

# HUNGARY

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An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. No 18.

## Hungary and Its People.

The history of Hungary.

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

AFTER THE DEATH of Wladislaus a triple regency conducted the business of the land, instead of his son Lajos II., who was not yet of age; while Szapolya, with the support of the lower nobility, strove to get himself elected Regent. In the midst of the disorderly conflicts and hostile feuds that ensued the ambassadors of Soliman II. one of the greatest rulers of his time, appeared at Buda, to ask for peace, but only on condition that Hungary paid a yearly tribute to the Sultan.

In Buda this demand was rejected with great haughtiness, the ambassadors were thrown into prison; but nothing was done for the protection of the threatened boundaries, and the Sultan brought Belgrade, the most important boundary fortress of the land into subjection in the summer of 1521. With this the eastern gate of Hungary was forced, and the way lay open to the Turks as far as Buda.

The Sultan however did not take that road then. He gave Hungary a respite for five years which was not taken advantage of. Although in the meantime Lajos had begun to reign independently and had taken the Arch-



Photo by Erdélyi.

MR. JOSEPH SZTERÉNYI M. P.  
Secretary of State.

without opposition, while his troops ravaged the land in all directions.

The ill-starred day of Mohács put an end to the united Hungarian kingdom which the efforts of six hundred years had consolidated, and had raised and exalted into a prominent factor of domestic civilisation and international politics. The Kingdom was again broken up into its original independent states, of which neither was sufficiently great and strong adequately to safeguard the political and national interests of its citizens.

(To be continued.)

duchess Maria for his wife, nothing was done for the protection of the land. The country wasted its limited superfluous strength in unhappy domestic quarrels, no help came from abroad, and when in the year 1526. Soliman ultimately invaded the land, King Lajos could only meet him with scarcely thirty thousand men. At Mohács the decisive battle was fought on the 29th of August. The overpowering might of the Turks annihilated the small Hungarian band after a heroic and courageous resistance. — Lajos found his death whilst flying for his life, and Soliman took the castle of Buda

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

By Count Al-  
bert Apponyi

IT WAS EVEN impossible that such a tie should exist, because Hungary remained the semi-elective kingdom she had been, while those

1. Hereditary right to reign as kings in Hungary is conferred on the male and female descendants of the Kings Leopold I, Joseph I, and Charles III in conformity with the law of primogeniture already in vogue in the Austrian domains, to the effect that as long as the above-



THE AGAVE FILIFERA IN BLOOM, ST. MARGARET ISLAND.

other domains were hereditary possessions. The connection was at this time a merely casual one, like that which existed for some time between England and Hanover.

Matters took a different aspect when hereditary right to the Hungarian crown was conferred on the Habsburg dynasty, first on its male lineage (1686), and afterwards on the feminine descendants, too, in 1723. This was effected through the celebrated transaction known to history as the Pragmatic Sanction of Emperor Charles VI (Charles III as King of Hungary) which, being the basis on which our present relation to Austria rests, has to be considered here with some accuracy.

The Pragmatic Sanction consists of several instruments, diplomatic and legislative, of which the Hungarian Law I, II, and III of 1723 alone has legal value and practical importance for Hungary. In that law the legislature of the realm settled the question of succession to the Hungarian throne in accordance with King Charles III's wishes by the following enactments:

mentioned lineage lasts, the same physical person must infallibly reign in both countries, Hungary and Austria, with no legal possibility of division (*inseparabiliter ar indivisibiliter possidenda* are the words of the law). The other collateral branches of the Austrian house have no right to succession in Hungary, though they may be possessed of it in Austria.

2. Notwithstanding that personal union, the independence of the Hungarian crown and the old liberties of the kingdom are solemnly recognized and reasserted.

3. When the above-described lineage becomes extinct, Hungary will use again her ancient right of free election to the throne, irrespective of what Austria, or any part of Austria, may choose to do in that emergency.

4. As long as this lineage lasts and the same physical person reigns in both countries, Hungary and Austria are bound to assist each other against foreign aggression. On analysing this fundamental transaction we must take notice of its contents and of its form.

(To be continued.)

### Joseph Szerényi.

IN CONJUNCTION with the Law, recently passed in Parliament, for propagating and developing trade and commerce in Hungary, we publish on the front page of our present issue the portrait of Mr. Szerényi, Secretary of State for Commerce, through whose exertions the passing of the Law referred to is mainly due.

