

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday September 1, 1907.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 17.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország

THEY DID not deceive themselves in the case of Wladislaus, who had already shown in Bohemia that he was quite indifferent to the reputation of the crown, to the maintenance of the glory of the monarchy and to the interests of the nation. In the glittering palace of Buda he was but the shadow of a monarch, who abandoned to his nobles the reins of government and bought peace under shameful conditions from foreign foes. The Roman

emperor Maximilian did not only reconquer Vienna and the Austrian lands, but pressed forward into Hungary and occupied Székes-Fehérvár. Wladislaus II. put an end to the war by a very disadvantageous truce, and was satisfied that the nobles should abridge more and more the rights of the king and should render quite inoperative the power of the state. The reaction of the states abolished one after another the institutions of King Mátyás, deprived the crown of its military resources, of its repute, of its conquests, so entirely, that the doltish king was often along with his whole court exposed to the greatest privations. The country went to ruin. The nobility made the towns and the



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS EMIL DESSEFFY, NÉE COUNTESS ELLA BATTYÁNY.

vassals inexorably feel their power, and laid on them even heavier burdens. Then the lower nobility began, as in other European lands at that time, to agitate, and they directed their movements partly against the court, partly against the oligarchy. — Society gradually was dissolved, and separated into hostile parties. The agitation of the lower nobility was all the more dangerous, inasmuch as John Szapolya, Count of Szepes, the greatest landowner in the country, and on that account the most influential man, joined the movement. While the States had laid it down as a law that they would not again choose a foreigner as king if Wladislaus died without male issue, Wladislaus concluded with the emperor Maximilian a mutual convention for the protection of his own family interests, and betrothed his son Lajos to the grand-daughter of the emperor, the Archduchess Maria, and his daughter Anna to the Archduke Ferdinand. At the end of the reign of Wladislaus there occurred in addition to all other domestic troubles a terrible insurrection amongst peasantry. First of all the vassals wreaked frightful cruelties on their landlords, and

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when Szapolya had crushed them the nobility took a lawless revenge on the common people. Especially in the southern districts these disturbances caused tremendous losses of life and property, and the lamentations of the vassals, bound to the soil and laden with unendurable agrarian burdens, rose, as a later law expresses it, even to heaven.

(To be continued.)



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Al-
bert Apponyi

AND THIS is the most characteristic fact in our old constitution; it is the fact which chiefly warrants me in calling that constitution quasi-democratic. There existed, of course, vast differences of wealth and of social influence (I suppose even modern America knows something of the kind), but legally recognised and fixed subdivisions of privilege there were none.

It was only in much later time, under the Habsburg kings, that German titles were bestowed on Hungarian nobles, and that a hereditary aristocracy sprang up and began to sit in an Upper House, which was legally recognized in 1608; originally, the national representative consisted of one House only, which might not unfittingly be compared to the English Commons. And so, while in England the Lords were foremost in seizing upon some part of public power and the Commons slowly and gradually followed to the front, in Hungary, what we may call the Commons were powerful from the beginning, and no such thing as Lords existed till, at a much later date, that institution was to some extent imported from without. Where England beats us, as it beats the greatest part of our Continent, is the early growth of a free peasantry; but then she has almost wholly lost that most valuable class, while we have kept it in full vigor and look to it as an inexhaustible source of national strength.

The reign of privilege certainly took its mildest form in Hungary; true, it lasted longer than in most other countries. It was ultimately abolished by the glorious legislation of 1848, which has been effected through no uprising or agitation among the disfranchised people, who persisted in perfect political apathy, but through a spontaneous resolve of the privileged class itself. Class magnanimity is a feature unknown to general history; that we can show a sample of it in our annals is per-

haps the proudest, certainly the purest, glory of our nation.

And here my digression to the field of general constitutional history must be stopped;¹ enough has been said to bring into evidence the peculiar nature, the originality of our institutions, and to enable my hearers to draw inferences as to the vigorous individuality of the people whose national genius has created those institutions. That such a national individuality can hardly be absorbed into an artificial political settlement, that independence is the very law of her nature, seems to be the clear result of even so much insight into the workshop of her historical evolution. Thus prepared, we can now consider the problem which is to be the subject of my present address with a clearer perception of its constitutive elements.

*

The Austrian dynasty, the dynasty of Habsburg, was called to the Hungarian throne in 1526, after the disastrous battle of Mohács, in which the Turks annihilated the military force of Hungary. It was the epoch of Charles V, that Emperor of Germany and King of Spain who boasted that in his domains the sun never set. His brother Ferdinand was elected King of Hungary in the hope that the power of this mighty dynasty would assist us against the Turks. But not only was there no intention of melting the old Kingdom of Hungary into the Austrian domains, but the election and coronation of Ferdinand took place on the express condition that the independence of the Hungarian crown and the constitution of the realm should remain unimpaired. That condition was accepted and sworn to by the new king; it has been confirmed by the coronation oaths of all his successors belonging to the same dynasty; whatever practical encroachments may have occurred, this legal state of things never became altered.

During the first period of the Habsburg rule in Hungary, which period extends to the year 1723, no sort of juridical tie was formed between her and the other domains of the dynasty, which, to simplify matters, we shall henceforth call by their later collective name, Austria.

