that I caught at Tatra-Lomnitz. The stillness of the place enthralled me, and I could hear my own soul speaking within. How full of messages every pine tree was. God and man seemed but one inseparable being. Gazing up at the brightly lighted dining room of the Palace Hotel I beheld another world, a world far distant in spirit in which mingled the forms bent upon rest or discovery.

It was a very human crowd. All were seeking something, but alas how few find in this life of ours. When dinner was over I remember stepping on to the balcony to listen to the voices of night. Stretched out before me was a vast plain, sparsely peopled, with great gaps in its civilisation. The feeling was wonderful, I became awe-stricken and my cigarette fell from my hand as if ashamed to be alight. This is what one feels amongst the Carpathians.

One must not forget the claims and aims of the tourist proper to whom that mystic spirit in its entirety makes no direct appeal. The shooting, racing, climbing, hunting, and the multitudinous sports of the winter season. Even the mere excursionist is catered for, for there are drives in profusion, walks in abundance, and opportunities for enjoyment galore. Go by

carriage from Tatra-Lomnitz to the three Tatra Füreds. What a jolly drive it is!

Or if you will, drive through Slovákland to Dobsina. How beautiful it all is, and what a curiosity the ice cave is. Another day go direct to Csorba and fish in the lake, or if you prefer it take the mountain way to Popper Lake. It is all one vast panorama. Then you must see the falls at Tarpatak.

But what of the creature comforts, says he who is used to the luxury of home life in America or England? Here you have the best hotels in Hungary, the most modern, and not expensive. And what a babel of tongues! Toth and Magyar, German and Pole, English and American, French and Italian, even the variety is exhilarating. Here dwells the god of health for peace in abundance is found here, that wonderful peace which passeth into man and makes him whole. VILMOS.



The British Press and Hungary.

IT IS A VERY significant fact that the Press of Great Britain either ignores the political events in Hungary, or if it takes any notice at all of them, its treatment of Hungary, and the Magyars displays either rancorous ill-will or, what, is more dangerous perhaps, misplaced pity and «sympathy».

The root of the evil lies in a complete misunderstanding of the relative position of the two countries, Hungary and Austria. A critic of the «whirlpool of Europe», one of the most flaring examples of Magyarphobe literature, begins his study of the work with the following remark: — «Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun's study of the *Austro-Hungarian Empire* (!) and its peoples and problems comes at a timely moment...» That is the pivot upon which the whole attitude of the British Press turns. They have *fixed ideas*; and they will not allow these ideas to be refuted. The two countries, in their opinion, are one «Empire, Hungary being merely a province with a peculiar autonomy of its own». (!) The parallel with Ireland is less commonly dwelt upon than formerly. But the British journals have an idea that the Hungarians are trying to force Austria to concede (!) them «*exorbitant demands*» (!). The representatives of two Countries at any international conference are consistently spoken of as «Austrian»: and most people are under the impression that Hungary

By Arthur B. Yolland . . .

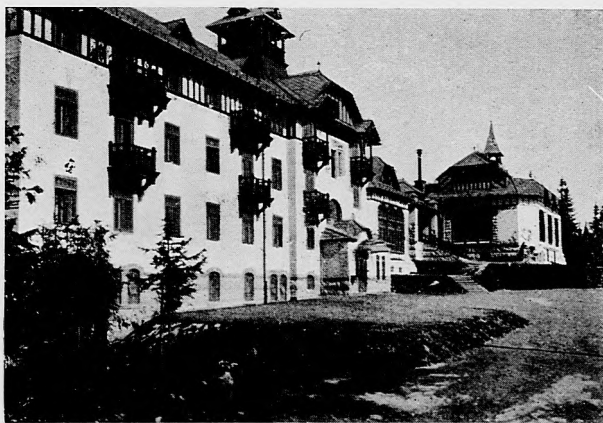
has been a part of the «Austrian Empire» ever since the disaster of 1526. Bocskai, Bethlen, and the Rákóczis are spoken of as «rebels», though no student of history can deny that the monarchs reigning at the respective dates negotiated and made treaties with these «rebels» as with equals. Any effort to dispel such ideas and to point out the truth is generally met with the superior smile of one who thinks he knows better. For nearly 4 centuries Vienna has been the «capital» of Austria-Hungary, which is usually considered in the light of a «courtesy title»: for 380 years Hungary has, they say, been an integral part of the dominions of the Habsburgs, i. e. of the Austrian Empire. Their political and historical omniscience leads them to forget, among other things, that there is not and never has been an «Austrian Empire», although the title of «Emperor of Austria» has existed for a little over a century. They forget that the decision of the «German» party of Hungary, made after the disaster at Mohács, was voluntary, and was subject to certain conditions, all of which, save that referring to the right of election, have been renewed and confirmed by every succeeding monarch. This ignorance, which has been the tradition of generations (and the British nation is, after all, thoroughly conservative), is I maintain, at the bottom of the evil and is, in the main responsible for the apathy or, open ill-will of the majority of the British Press. There are, of course, exceptions with: these, the apostles of «ill-will at any price», I shall deal later.