The life forces contributing to the success of a man are manifold and are not always seen above the surface in the affairs of life. In one case opposition wears out the threads of character upon which a man's worth and reputation are built. The element of contest reveals traits which no foreseeing man of affairs is able to disregard. There are others however who are schooled into importance in the side

nuine prejudices. Mr. Szerényi has come into power by reason of his rare capacity for work. He is an untiring worker, a pushful, dogged economist, used to rebuff, and accustomed to hard words. Work and pushfulness have been rewarded, and he now utilises the power placed within his grasp for the amelioration of the condition of life and labour in Hungary.

Born at Lengyeltótfalu in the county of Somogy on Nov. 25, 1861. He completed his education at Budapest and thence went abroad where he spent two years furthering his knowledge of public administration. While yet young he became a journalist, and as such he was correspondent of several newspapers in the capital.

In 1883 he was called to Brassó where he published a political daily paper of which he



AMONG THE FLOWERS, ST. MARGARET ISLAND.

streams of national life, lives strengthened unto greatness in quietude.

Sometimes a man's real value is seen at once, and he needs no newspaper puffing to place him in power; at other times money, religion and influence work strenuously to wear down ge-

was Editor for six years. In 1889 with the aid of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce he formed the Transylvanian Industrial and Commercial Association, of which he was chief secretary. In this capacity he has often travelled in Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey and other

countries, thus rendering excellent service to Industrial and Commercial Hungary.

During the Ministry of Gabriel Baross he was called to take office in the Ministry of Commerce, where he was entrusted with the most important matters. In the meantime he wrote several useful and clever works in connection with trade in general in Hungary, upon which subject he was an authority. Mr. Szerényi has risen step by step, and through his wide knowledge, unceasing labours and administrative abilities as Secretary of State, is and has always

### The Protection of Hungarian Home Industry.

Act III. of 1907.

THE OBJECT of this Act is to encourage home manufacturers. The meaning of home industry is most circumstantially defined as being products of industry supplied entirely by Hungarian manufacturers (i. e. whose factories are on Hungarian soil) and made of raw materials etc. produced in Hungary. Where such raw materials are not to be had in Hungary or where some specific object is not acquirable in the country, exemptions may be granted by the Minister of Commerce or any other



THE AVENUE, ST. MARGARET ISLAND.

been admired and appreciated by all true Hungarians who cherish the welfare and prosperity of their country.

The part he has played in the placing of the commerce of Hungary upon a basis consonant with the ambitions and dignity of the State, and at the same time of benefit to those concerned therein, is no mean one, no small achievement, and it has won for him respect abroad and fame at home.

As a writer on subjects of economic interest he has few equals. But it is as a ceaseless worker, a hard souless thinker, a man of intense ambition, that he is and will be known for all time.

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

Minister, such exemption in the latter case being subject to the approval of the Minister of Commerce. The object of such exemptions is to enable the contractor in question to carry out the particular work contracted for without rendering himself liable to the fine imposed for a breach of the conditions of contract (v. infra). The contractor must employ, as far as possible, workmen and skilled labourers of Hungarian birth: this last provision being evidently a wise precaution against the emigration fever. The various authorities, institutes, institutions etc. which are, by the provisions of the Act, compelled to supply all their wants by means of «home industry» are specifically enumerated. Provision has been made for the delegation, officially, of inspectors and surveyors to control the actions of the contractors etc. and to secure the observance of the stipulations of the contract. The appointment of such «official» inspectors etc. does not relieve the

authorities etc. employing the contractors from the obligation of taking precautions to prevent any abuse or misuse of confidence. The quality of the work to be submitted is vouchsafed by the provision that, *caeteris paribus*, preference shall be given to such home manufacturers etc. as make a speciality of the article in question.