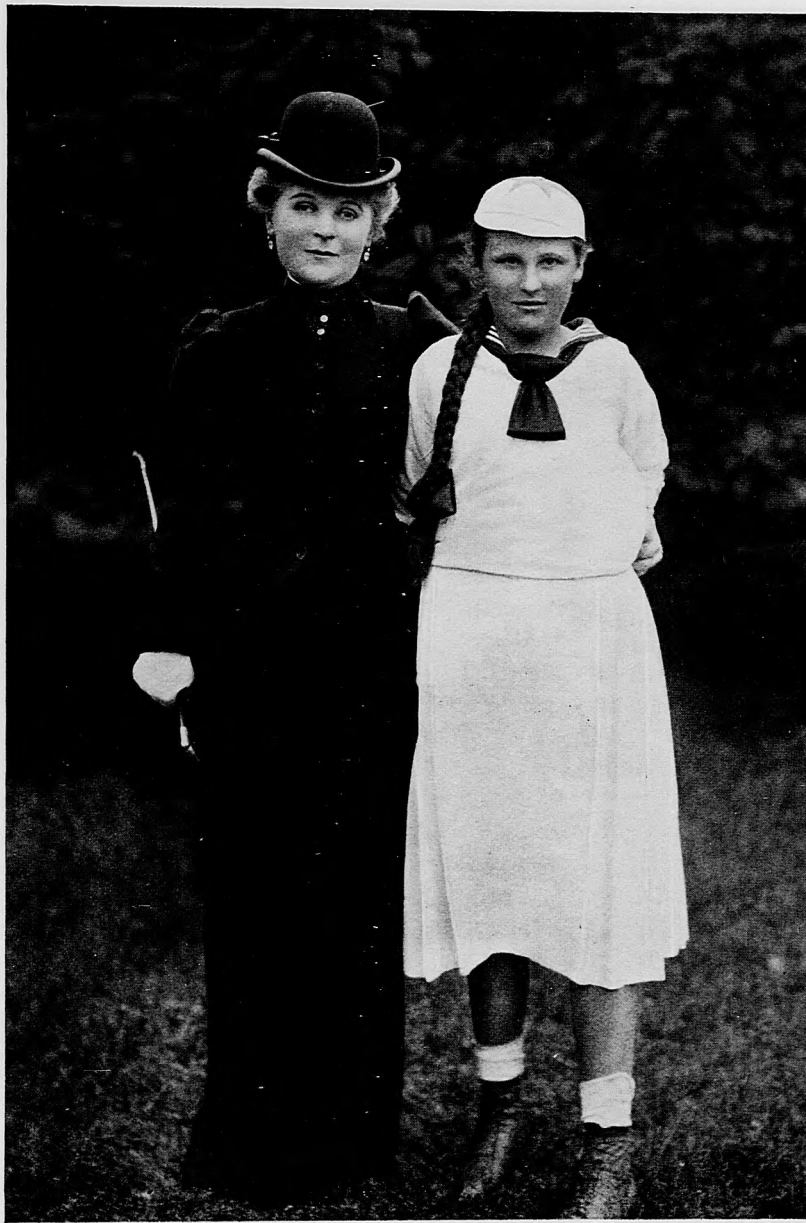
(To be continued.)

¹To those readers who wish for ampler information on this matter, the author recommends Professor Ákos v. Timon's most valuable history of Hungarian law, published this year in a very good German translation. The German title of the book is *Ungarische Verfassungs- und Rechtsgeschichte* von Ákos v. Timon. (Berlin 1904: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht.)

The Manor of Tóalmás.

IN THIS fairy spot Nature has been most generous with her gifts. Woodland bowers, shady paths, and mossy dells abound. Carefully gravelled walks and long vistas of grassy lawn enchant the eye,

Its Chatelaine, Madame Béla de Fáy, is a lady of enlightened mind and progressive instincts, her innate nobility and goodness of heart inclining her towards all works of humanitarianism. Though leading a retired life, devoted to the education of her only daughter, Lola, yet her magnanimous spirit



MADAME BÉLA DE FÁY AND DAUGHTER (1).

while wondrous parterres of lovely flowers in lavish profusion — the finest that horticultural art can produce — bear witness to the refined taste of the gracious lady who reigns here.

The Castle, of which we publish illustrations, is a landmark for miles around. Built in the renaissance style, the beauty of its architecture attracts all beholders. And its interior is in harmony with its exterior, for its owner knows that in harmony alone is the secret of human happiness and domestic peace.

is abroad — far beyond the confines of her beautiful home — keenly interested in all that makes for progress and the uplifting of her less fortunate sisters and brethren. She is very fond of riding and spends much of her time in the saddle. Her love of the English language, and indeed of all things English, is a characteristic of her. Turn wherever one will on the Tóalmási estate, one sees something to remind him of English life, — English horses, English cooking, English manners and customs; and hears also the English tongue.

Hungary as a Holiday Ground.

UNDER THE above title in «*Woman*» of August 14th appears a highly interesting sketch on our country «by one who knows

honours to her foreign guests with a courtesy as graceful as it was cordial. Nearly all Hungarian women speak French fluently as well as German, so the language barrier which would otherwise be raised by the difficult



PORTION OF THE TÓALMÁS PARK (II).

it». The writer preserves her anonymity, but in the course of the article she fully justifies her claim to the nom-de-plume she has chosen. We know of many British and Americans of leisure who have travelled almost everywhere, and «done every show-place», who, like Alexander of old, are sighing for new realms to conquer. We invite them to Hungary, where, coming as conquerors, they will be themselves conquered by the cordial welcome they will receive at the hands of their newly found friends. As one writer says:

«I doubt if one realises what hospitality means till you have tested it under Hungarian auspices. Probably in no Continental country do English travellers meet with a warmer welcome than in the Magyar land, and every effort is made to put the guest at his ease, and make his stay a pleasant one.

Nor are Hungarian housewives behindhand, and entertaining with them is a veritable fine art. I was privileged to be present at a very pretty reception given by a Hungarian chateleine in her beautiful villa in a lovely valley in the Carpathian district. Afternoon tea was spread on tables on the lawn heaped with the thousand-and-one dainty comestibles that only an Hungarian menu knows how to supply, the charming hostess meanwhile doing the

Magyar tongue, is thus obviated, and a good many of them speak English with absolute ease and fluency. Indeed, the Hungarians would seem to be gifted for languages in a special degree. Not the least striking compliment they pay their English visitors is this facility of conversing with them in their own tongue.»