In the struggle between the two countries the sympathy of the bulk of the British Press is in consequence with Austria. The efforts of the Hungarians are treated as the ebullitions of political immaturity: and their demands are stamped as dangerous to the pance of Europe «Like the Irish, the more they have, the more they want...» and, further on, «Austria is essential to the balance of Europe». These misunderstandings must be remedies before an impartial attitude on the part of the British Press can be hoped for. The Hungarian Press Bureau must, above all, conduct a vigorous campaign, through the medium of men who can write good, striking articles and have influence with the British Press, against the well-organised strategics of the press agencies of Vienna and their myrmidons, whose object is to maintain the policy of «*suggestis falsi*» and «*suppressis veri*» which has hitherto done

its work of undermining the true position of Hungary and spreading false ideas of the relative positions of the two sovereign States that constitute the Dual Monarchy. Until this point is thoroughly cleared up, the aspirations of Hungary are bound to be misrepresented and to be regarded as the «exorbitant demands» of a provincial diet.

There are two other questions upon which certain sections of the British Press have taken up an attitude of uncompromising hostility to Hungary, social and nationalistic. In both cases I suspect there are causes which lie far below the surface. I do not believe that mere philanthropic zeal is at the bottom of the agitation that has been and is still being carried on in condemnation of the attitude of the Magyar government towards socialists and non-Magyar races.

In socialistic questions Hungary is branded as «illiberal and feudal», the «classical land of unequal rights»; the Magyar coalition as «the least liberal among European parties... an alliance between aristocrats and industrials between Free Thinkers (!) and extreme clericals». The «Times» published a long article from its Vienna Correspondent — an old friend of ours whose opinions are unfortunately deprived of the value they might otherwise have possessed by an uncompromising determination to prejudice everything that the Magyars do, and an inexplicable consistency in misinterpreting every act of a Magyar government *à priori*, — dealing with the latest creation of Hungarian labour legislation, in which the writer not merely distorted facts but *included in the Bill an amendment* (in his article treated at greatest length and made the pretext for the most unqualified abuse) *which was never passed!* This attitude of the «Times» towards Hungary is of very ancient date (turning up the files of the «Times»



GRAND HOTEL, CSORBA.

for 1849 in the Union Library at Cambridge, I was utterly bewildered by the distortions of fact and the wilful misrepresentations contained therein): it does not surprise us. The traditional enemy of progress and of national aspirations could hardly be expected to adopt a reasonable tone. But the tone adopted by writers in other journals (e. g. «Scotus Viaticus» in the «Spectator» and Mr. Brailsford in the «Daily News») give as food for reflection. The unscrupulous condemnation of the policy of the Magyars both towards the socialists and the non-Magyar races has convinced me that the work of the agitators in Hungary is being seconded by some invisible hand, whose influence it is as hard to counterbalance as it is wellnigh impossible to trace. The troubles in Macedonia and Armenia were «worked» from without, the plan of action and the method of procedure being conceived and directed by master-minds who stood aloof from the main issues and merely gave instructions how to uore the pieces on the board. The aspirations