There are two classes of fines which may be imposed; *a*) not more than 10% of the full value of the contract for failing to deliver a statement of the sources of the various articles (raw materials, machinery etc.) not the products of the contractor him-

All the offices concerned are bound to keep an exhaustive list of all articles supplied to them and of all works commissioned by them, these lists to be based on statements to be handed in to them yearly by all the tradesmen, manufacturers, contractors etc. with whom they have had dealings. All such lists must be submitted annually to the Inspector of Railways and Navigation (State Railways, and all enterprises engaged in the service of public traffic) and to the Directorate of the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum respectively, which subject them to a thorough examination and control,



THE WALK, UPPER ST. MARGARET ISLAND.

self: *b*) not more than 20% of the full value of the contract for failing to observe the stipulations agreed upon when the contract was made (quality of work, origin of articles etc.). In both cases the fines are to be paid to the Industrial and Commercial Fund. Any deliberate attempt at deceit or fraud may be punished by the Minister under whose jurisdiction the authorities, institute etc. falls, excluding the contractors or contracting firm for ever or for a defined period, from entering for any public contract thrown open to public competition.

Provision is made too, for the payment of the claims of the contractors, as follows: *a*) sums not exceeding 100,000 crowns (£ 4170) within 30 days *b*) sums exceeding 100,000 crowns within 60 days of the completion of the contract. Official inspectors etc. are pledged to absolute secrecy: if they fail to observe secrecy they are liable to be prosecuted both officially and by the contractors interested.

deciding whether the stipulations of the Act have been faithfully observed or not.

The present Act is to supersede all other Acts, ministerial decrees, etc. dealing with the matters at issue, which have hitherto been in force.

As supplements, the various formulae (power of attorney for inspectors, statement of articles furnished, list of contractors, firms etc. excluded from further competition for malpractice or other cause) are added to the instructions to be published for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the Act.

The whole Act (or rather the instruction to be issued for the guidance of the parties concerned) is perfectly clear, the precautions taken to protect home industry against the depositions of foreign competition are the natural policy to be pursued by a country whose industry is still in its teens. But the provision enabling exemptions to be made in favour of special articles of foreign manufacture

proves that the Government does not intend that an over-excess of Chauvinism should stand in the way of the quality of the work submitted. We cannot but congratulate the Ministry of Commerce on having displayed a broad-minded and farseeing policy which, while securing to home industry that preference which is due in cases where public moneys are being expended, has not allowed the principle of intrinsic excellence (which so often means stability and endurance) to be sacrificed to the dictates of patriotic sentiment. We hope to be able, before long, to publish the text of the Act itself (or rather of the «Instructions for the carrying into effect» of the same): then our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the excellence of the work produced by Messrs. Kossuth and Sztérényi. If, by so doing, we are enabled to anticipate and frustrate the repetition of the childish attacks of *certain leading British journals* of which we treat elsewhere we shall feel that we have done our duty.



### St. Margaret's Island.

IN THIS number we publish a series of illustrations of this favourite beauty-spot, to which we have often had occasion to refer in the pages of our journal. We can always find in it an ever-fresh subject for our pen and camera. With its gorgeous vegetation, abounding fruitfulness, and healing springs, it is indeed a gem set in the midst of the beautiful blue Danube.



### Official Report of the British Consul at Fiume.

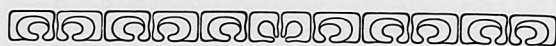
THE BRITISH CONSUL at Fiume has recently sent in his report to the Foreign Office with reference to the foreign trade dealt with at Fiume. According to this report we learn that since 1906 no increase of commercial traffic has been visible, which is attributed to the fact that the new Tariff has not yet been ratified. England was Hungary's largest customer, the figures being as follows: England 34.5 per cent, Italy 13 per cent, United States 9 per cent. For other countries (viz, France, Turkey, The Argentine, Greece, etc.) the percentage is less.

Last year the tonnage of ships unloaded at Fiume was 2,386,000; increase over the previous year, 18,000 tons. 49,386 emigrants left the port, being an increase of 13,000 over the previous year.

The improved facilities of the mercantile marine traffic between Great Britain and Hungary have been the means of increasing the importation of agricultural machinery and implements. The far-

mers, fearing a general strike, have purchased these goods in considerable quantities. From the £ 580,000 expended in 1905, the expenditure has risen to £ 760,000, a jump of 180,000 pounds sterling in the past year.

During the period under review consignments of iron rails to the value of £ 830,000 have been sent to the Argentine Republic.