The country is, after all, not so difficult to reach. One may breakfast in London on Monday and in Budapest («most brilliant of European capitals») on Wednesday. The facilities afforded by the Railway Companies — Restaurant and Sleeping Cars — render travelling a positive delight, and we no longer need think of making our wills before leaving home, as in the days of our fathers.

«It is in the summer, of course, we shall naturally turn our steps to the mountain districts of Hungary, which, for the beauty and wildness of their scenery, hold their own with any others in Europe. The hotels are most luxurious, and by no means outrageously expensive in the High Tatra region itself, which is one of the most lovely mountain resorts in the world. The accommodation is of the best, and less expensive than that in Switzerland.»

We are sorely tempted to reproduce the whole of the article under notice, but we may not take such a liberty with our esteemed

English contemporary. We recommend our readers to write to «Woman» (10, Fetter Lane, London, E. C.) for a copy of the issue of August 14th in order to read the article for themselves.



The British Press and Hungary.

... The Truth About Hungary

IN JUNE of this year the Hungarian political world was electrified by the appearance of an article from the Vienna correspondent of the «Times» in reference to the new Agricultural Labourers' Act. Not once, but many times, has this gentleman been hoaxed by his Austrian friends — not a difficult work seeing that as he himself acknowledges, he does not know Hungarian. — But the travesty was so gross and so absurd that the authorities forthwith translated the measure and sent it to London with the accompanying letter, which was duly published in the «Times» of August 17th :

Hungarian social legislation.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In your issue of «The Times» under date June 15 and heading «Hungarian Social Legislation», there are several points quite contrary to the facts. And whereas the whole spirit and trend of recent Hungarian social legislation is therein unjustifiably attacked, I beg to send you the following correction. It is true that the United Committee of the House of Magnates proposed that the disciplinary authority of the employer should be extended—as at present—to all contract labourers affected by the Act. But it is also true that the house rejected such. Thus this provision still concerns minors only. Even this enactment is not suggested by any unkind purpose, it has rather for its object the replacing of such

minors as leave the parental roof under quasi-parental authority. This is justifiable on moral grounds alone.

That section of the Hungarian Penal Code by virtue of which a master was empowered to punish corporally a servant over the age of 18 is, by this soi-disant reactionary Act, repealed.

The House of Magnates carried only two amendments—one being that the payment of farm servants in kind shall be of first-class instead of average market quality; the other, that the amount of fuel allowance shall be stated in the contract. Neither of these amendments betrays that reactionary spirit which one would be led to expect from your Correspondent's views.

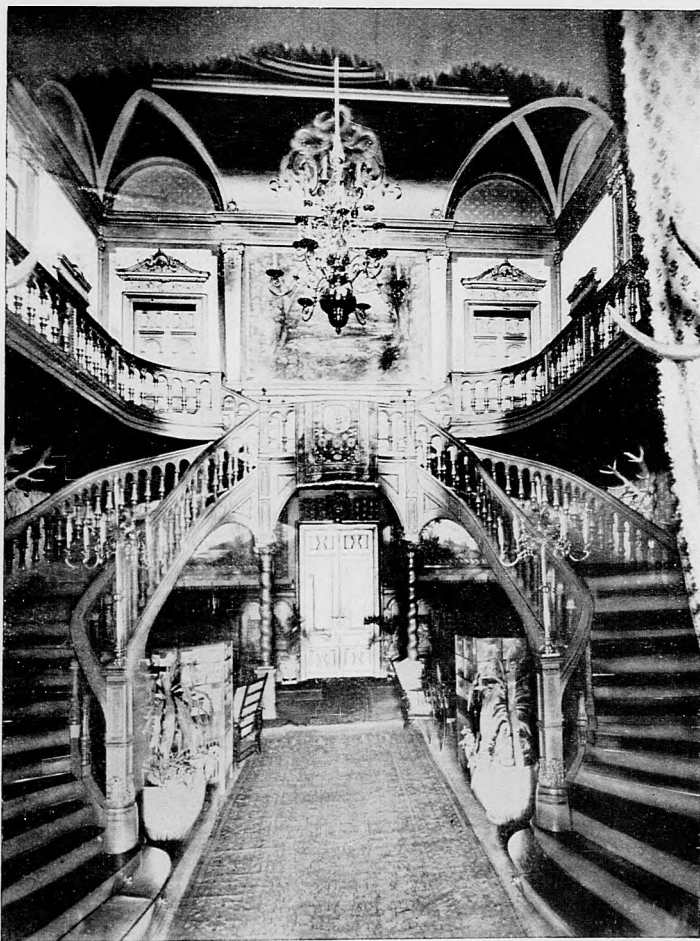
Concerning the sanctions of fine of 600 koronas and 30 days' confinement, I must remark that they are directed solely against those agitators who incite the farm labourers to conspire together to break contract. All other provisions defining sanctions are milder, in general not exceeding 50 koronas, or two and a half days' confinement.

It is true that the law forbids the sale of fuel by the servant. The object of this is not in the interest of the master, but rather in that of the servant's family, which might, by reason of the fault of the servant—drunkenness or waste—be rendered uncomfortable through lack of fuel.

As the text of the new law proves, the master and servant are juridically placed upon an equal footing.

That the employer should be not able to take advantage of the lower social and economic condition of the servant, the law prescribes the following protective measures, some of which have never hitherto appeared under any Code: —

Unremunerative work demanded of the members of the servant's family is forbidden. — The servant cannot be compelled to dispose of the share of



THE GRAND STAIRCASE, TÓALMÁS (III).

produce—constituting payment in kind—to the master.