of the Magyars may best be checkmated by internal dissensions. Confronted with the complex problems of social unrest and nationalistic aspirations, the central government might be prevented from fighting the larger issues. The flames of discontent may be fanned from without by a campaign of words, by an appeal to the philanthropy of the outside world to enter the lists in the defence of the serfs and martyrs to whom the «Magyar oligarchy» deny the rights which are their due. What these rights are need never be defined. A volley of phrases and platitudes will serve the purpose. Irresponsible men who pretend to have probed to the very depths of the question (i. e. they have read a few Magyar phobe articles or suffer from a thirst after notoriety) write articles, which are accepted and are read with eager delight by philanthropy-ridden enthusiasts. Facts are distorted or hushed; platitudes, high-sounding and convincing in themselves, are heaped up in masses; all the weapons that ingenuity and penmanship can command are brought



NEW TÁTRAFÜRED, HIGH-TÁTRA.

to bear upon the unfortunate «champions of feudalism and racial oppression.»

The historical greatness of the Magyars, their services to their dynasty and to Europe are forgotten or passed aside. Their national aspirations — the claim to be given the place in the nations of the world which *is* theirs by right — are to be sacrificed to the smaller issues of the ambitions of demagogues and nationalistic agitators. Their efforts to weld their country into one uniform State are branded as an attempt to secure a predominance over races numerically superior and entitled to equal rights. (!) The just punishment of refractory agitators and parliamentary clowns is classed as political persecution. Whatever the Magyars do must be wrong: they can do nothing that is right. If no other course is possible, verbal jugglery and pettifoggery is resorted to, in order to vindicate the reason of these attacks. The ignorance of the public, which is not enlightened by works of the calibre of the «Whirlpool of Europe», is taken advantage of. The interests of certain classes or poli-

tical groups must be served; and Machiavelianism is the only principle that will answer the purpose. And the British Press, — with a few honourable exceptions — leads itself only too readily as the channel by which these ideas may be disseminated.

And we cry — «quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra — Politica?»

Great Britain knows that the balance of power in Central Europe depends on the strength of the Dual Monarchy: yet her press does all it can, by misrepresentation or apathy, to throw every obstacle in the way of Hungary — the vital spot in that Dual Monarchy, the heart which supplies the life-blood and regulates the pulse — in her attempt to weld her nationalities into one strong, united whole, united by a pious reverence for her glorious past (and it is a glorious past, as the annals of history will tell you) and the hopes of a brilliant future. And let us hope that the British public, to whose sympathies Hungary has always attached a paramount value, will not be misled and misguided by the tirades of writers



RAFT EXCURSION ON LAKE DUNAJECZ, HIGH-TÁTRA.

whose zeal in denouncing a country probably unknown to themselves except by name is only equalled by their ignorance of her past history and of the tendency of her present day politics.



Topical Notes

THE MEETING of King Edward with the Emperor-King Francis Joseph at Ischl to-day is an outward and visible sign of a friendship of long standing which no jarring note has disturbed. In these Royal meetings the diplomatic idea is not altogether absent, and it is not unlikely that the intricate Macedonian Question will come up in conversation and something of practical help is sure to follow from it. This seems all the more likely as the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is to be present also.

*

Count Alexander Nákó the Governor of Fiume is at present staying at Ischl.

*

Mr. Dilly the American Mining Expert is at present here attempting to establish on a sound financial basis «The First Hungarian Oil and Mining Company».

Following Mr. Kossuth's call for foreign capital came the formation of this Company which if given fair play will mean great things for Hungarian Commerce. America is keen about entering into the scheme and much good must result. In Zemplén County property has been secured.

To shew the difficulties of foreign capital particularly when those responsible for its investment do not speak the language of the Country, this Company was almost saddled with worthless property in Máramaros County by some unscrupulous people.

*

Notwithstanding the great heat wave which did not miss Budapest in its roll, the City has been remarkably full of visitors, Americans providing the larger share.

*

Halmay the Hungarian swimming Champion has just left for England where we wish him the best of luck again. He will at Weston-super-mare attempt to secure fresh aquatic honours — and probably succeed. His aim is not to stay in the water too long.

*

A Much-Neglected Wine.