### Anglo-Hungarian Industries, Limited.

UNDER THE above title a company composed largely of British shareholders, with a capital of 1,250,000 crowns, is erecting a large textile factory at the ancient town of Kassa. When finished it will provide employment for 700 women, which number will doubtless be augmented in course of time. By way of subsidy the Company will be relieved of the payment of taxes for the ensuing 15 years, in addition to other facilities. We are delighted to observe that British capitalists are thus becoming financially interested in Hungarian commercial enterprises.

Since the financial world is now interested in Hungarian trade, we consider it opportune to reproduce the following extracts from the Act of Parliament dealing with the industrial legislation of this country:

#### The Industrial Legislation of Hungary.

Hungary offers every advantage for the employment of British and American capital in industrial concerns. The textile industries, in which England has the most experience and which Hungary desires chiefly to see established, would be the right opening for British and American enterprise. The time is now most propitious, because Hungary is preparing for an entire economic separation from Austria. A time will very soon come when Hungary will have a tariff of her own, when we sincerely hope there will not only be a first-rate market for British and American products of all sorts, but the factories which it is proposed to establish in Hungary will receive every encouragement and assistance.

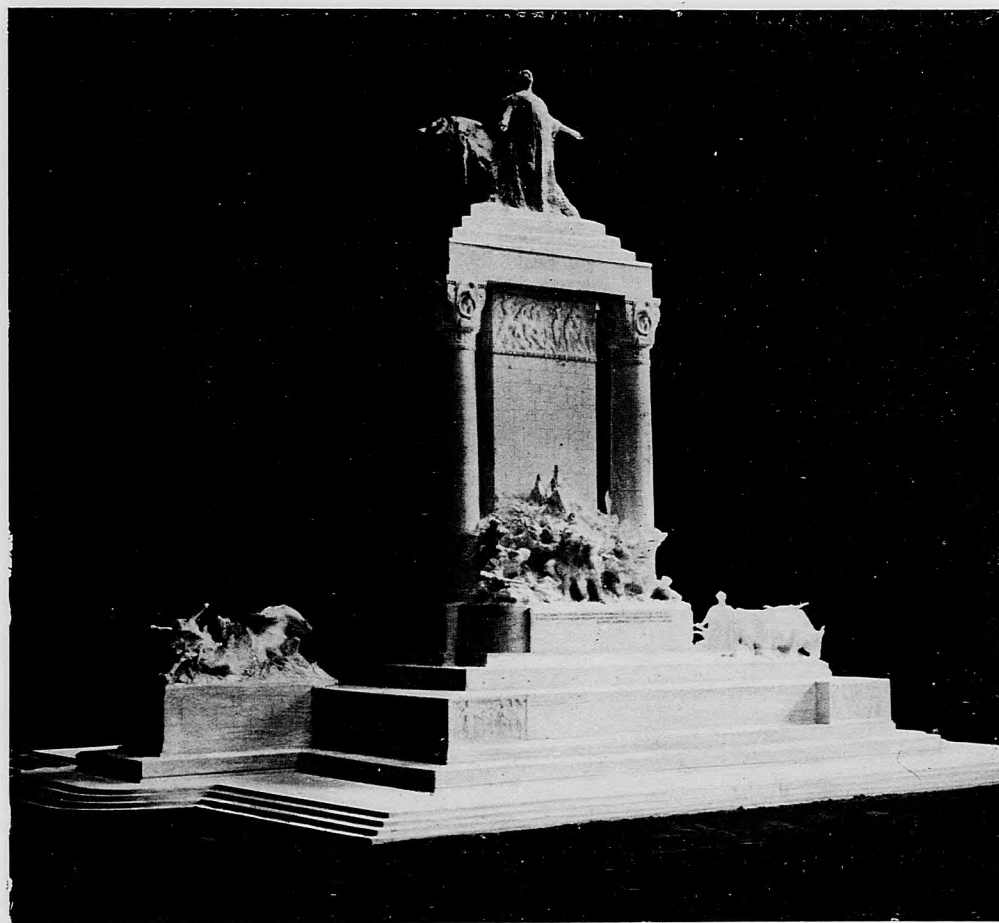
As stated in previous issues of this journal, the Hungarian Government is fully prepared to grant all manner of favours and facilities to any person or firm desiring to establish industrial undertakings in this country.