The master must allow sufficient time for rest at night. Payment in kind must be delivered of first-class quality, even when the master's farm itself does not produce it. The master is obliged to provide free medical assistance for the wife and members of the servant's family under the age of 12 for a period of 45 days. The contribution of the servant, even of a better class farmer, must not exceed 10 per cent. of the whole. Every servant's family must be provided with good, healthy, separate quarters. The servant has holiday on all Sundays and Church festivals; work urgently required must be paid extra. A servant called to the colours suffers no deduction of wages.

School-fees of servant's children are paid by the master. The charging of interest upon loans or advances to the servant is forbidden. The servant's portable property is exempt from seizure, Except for damages and legal fines under this law. If a servant die, his family occupy the quarters free for one month and receive one month's full wages. The servant may quit under short notice, if the master fail to carry out the law re rest. The servant may quit at once if his treatment by the master prejudice his life, health, corporal safety or legal material interest. The master may not make any entry in the service-book touching the qualification of the servant. Sanction by fine cannot be delayed until the expiry of a contract term. If, after sentence, the servant be willing to fulfil his duties, the fine will be remitted upon the joint request of master and servant.

As is perfectly obvious, the whole tendency of the law is towards the twofold object of preventing various abuses to the prejudice of the servant, and the improvement of the servant's social and economic condition.

It must be admitted that the law has been the subject of many attacks from a party point of view, even in Hungary.

But it may well be supposed that English public opinion will be more readily based upon the facts than upon the perversions of hostile elements. To that end the Government has caused to be translated this law, a copy of which is placed at your disposal.

Very respectfully yours,

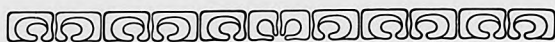
ISTVÁN BERNÁT M. P.,
Mover of the Bill. Budapest, Aug. 12.



Proposed Hungarian Exhibition in London.

AS OUR readers will recollect (vide «Hungary» of July 15th) it was contemplated to hold a Hungarian Exhibition in London in May next. Learning, however, that next year there is to be

held in the British capital a French and Colonial Exhibition, we fear that a Hungarian Exhibition held *at the same time* would be overshadowed by the former, and would consequently have small chance of success. We strongly recommend, therefore, that the project be postponed until the spring of the year 1909. In the meantime all the friends of the movement will work strenuously to make it a success. Much has to be done in order to achieve success, and the increased interval created by the postponement will not be deplored, but rather welcomed on account of the enhanced opportunities such preparation time will afford.



☆☆☆ A SUNSET REVERIE ☆☆☆

(From the Italian of Cesare Rossi.)

From this my rustic terrace,
Half hidden in the trees,
I watch the sun's calm setting
In shimmering seas.

And lo, the placid hollow
Before me stretched, whose streams
And breezes yield refreshment
In noontide beams.

There solemn kine are lowing,
Mid fragrant thyme and grass,
Whilst touched with dreamy sadness,
The long hours pass.

And when eve's shades are falling,
And sounds the vesper bell,
I feel like to a hermit
In peaceful cell.

London, August 1907.

M. A. V.



Some Notes on Ibsen's «Borkman».

A GREAT artist once said, comparing Ibsen with Maeterlinck, that Ibsen embodied in much of his work 'idealistic ideas in realistic colour'. Thus in «Borkman» he treats a strong worldly problem, leaving the realistic evolution of the germ idea to — a Bank-manager! There is deep truth in the thought.

Considered merely as a bank official John Gabriel Borkman, using his opportunities, as such, to convert the moneys in his trust to his own advantage, is not capable of appealing to our sympathies, but Borkman the introspective being, with longings for the unattainable; Borkman whose soul is in suspense in those regions of which prosaic mortals do not easily conceive, is another being. His soul, by which term one may understand the essence of the

. By Lily Rosenberg. . . .

man, battled with far higher aims than money he being altruistic enough to consider the needs and desires of all humanity. So to mistake the inner meaning of the tragedy as a vulgar breach of trust on the part of a man whom mere money never enticed, is simply to wrong the dramatist and to be out of sympathy with the man. Selfishness and desire, praise and power, supply the minor accessories, but his doom was to kill love in the heart of Ella Bentheim: for that there could be no atonement.

Love comes to one, once; but it can wake

One involuntarily compares this lost man with another, perhaps not greater — Napoleon. Each had aims beyond his immediate horizon, each found the stage too cramped, each had that sublime self-confidence which is itself a species of genius—Napoleon dreaming of empire on St.-Helena, as he dreamed on Elba and at the Pyramids, dreaming of the France which needed him but which he did not need, is in the major scale an archetype of Borkman, so certain that the Bank cannot do without him, so sure that Society in general requires him.



MADAME DE FAY AND DAUGHTER OUT FOR A RIDE (IV).

only in deep natures. Such was that of Ella. That intensive soul loved Borkman; before him nobody, after him nobody. And he extinguished in this woman's life every spark and star of happiness leaving her a life empty but for the pain and the suffering. What was its worth to her? For that he must suffer. True he was of the same mould and sacrificed his love, but did it mean the same to him? He was no double murderer, as Ella calls him.

«Man's love is of his life a thing apart
'Tis woman's whole existence' . . .»

Man is for the great world, woman for the home. When this man renounced Ella's love he was dreaming of greater joys. It seemed to him a sweet episode whilst she could not conceive of happiness in another form. All lay in her love; that dead, the world too died.

It is still a question if Napoleon ever really loved: if so he loved Josephine, the splendid Creole, whom better men might have loved; yet he left her, because his dominant passion was as that of Caesar.