We think, says the "Hospital", Tokay is a wine that in this country has been neglected by the medical profession to the disadvantage of their patients; it certainly possesses many advantages from the dietetic standpoint, and where a light but

distinctly tonic and restorative wine is indicated may prove to be exceedingly useful.

*

Count Stephan Károlyi †.

When last we wrote of Count Stephan Károlyi it was in the hope that the encouraging news concerning his health would be sustained. Alas, life at best is but a brittle thread, and the joyous, sympathetic figure we were wont to meet so often, is no more.

Count Károlyi as I knew him was a veritable prince of good fellows. There was a background to the man, something fascinating and impelling; attractive without being obtrusive. He was a man of undisguised personality, a man in whom dwelt the elements of greatness.

In Hungary patriotism has lost a champion, and the genuine cause of the Magyars a real, true friend.

Count Károlyi was born at Budapest in 1845 on the 2nd of February, and educated at home. His education was by no means restricted nor conservative, and he was in many respects an Internationalist. His charming speech in French when he replied for the ladies on the occasion of the visit of the Eighty Club to Hungary will not soon be forgotten by those privileged to be present. As a host he was «one of the best». Essentially a man for company he shone in conversation and was gifted with a ready wit and charm of storytelling which at once won the hearts of everybody.

In the sterner trials of life he also played his part with devotion and without fear. The spirit of the sportsman was in him, and his was a welcome figure on all occasions when duty or danger demanded his presence. As a public man he made a full contribution to life, shirking no responsibility. All the worthy institutions of the city and nation owe something to his interest, and were aided by his connection with them. It is a national loss, for friends and patriots are rare indeed in a land where each man strives for himself alone.

*

Joseph Törley †.*

Hungarian industry has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Joseph Törley. The industrial achievement of Mr. Törley was of no mean proportions, and a great contributory force to Hungarian commerce. His life was one of struggle and success, and a notable example for those so often depressed by the adverse forces of life.

Comparatively a young man, ambitious, and anxious that the great business he had built up might even become better known than it was, it seems almost cruel that family and nation should be shorn of such a character. He is no more, and the large funeral gathering ably and eloquently testified to the respect and trust he enjoyed.

*The above was received just as we went to press on August 1.

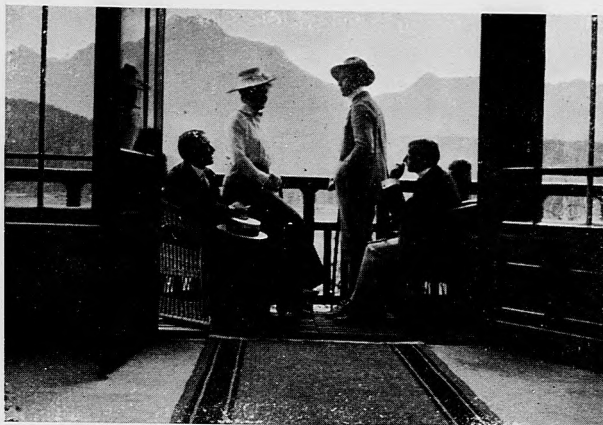
Editor.

When King Edward was younger, he was astonishingly active. At one occasion when he was in company with Stanley in Egypt and the Holy Land he showed his great activity to the Arabs themselves by climbing up the sides of the Pyramid unassisted. In the East the Arabs, could not remember his name and used to speak of King Edward as «the Governor».

Pope Pius IX., always called him «Prince George» or «Prince Royal», not remembering his name either. The King was always an early riser and would be off on a morning excursion long before the rest were about, and leave the others to hurry after him. On the morning that they intended to mount the Pyramids the King was up and off with dawn of day; not even the swift and wakeful Arabs were near to assist in the slippery ascent. Just a few Bedouin boys were at hand. Stanley managed to secure one of these and place him at the disposal of his Royal leader. The King, however, would take no assistance, but went gallantly up the precipitous treacherous sides of the Pyramid unassisted. «Where de Guvner?» Asked Stanley's Bedouin. «What, dat little chap! Why he go up alone?» Nimble and agile as the Arabs themselves, the Royal Prince was first to reach the top and see the sun rising in that radiant Eastern splendour with which we poor West people are too unfamiliar.