Relying simply upon her agricultural products, Hungary can never become great. For this reason it is our earnest endeavour for Hungary to become better known to the outside world,

especially to Gt. Britain and the United States, in order that more strangers should visit our country to awaken the interest of foreign countries in us, both for the beauties with which this country is so bounteously blessed by Nature and for the vast field it affords for investments in various branches of industry, mining etc. The Hungarian peasant is very intelligent, and will, in a remarkably short time, under

*a)* Factories for porcelain or stone ware, fire-proof bricks, glass plates, plate glass, and bottles, as well as industrial settlements with equipment for marble quarrying and cutting.

*b)* Rollers of metal plates (except iron plates); factories for metal pipes (except cast iron pipes), metal wires, wire nails, zinc ware, needles, pins, tools, doors, windows, machinery for tool-making, and engines for the manufacture



By Messrs G. Zala and R. Hirisch.

THE PROPOSED STATUE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (SECOND PRIZE).

proper training, become a competent skilled workman. We venture to express the opinion that British and American manufacturers would find a prosperous field in Hungary.

In 1899 a Bill was passed by the Hungarian Parliament «for granting State Favours to encourage Home Industries». We quote for our readers benefit the following important passages:

**Enterprises eligible for the receipt of State Favours.**

The following factories, hereafter established, equipped with modern appliances — viz:

of raw material; factories for producing lamps, fancy metal ware, and hard iron castings.

*c)* Factories for tools, educational instruments, pianos and harmoniums.

*d)* Factories for paper, paper materials, wall-paper and cellulose.

*e)* Factories for india-rubber and wax-lights.

*f)* Factories for carding, spinning, and weaving of silk; spinners, weavers, dyers, and bleachers of wool, and woollen goods, of cotton wool and goods made thereof; knitting factories, binding braid, and lace factories.

*g)* Mining undertakings where electro and acid process is employed.

h) Producers of artificial manure, malt, dextrin, dyes, vegetable and mineral oils, glue, chocolate; salted, dried, and smoked meats, and kindred products, provided the latter be for export.

#### Nature of the State Favours.

a) Exemption from taxes on the income, from mining tax, and from all taxes otherwise payable by firms bound to keep accounts, and from all supplementary communal rates, dues payable to Chambers of Commerce or Industry in respect of such taxes, and finally, from the general supplementary income tax.

b) Exemption from payment of any duties and fees in respect of any purchase or acquisition of, transfer and registration of title to, any freehold land or buildings; and where public companies are or have been formed (exemption from) stamp fees on contracts or other documents, and on the issue of shares and stocks, whether at their formation and registration or upon an increase of capital.

The Minister of Commerce, the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance concurring, is authorised to grant these State Favours, and to fix the period for which they are granted, the limit being FIFTEEN YEARS!

For further particulars, including a copy of the Act of Parliament, apply to «A. L. 550», office of «Hungary», VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2., Budapest.

\*

In «The Northampton Mercury» of December 11, 1749 appears the following, which we reproduce, as it will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers:

«We flatter ourselves that the Manufactures which are carrying on with the utmost Vigour and Diligence in Hungary will not only very quickly vie with those of Silesia, but also with the best in Europe».

#### Such a money-saver.

Cobwigger: Things are invented as we need them.

Meritt: I don't know about that. I'd be much better off if somebody had years ago invented a horseless race track».

\*

#### Smile gave her away.

Mistress: Did Mrs. Brown leave any message when you told her I was out, Nora?

Servant: No, mum she didn't say anything, but she looked kind o' pleased like.

#### The Honourable Traditions of the British Press.

BURROWING amongst miscellaneous notes and references I have somewhere lighted upon this phrase in the course of a panegyric upon those leaders of public opinion which, collectively, form the Press of Britain in contradistinction to the officially subsidised organs of the Continent,

The Truth...  
About Hungary.....



THE PROPOSED MONUMENT OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (FIRST PRIZE).

By Ödön Szamolovszky and S. Gách.

and the Tammany-fed ephemera of America. — The verdict appears to be, upon the whole, sound, judicious and eminently soothing to our national megalomania, but, for the very cogent reasons which I propose to submit, it does not, and cannot command universal acceptance. In Hungary it is even openly derided as being opposed to the weight of cumulative evidence which, though itself *ex parte*, precludes, from its very nature, the possibility of rebuttal.