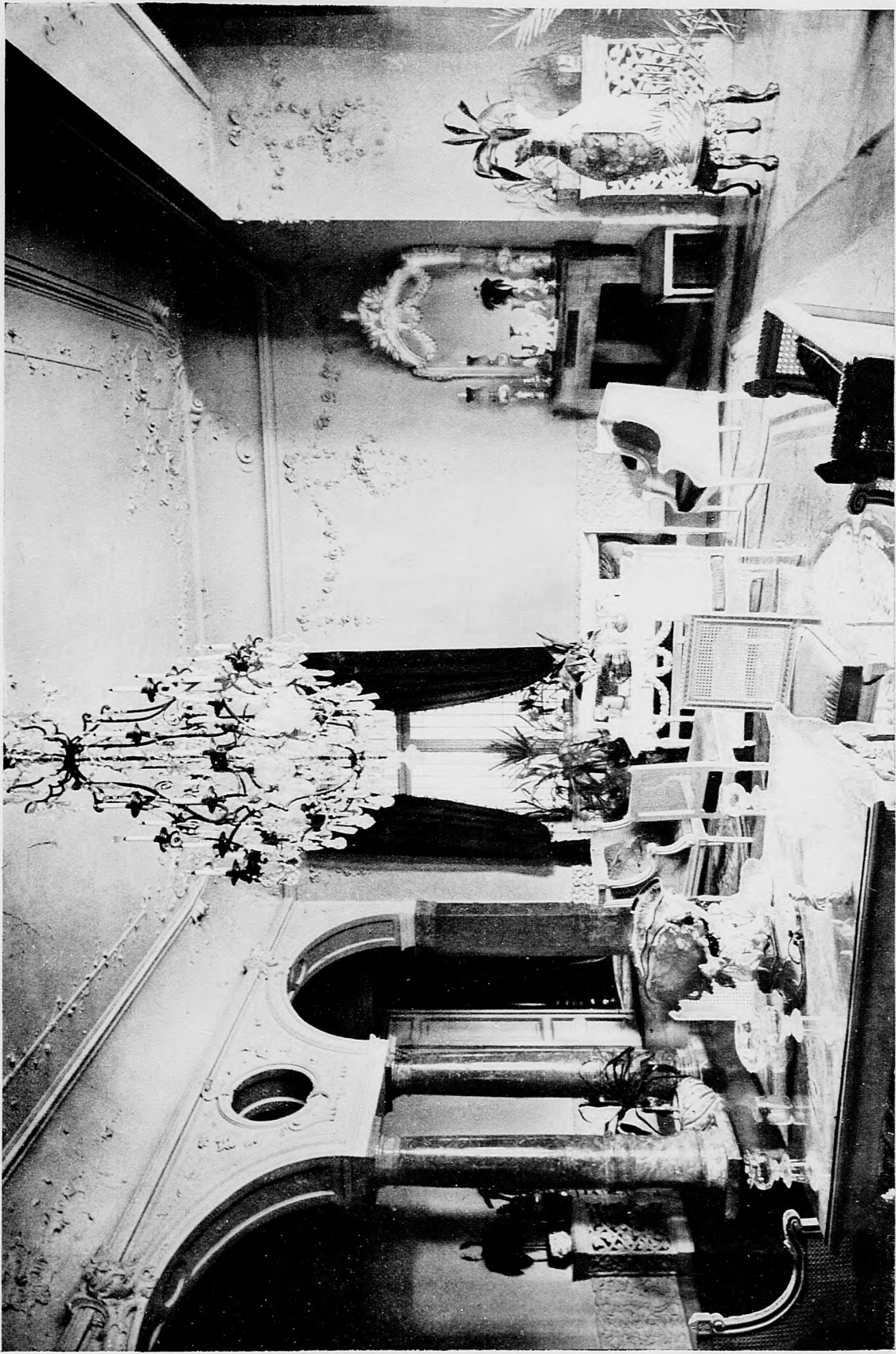
«Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus . . .»

Ibsen was too true to truth to make his Borkman succeed where the Caesars, the Zenobias, and the Innocents failed. It is the old story. With the time of need arises the man. It is the eternal fitness that makes for success. Thus Julian lived after his time, Kossuth before his time, and Orange in the time. Of all these only the last succeeded, nor could it have been otherwise.

For years this solitary failure remained a self-constituted recluse, a prisoner within his



THE MANOR OF TOALMIAS (A).



THE GRAND DRAWING ROOM, TÓALMÁS (VI).



THE TARPATAK WATERFALL, HIGH-TÁTRA.

own rooms and lived his tragedy in remorse. Why? For lack of that second self with which nature has provided every being, and not, not blindly. Ella understood the man she loved: Borkman loved the woman who understood him. It was a magnificent tribute on the part of the woman to the man's better self, since the more clearly a man and his nature are understood the more likely are they to repel sympathy. Picture the dreariness of these years, the

«Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears»

the awakening, as the knowledge forces itself, upon him that he, of his own will, cast into outer darkness the soul that could have lightened his, and broke utterly the prop which was Heaven's great gift. But he sees at last. Thro' the film of years, he sees his lodestar waned, the gleam fainting to the death. The truth comes with awful suddenness: he stands for ever outside the promised Land.

«I am dying, Egypt, dying!»

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk **Bencze és Társa** Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. **czipő-különlegességek** raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadtatnak.

Topical Notes

ON THE 18th ulto His Majesty the King attained his 77th birthday at Ischl. The occasion was observed as a holiday throughout the whole Kingdom. Flags, decorations and other symbols of Hungarian loyalty were general, and Mass was celebrated in all the churches.

★

His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, has just concluded a fortnight's stay at Carlsbad. He has derived so much benefit from his sojourn there, that we feel justified in hoping that eventually he will entirely recover from his indisposition.

★

Halmay, the Champion Swimmer of Hungary, has again won the championship at Weston-super-Mare, having beaten Daniels, previously the Champion Swimmer of the World, in a swimming length of 220 yards. Halmay is still in England, and will compete in the 100 yards match on the 7th inst. There is every probability that he will again prove victorious.

★

The members of the suite of the King of Siam state that his Majesty, who is now in Berlin, has purchased jewellery valued at £450,000 during his European tour.