*

Mr. W. B. Pascoce the Cornish artist who was expressly sent to Hungary by Methuen & Co. to prepare the coloured illustrations for Mr. W. B. Forster-Bovills forthcoming book on «Hungary and the Hungarians», having completed his task has now returned to the «delectable Duchy». He has produced some excellent paintings of the High Tatra Po-



THE HALL GRAND HOTEL, CSORBA.

was born in Budapest in 1822 and early in life became imbued with the revolutionary spirit. Briefly his military record is as follows:

Lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major of the Bocskay hussars, 1st division, 2d army corps, in the Hungarian war of independence, 1848—49.

Major in the Sardinian army and aide-de-camp to Gen. Kossuth in northern Italy, 1859.

Colonel of the Hungarian legion with Gen. Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, 1860.

Colonel of the Hungarian legion in the Italian regular army, 1861.

Colonel additional aide-de-camp in the United States regular army, where he served on the staff of Gen. Fremont as inspector-general, 1862—65.

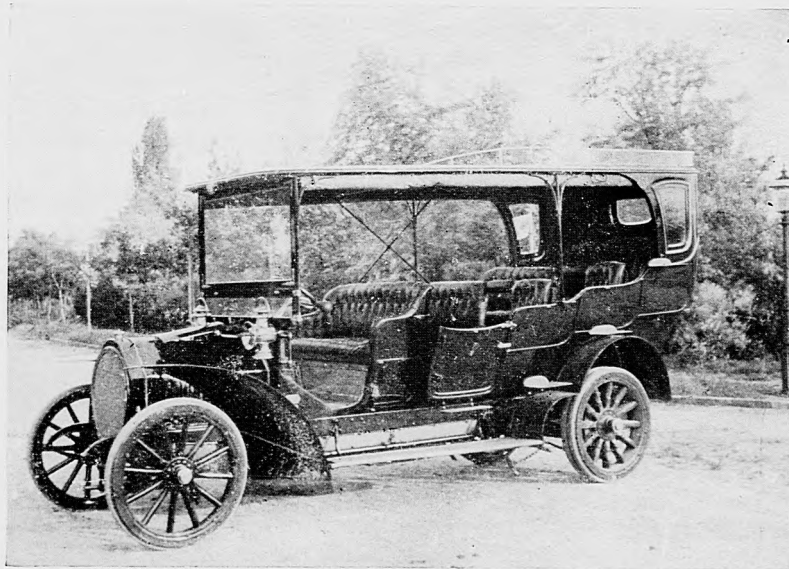


VIZAKNA BATHS.

VIZAKNA is in the County of Alsófehér, 424 metres above the level of the sea, on the branch line of the Royal Hungarian State Railways leading

from Kiskapus to Nagy-Szeben. There is a special station «Vizakna fürdő» quite close to the watering-places, where all trains communicating between

Budapest and Predeal via Kiskapus-Nagy-Szeben and viceversa stop. There are footpaths and carriage-drives from



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zsony, Pécs and district, Visegrád, Kolozsvár, Zágráb, Budapest and Kassa.

*

Hungarian Warrior Dies.

From the city of Philadelphia comes the sad news of the death of a Hungarian hero.

Col. Philip Figyelmessy, Hungarian patriot, soldier of fortune and friend of Kossuth

the station to the baths: both the town and the watering-place are easily reached in five minutes.

This charming watering-place with its new bathing establishment, Hotels etc. owned by the State is situated at the east end of the town in a valley surrounded by low hills. On enormous blocks of salt-stone lie the inexhaustible salt-lakes of unsurpassed medicinal properties, relics of the salt-mines of Roman times.

The climate is mild, the air excellent, the situation well-protected: the health-resort is bounded by a chain of carefully laid-out hills which abound in natural beauties. In fact there are in Hungary very few watering-places which are so blessed as Vizakna with all the requisites of development. Such are e. g. the spacious lakes with their wonderful healing properties, which are surrounded by beautiful frames of pines and other trees, and can be used for bathing at any time of the day, the proximity of so large a town as Nagy-Szeben and the railway, the cheapness of lodging and the excellence of the board etc: these advantages are rarely found combined in Hungarian watering-places.