Queen Alexandra who visited the Antarctic Expedition ship *Nimrod*, with the King, presented Lieut. Shackleton, the commander, with a signed photograph of herself and a small silk Union Jack, with the following message: «May this Union Jack, which I entrust to your keeping, lead you safely to the South Pole».

*

Our readers will be interested to know that English Coal is now being imported in large quantities into Hungary. Our Fiume correspondent informs us that the steamer «Charston», of Hull, has arrived at the port of Fiume with 580 trucks of coal for the use of the Hungarian State Railway. Further large consignments will follow.

*

The first Chinese lady students to go abroad have sailed for America, where they are to enter Vassar College, New-York.

*

New Kind of Bazaar.

The Mayor of Camberwell London is arranging a singular bazaar at the Camberwell Baths, in aid of the King's College Hospital Removal Fund. The

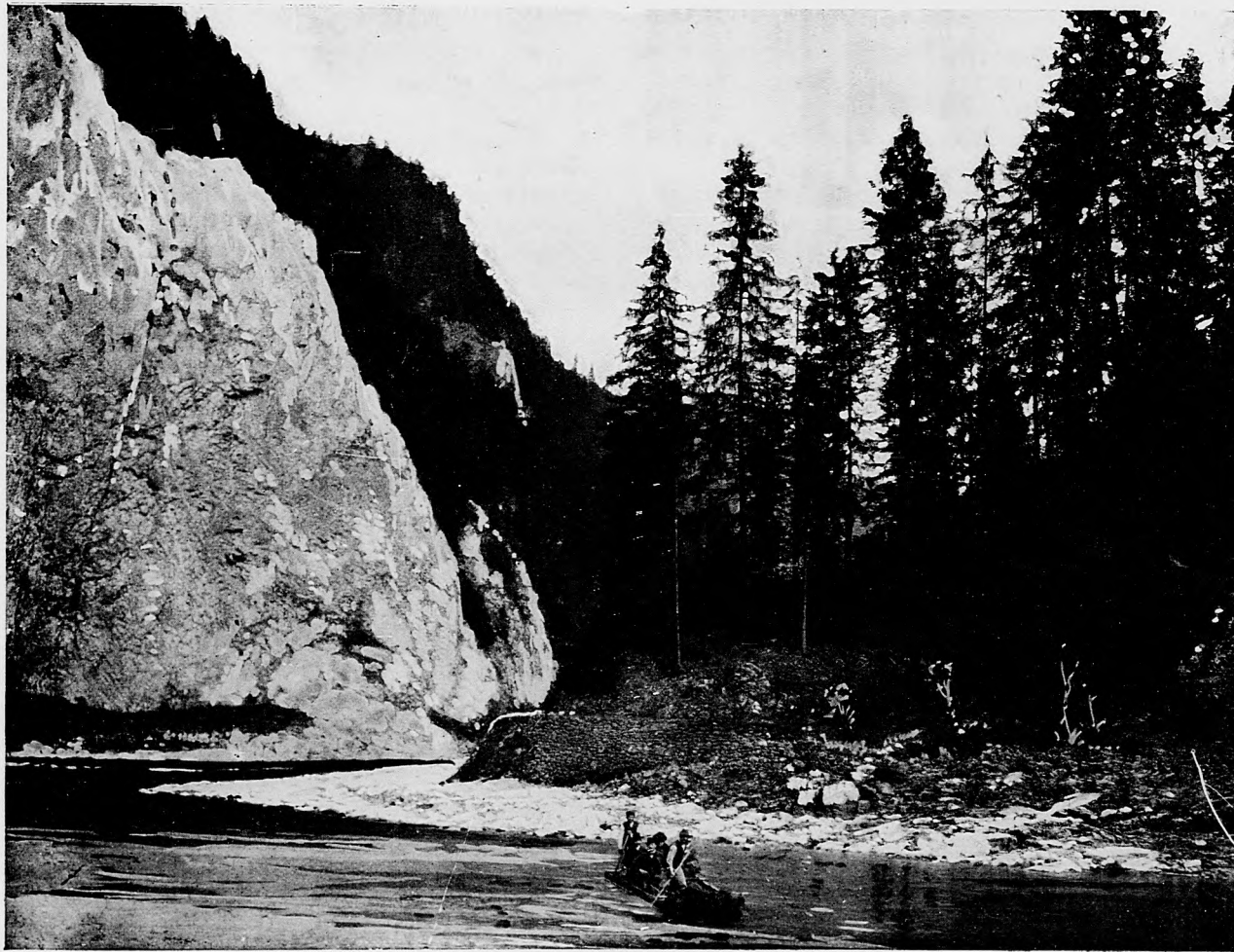
Church of England, the Free Churches, and the Roman Catholics are each to have a «denominational» stall, whilst the Freemasons and the Liberals and Conservatives are also to have stalls of their own. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to open this remarkable function.

*

We offer our congratulations to Miss Lily Rosenberg upon the recent distinction conferred upon her at Marienbad. To be singled out as Queen of Beauty in such a cosmopolitan resort is a great honour, and the Judges have at least vindicated their own good taste. Miss Rosenberg is not only beautiful but talented, being able to write English, German and Hungarian with equal facility. As to the first-mentioned gift Marienbad has already decided, as to the second, the readers of our Journal may judge, an article by this lovely and accomplished young lady appearing in our current issue.

*

The Hungarian Trading Company, Limited of Budapest, (Váci-körút 32.) has appointed the firm Lorraine of Croydon sole agents in that large and prosperous district for the sale of Hungarian Pot-



LAKE DUNAJECZ NEAR THE POLISH FRONTIER, HIGH-TÁTRA.



THE VIEW OF TÖRCS CASTLE, TRANSYLVANIA.

tery. This firm produces and distributes works of art of various kinds, and expects to do a considerable business in the artistic forms of Hungarian Majolica &c.

It is interesting to learn that this commercial arrangement is the direct outcome of a lecture on Hungary by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F. G. S. of London.

*

Joseph Joachim †.

(1831—1907.)

«What have we lost by the death of Joachim?» Such was the query of a distinguished leader of Hungarian thought. No one can answer just now, for all feel to deeply the passing of the great master of music.

Hungary's contribution to music is a large one, but the great exponents are passing away. Joachim that wonderful master of sound is no more, and Hungary has lost its most distinguished son. He was one whose spirit so rose above physical limitations that he could at all times inspire his audience to read the message of his art.

Joachim was regarded as the link with the great personalities of Mendelssohn and Schumann, and even more with that of Brahms; as the man of our time who, having listened to their counsels, has been the keeper of their tradition and the dispenser of it among us; who, especially in the chamber works of Brahms, spoke with authority, since he knew the mind of their maker and in many cases was the first to play them to the composer. Now that Joachim is as more, who now can give us the real Brahms.

*

Donations amounting to £55,000 have already been promised in response to Oxford University's

recent appeal for £250,000 for educational purposes.

*

Miss Lilian Capon †.

One of the saddest events of the last few days is the death of Miss Lilian Capon, who for some years past has devoted her time to the teaching of English in Budapest. It was an unexpected blow to all, for with youth and apparently a large supply of health. Miss Capon seemed destined for a hale old age. Alas! we are but mortals. She will be greatly missed by all who came under her grace and charm of manner, and those whom

she knew well loved her deeply. On August 26th she was interred, and the one regret was that Mr. Webster could not come all the way from Gödöllő to bury her.

*

Further enquiry shews that all the oak timber sent to London from Hungary is sold as «Austrian Oak», and on business notices of the importers it is stated to be from the «Austro-Slavonian Forests of Szatmár Homoród and Nasic!»

Against these false representations I have made a strong protest, and pointed out that they are wrong, politically, geographically, commercially, and morally.

*

There are at present 1000 beds unoccupied in London hospitals. That means a cost of £100,000 a year. Last year 62 London hospitals owed £150,000 to their tradesmen and bankers for current accounts.

*

Where Motor-Cars are Made.

In a Consular report issued by the Washington Bureau of Manufacture it is stated that last year Germany produced 22,000 automobiles, the United States 58,000, France 55,000, England 27,000, Italy



THE VALLEY OF TÖRCS CASTLE, TRANSYLVANIA.

18,000, and Belgium 12,000. In 1902 the United States produced only 314 machines, as against 24,000 by France.

*

An offer to Judge Landis.

Judge Landis, of Chicago, who imposed the record fine of £ 5,848,000 on the Standard Oil Co., has received an offer from a local trust company to act as its standing counsel at an annual retaining fee of £ 5000.

*

The Prince and Music.

The Prince of Wales, who presided over the annual meeting of the Royal College of Music at Marlborough House and presented the medals won by students, said that the college was on the eve of its 25th anniversary, and that in all its functions it was manifesting strength and energy.

*

Queen Helena.

Italy is again expecting interesting news of the Royal House. The Grand Master of Court Ceremonies has just notified the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber that Queen Helena expects another accouchement about November.

*

In connection with the International Congress on School Hygiene held at the London University, South Kensington, there is now an Exhibition of School Buildings and Furniture. Among the numerous exhibits in the foreign section there is a combined door and seat, having several novel features, shewn by Michl and Pizinger of Nagytöplömlutca, Budapest, and it is with great pleasure we record the fact that the judges have recognised the merits of this piece of school furniture by awarding to the Exhibitors a Bronze Medal.



London Notes

London, 20th Aug. 1907.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward is still at Marienbad and is receiving much benefit from the «cure». Crowds of visitors of all nationalities wait daily for a sight of the English monarch. Perhaps the most amusing piece of news regarding the actions of these admirers is contained in the following paragraph which is dated from Vienna and appeared in some of the leading London papers. «A Hungarian lady made an attempt to get near enough to take a snap-shot of his majesty but some journalists spoiled the attempt by getting in the way.» Why? I am quite sure his Majesty would not have objected to a Hungarian lady taking his photograph. I have taken several of both the King and Queen and neither pressmen nor policemen try to stop snapshotters of their majesties when they appear in

public. As a matter of fact hundreds of cameras are levelled at our Royalties every time they appear in the Park or streets.

Queen Alexandra is still at Balmoral, the beloved Scotch Country seat of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The Princess Victoria accompanies her royal mother everywhere and much time is spent in the company of the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife in her beautiful home Mar lodge. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their Children are also in the Highlands.

The University of London Holiday Course has now finished. The «wind-up» took the form of a grand evening concert given by some of the students and Hungary came out first. Mr. Forrai of Budapest played the cello beautifully and was accompanied on the piano by Miss Révész also a Hungarian. Miss Schönfeld, who was a pupil last year, also showed to the best advantage in her piano-forte playing. Those who have heard Miss Viola Steinacker of Debreczen play in private regretted much that she could not be prevailed upon to take part in the Concert, as her playing is a real treat.

Last year there were only three Hungarian students, one of whom was Dr. Ernő Kundt of Kassa. This year there were ten Hungarians, and I heard that the professors are rather proud of them. They speak highly of the regularity and industry of the Hungarian Students. The ten students included Miss Schönfeld Mr. and Miss Révész and Mr. Forrai and the six personally known to me.

Miss Steinacker of Debreczen, Miss Horthy of Kassa, Dr. Szekeres, Dr. Erwin Schwöder and the Messers. Kálmán and Jenő Reichenhaller Petheő sons of the wellknown scientist of Budapest. These have busied themselves in acquiring knowledge of subjects such as the educational question, while the Messers. Reichenhaller Petheő have added much to their commercial knowledge by investigation into English methods of business. It is necessary for the development of Hungary that such young men should take a leading part in Commerce, for until they prove themselves equal to the task of mastering these matters Hungary can never approach anywhere near England as regards business. Mr. Jenő Reichenhaller has mapped out a Commercial life and I wish him «jó szerencsét» and that many young noblemen may follow his example.