All information will be readily supplied by the *Royal Hungarian Directorate at Vizakna*. (A vizaknai magyar kir. fürdőfelügyelőség.)



More Misrepresentation.

THE «MORNING POST» a highly respectable Tory journal in London, has published a screed against Dr. Darányi's «Agricultural Labourers act» worthy of Pete Curran's definition «of the English House of Lords — organised piffle».

The worthy lady who from her Viennese sanctum misrepresents Hungarian opinion to the readers of the «Morning Post» does not for a moment attempt to disguise her strong Austrian leanings, though the unfortunate part is the article is dated from Budapest, and we have yet to learn that the correspondent in question was in or near the Hungarian capital on the date attached, or even approximately near the date.

So much for the accuracy of Vienna. The vituperative force of the article is directed against the Kossuthist section of the Government, whilst the hypothetical sociology combined with the plea for the Hungarian labourers is hypocritical, and reminiscent of the «Népszava».

It is a compendium of misinforming material, and cheap balderdash. The comparison between the Magyar peasant and the Chinese coolie on the Rand with its application to the «short sighted Magyar nobility» is a sample of its lucidity and fairness. Criticism fades into journalistic distortion of the baser sort. Contract labour is misunderstood, we fear wilfully, and a gross caricature of industrial conditions in Hungary presented.

The case as presented by the writer of the article

is so extraordinary, and the so called facts so impossible, that no one can imagine any state credited with even average intelligence perpetrating such a monstrous measure in the 20th Century, and particularly Hungary.

Public opinion however is formed often by such discreditable displays as these, and it takes a nation long years to crase it.



To the Editor of "Hungary".

Dear Mr. Editor!

From a letter received from a London importer of Hungarian timber I quote the following interesting statements:—

«The import of Hungarian Oak to Great Britain has fallen off quite 70 per cent. during the past two or three years, notwithstanding that more is wanted.

«The writer is quite sure that he could walk out for two or three days and sell £ 100.000 worth at the prices ruling in 1905.

«The rise in value has been a steady 5 per cent. for the past twenty years.

«The price is now double what it was in 1887, but even at the increased price, *we cannot get one tenth of our requirements.*»

To these quotations, I will only add that I hope that it may be found possible to supply from the root area of the Hungarian forests, a larger portion of the demand for Oak timber in Great Britain.

★

The numerous bands which perform regularly in the London Parks often play the National Anthems of various countries; but, strange to say, hitherto neither the «Hymnus» nor the «Szózat» has received attention. After listening with thousands of others to the Austrian Hymn on Sunday last, I resolved to see if in this particular I could secure equal treatment for Hungary. A letter to the Chief Officer of the Parks Department of the London County Council speedily brought the satisfactory assurance that the Hungarian National Hymn should be included in the Council's programmes.

To facilitate the introduction, I have sent to Messrs. Rózsavölgyi és Társa for a set of the Band parts of the «Hymnus», and now hope, before long, to have the pleasure of listening to the pathetic strains of that beautiful melody in the London Parks.

Of course, attention will be called to it in

the printed programmes, and I believe that the people of London will soon get to know and to love the Hungarian National Hymn.

W. H. SHRUBSOLE.



Co-operation in Hungary.

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

IT NATURALLY took the place of the older Central Bank established by Count Károlyi, which was accordingly dissolved. That done, the Central Association proceeded to the formation of new societies, which have done well, and, generally speaking, the results of the new legislation have proved successful. At the close of 1903 there were 1653 societies affiliated to the National Central Credit Co-operative Association, with 366,721 members, and shares to the nominal value of 34,000,000 crowns, the half of which has already been paid up. The affiliated societies cover an area of 5,446 distinct communities; their collective savings deposits amount to about 21,000,000 crowns, and the reserve capital to 2,300,000 crowns. They have a credit allotted to them at the Central Credit Society of 39,000,000 crowns.

As a means of promoting the extension of co-operation and of exercising effective control, the National Central Credit Co-operative Association has appointed for certain districts, extending to one or more counties, a representative bureau, forming a local union of co-operative societies in the district.