Some years ago a great outcry was made against the dangers of sky-sign advertisements The County Council stepped in and stopped their use. But that is nothing to the present day advertisements in the newspapers which have become a menace to Society. In several papers one may read at the head of a long paragraph «Kill dying Consumptives» The article which advertises a quack medicine goes on to state that the advice conveyed in the head line was given by a great doctor at a conference of medical men in America lately. It is easy to understand that such a head-line might prey on the minds of weak people and work much havoc. It is

high time a censor were appointed to regulate advertisements, especially those of patent medicine vendors. Despite this undesirable state of matters. England, as well as Hungary, maintains splendidly equipped Sanatoria where Consumptives are given every chance to live. These Sanatoria turn out cured those who appeared to be hopeless cases. I hear that in response to a call for funds to aid in the cure of consumptives lately, the Hungarians of Budapest, from the aristocrat to the little paper boy all vied with each other to raise quite a substantial sum.

I heard incidentally that it is the custom when some schools in Hungary break up for the holidays that the boys are regaled with wine. Such was the case till a few years ago at Christ's College in London (better known as the Blue coat school).

The Lord Mayor used to invite all the boys to the Mansion House and treat them to «sherry», sometimes with undesirable results. But there came a temperance mayor to the Mansion House and he adopted the plan of giving the boys lemonade. This answered so satisfactorily that the temperance drink is still given.



Pictures Painted in Austria and Hungary.

IF THERE is no necessary connexion between Art and the «subject»—the anecdote—neither is there between Art and the lack of subject, a truth that now needs to be stated; so closely does the public mind, both in England and in France, cling to the idea of a connexion, and even more closely in its now prevailing popular inversion than when it was erect. The present exhibition is full of «motive» and also full of art; the two are not one, but they are a very companionable two.

Beautiful places and beautiful people, eye-delighting towns and walls, planted trees that keep the gates of the landscape, the light and the sky; and with these the character of the latitude and the longitude—the eyes and hair of the north, the decorative attire suggestive of the far north-east, the southern style in the mountain line and the cypress, the eastern aspect of buildings, blind in the sun, the touch of Russia in the people's art—these are things well worth recording, and to be found, not without some trouble of travel, in Dalmatia, Transylvania, and that strange district of Upper Hungary called the Tatra. It is strange, especially in the dress of the people, the Slav peasants in the villages, whose flower-like dress is pinned with ornaments like a Chinese child's, and has the form, the life, and the delicacy of a cyclamen.

The painters were there in the summer enduring extremes of heat, and on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul first saw the people in their scarlet, coming out of church—men and women in companies apart—in the holiday dresses that are more beautiful than the weekday, but not different, and never exchanged for slovenliness or squalor. It was no easy matter to paint the villagers, the Slav language, as well as their own reluctance, making them difficult of access. The boy from whom Mrs. Stokes made one of her paintings in the village of Vasiecz was brought to her twice by the landlord, was sent for the third time, and to a fourth sitting was haled by the police. He was afraid the village might laugh at him. Women, less reluctant, and very friendly and sweet in manner, sometimes kissed the lady who painted them and stroked her in sign of their pleasure in their portraits. At the still remoter village of Szdjar, near the Polish frontier, the beautiful, clean people, in their close Holbein head-dresses, and their scarlet, silver and gold—looking like gold fish and silver fish—would not sit more than once. The white sheet of the strawberry-selling girl is for the rain, and on threatening days is carried rolled up under the arm. The summer children are entirely nude.

Mr. Adrian Stokes paints the birch-tree wood, as characteristic in Tatra as in the Scottish Highlands; the mountains of Tatra; and the very different country of the central Hungarian plains, of old covered with the waters, now rich earth for vine and vegetable, dry, warm, and pale, with many pools. Its sunsets are red with the light dust of the air. Its houses have their eaves and lintels painted with flowers, always by the women. He has left the Mediterranean coast, where factories are now thronging, and the tourist walks the «sea-front» on cement blocks, for the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and for Ragusa, the Dalmatian city that was once a Republic, protected by Venice. The coast is indented with blue waters, pointed with cypress, built up with blank and sunny fortresses. Mr. Stokes was not able to paint everywhere, the place being so military. But the people were everywhere extraordinarily kind. It was only with the gypsies that the two painters were disappointed. These were a savage people, and their music was—as Mr. Korbay has already told us—rather ancient Hungarian than gypsy music, and they rather executants than composers.

Even in the Budapest exhibitions there is

no sign that Austrian or Hungarian painters have travelled these strange lands, or this glowing littoral. Thither, as other painters to their own capitals, they bring the study of the Mediterranean village and the study of the peasant in his habit from Holland.

With these paintings on fresh ground Mr. Stokes exhibits his landscapes from the still lovely Tyrol, at the mountain gates of an altering Italy.

Alice MEYNELL.



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.

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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

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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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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.

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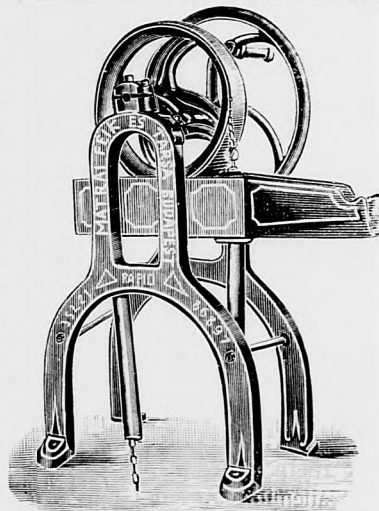
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