The following figures show the increase in the number and business of the societies attached to the National Central Credit Bank at the end of each year:—

The figures show that the number of societies has more than doubled in two years. The societies are nearly all credit banks, which fact is due to the peculiar Hungarian legislation which permits the National Central Credit Co-operative Association to enrol only such without special permission from Government.

The societies affiliated to the Central Credit Association make advances to their members at fair rates of interest. Should their own resources not suffice, they have power to draw upon the Central Credit Bank for twice the amount of their collective share capital. In this way the following sums were made available to societies within the past five years:—In 1899, 11,910,000 crowns; in 1900, 26,282,000 crowns; in 1901, 35,594,000 crowns; in 1902, 42,599,000 crowns; in 1903, 46,250,000 crowns.

However, quite apart from such assistance, the resources in capital of the societies can be shown to have been in themselves considerable. They stood as follows at the close of each of the past five years:—In 1899, 12,644,000 crowns; in 1900,

16,700,000 crowns; in 1901, 22,447,000 crowns; in 1902, 30,568,000 crowns; in 1903, 40,620,000 crowns.

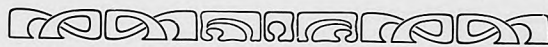
In 1903 the Central Credit Bank began to advance money on mortgage to small farmers. In the first year as many as 527 such loans were granted, representing a collective amount of 1,042,372 crowns.

Thus it is shown that by means of credit banks about thirty million crowns was made available for small farmers, small tradespeople, and to some extent amongst working men.

In respect of these loans generally a rate of 7 to 8 per cent. was charged. That may appear high in other countries, but it is not so in Hungary, and there are no commissions to swell it. In truth our co-operative credit banks have done a good deal—in Hungary the same as elsewhere—to bring down the prevailing rate of interest by their easier terms. Their active competition has compelled other financial institutions to become less exacting.

The satisfactory condition of provincial credit banks becomes plainly apparent from the fact that they are becoming more and more capable of providing for their needs out of their own resources, and accordingly come to the Central Bank for fewer loans.

(To be continued.)



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

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Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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 this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

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

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

*

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*

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Földvály Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérnemű 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.

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.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, letters of Credit may be cashed etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000.000, and the reserved fund K 36,000.000.

70261 szám, IV/I.

Hirdetmény.

A mezőhegyesi m. kir. ménésbirtok 1907/8. évi mintegy 9600 q finom buzakorpa, 1400 q rozs és 300 q fehér bab szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 20-án Mezőhegyesen, — a kisbéri ménésbirtok mintegy 10.000 q zab, 3600 q árpa, 2600 q ó tengeri, 3400 q új tengeri és 5200 q finom buzakorpából álló szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 17-én Kisbéren — a bábolnai ménésbirtok mintegy 7600 q zab, 3000 q finom buzakorpa és 150 q lenmagpogácsából álló szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 18-án — a fogarasi ménésbirtok mintegy 1400 q finom buzakorpa szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 18-án Fogarason, — a gödöllői m. kir. koronauradalom mintegy 3000 q goromba buzakorpa és 3500 q szörplé takarmány szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 16-án Gödöllőn, — végül a palánkai csikótelep 2000 q finom buzakorpa szükségletének biztosítása céljából f. évi szeptember 16-án Palánkán (Béla major) zárt írásbeli versenytárgyalás fog megtartatni, melyre az egy koronás bélyeggel és 5% bántópenzzel felszerelt zárt ajánlatok az említett záros határidőig közvetlenül nevezett birtokok igazgatóságaihoz, fentemlített határnapokon d. e. 11 óráig nyújthatók be. A versenytárgyaláson gazdák is résztvehetnek legalább 100 q-ra teendő ajánlattal.

A részletes szállítási feltételek úgy a vezetésem alatt álló ministeriumban, a gazdasági főigazgatónál (III. em. 121. sz.) mint az említett birtokok igazgatóságainál illetve intézőségénél megtekinthetők.

Budapest, 1907. évi augusztus hó 1-én.

M. kir. földmiv. minister.

59.628. szám, I/B-I.

Tölgy-, hárs- és bükkfa eladás.

Az orsovai m. kir. erdőhivatal kerületében a folyó év őszén írásbeli versenytárgyalás fog tartatni:

1., a berzászkai erdőgondnokság «A» üzemosztálya V. vágássorozatában kítűzött 1,228·7 holdas 1908—1915. évi vágásterületek faállományának;

2., a herkulesfürdői erdőgondnokság «C» üzemosztályában kítűzött 903·1 holdas 1908—1914 évi vágásterületek faállományának tövön való eladása iránt.

Az utóbbi faanyag iparvasut építésének kötelezettségével adatik el.

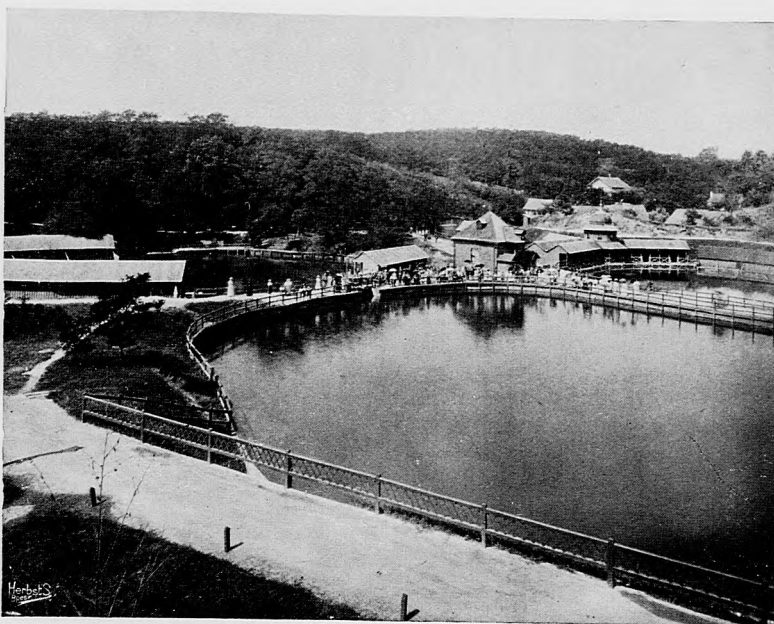
Az árverés napját, a kikiáltási árakat és a feltételeket később fogom közölni.

Érdeklődők felhívhatnak, hogy a faállományok megtekintése és felbecslése végett az orsovai erdőhivatalhoz forduljanak. Budapest, 1907. évi július hó 27.

A magyar királyi földmívelésügyi minister.

Vizakna the Treasury
Salt Cure Bath

These famous salt baths are situated in the County of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the level of the sea, lying near the station of the same name, quite near Nagyszében and Kiskapus on the Hungarian State Railways. Its healing qualities for female complaints and diseases of the skin are infinitely superior to Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall and Nauheim, with the advantage of not being so far away. There are 6 large salt baths or ponds, and one hot bathhouse for the use of visitors. Boating, lawn-tennis billiards, very fine park and walks, and nice excursion places. A post and telegraph office together with a telephone is also on the place. Arrangements for private lodgings in the town, or in the hotels can be made for you. Combined with all these is an attention and service unequalled. Season from June to September. For further information apply: Royal Hungarian Directorate at Vizakna.



The Salt Lake, Vizakna Baths.

(A m. kir. fürdőfelügyelőség.)



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Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311-51

Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43

Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667-79

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Budapest, Hungary.

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FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

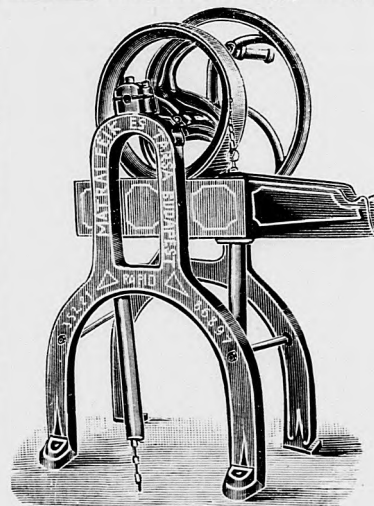


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