The consensus of opinion here would appear to shew that the Press of Great Britain, as a whole, is tinctured with an almost ineradicable tendency to disseminate downright falsehoods to the prejudice of Hungary *quâ* Hungary, or, as to her relations with the other half of the Monarchy. In the insular mind this view will at once take high rank amongst those other hallucinations of the foreign

The organs which furnished that evidence were the «Times» and the «Morning Post». As the Correspondents of these Journals live, according to the Vienna Directory, under one roof; as, moreover, the evidence relates to the same subject, as, again, the articles upon which the gravamen of the charge is based appeared at the same time and were substantially to the same effect, it would be as well for my purpose to treat them as forming one outrage, though it need not necessarily be inferred that collusion is thus sought to be established!

Some little time ago the Hungarian Government, in strict accord with the terms of its legislative programme, introduced a Bill to regulate the juridical relations between the farmer and the farmservant. That Bill was skilfully piloted through the Lower House by Dr. Bernát, one of the leaders of the Co-operative movement on the Continent, a rising politician and a prominent agriculturist, than whom the peasantry, as a class, has no more judicious nor consistent advocate. The Bill was, and is, a specimen of Socialistic legislation not to be paralleled by any other country. Before it the Seddon experimental code and the Adelaide dreams of Kingston fade into nothingness. Forthwith appeared articles in the «Times» and «Morning Post», one dates Vienna the other Budapest (thus there *could* be no collusion), not attacking the Bill as fair-minded criticism might reasonably and with full justice do from the point of view of landed or other vested interests, but writing into it *provisions which never existed and amendments which were negatived*. The Correspondents between them, moreover, damned the whole, including their own creations, with such gems of invective as 'Hungarian coolies' and 'cunning features' and such priceless adjectives as 'infamous', 'feudal' 'reactionary'.

The Morning Post article was vitriolic, even hysterical, but as the Correspondent, in keeping with the fashionable character of that journal, is a lady, laboured comment would be ungallant and useless.

It is not too much to say that when these articles [appeared official Hungary was stupefied: there is no other word for it.

The Correspondent of the «Times» who has the grace to admit that he knows and understands nothing whatever about the Magyar language, the language in which the Bill was drafted, printed, amended and debated, was asked flatly by Dr. Bernát himself if he had even read the Bill: he gave no reply. That may have been diplomatic but it was also a little disingenuous. Yet what *could* he say?

The Government took the matter up at once: even a Government may possess the characteristic of a worm. The Bill was forthwith translated and forwarded to every newspaper of note in the Uni-

press of which «Sir Lor Maire», and the position of Byron in literature are fair instances.

Hitherto I have combatted this formidable opinion steadily and ceaselessly, upon its face value, as not being in consonance with that instinct of fair-play with whose possession every Englishman is minded to credit his fellow, and as being highly improbable *in esse*.

I can do so no longer because the illative sense can no longer withstand the clear evidence of fact.

ted Kingdom, America, and the Colonies. At the same time a letter, over the signature of Dr. Bernát, was addressed to the «Times», and another over that of the Marquis Pallavicini, Chairman of the United Committee of the House of Magnates, was sent to the «Morning Post». Both of these gentlemen wrote with a dignified sense of official responsibility: neither stated more than the things that were. Both letters appeared on August 17<sup>th</sup> last; without Editorial or other comment.

Thus far good, but that hardly seems to meet the case. The «Times», — Burke to the contrary notwithstanding, — has succeeded in laying a very specific indictment against a whole nation, for, be it remembered that this is the first occasion since the Middle Ages that a Hungarian Government has really and fully represented the nation: here then appears to arise a set of circumstances wherein the «honourable traditions» might well be afforded scope. After all, Sir, a newspaper, like a Corporation, may exist without a soul, and may yet aspire to a sense of honour such as might be ascribed to a nation. A man of honour who has inadvertently committed himself to a series of statements which are proved to be untrue can have no hesitation as to his course.

The theory that a man, in his capacity as a correspondent, is exempt from the application of the elementary laws of honour is a little too Gilbertian to commend itself to the serious consideration of a traduced nation.

After all it may be only the workings of another principle of opposite tendency. We have heard that the «Times» never retracts: we have heard, moreover, that it is written by undergraduates, but that, I think, is a libel upon a body of young gentlemen whose religion it has always been to play the game. If this matter had lain in the hands of the Mozleys, the Studds, the Lyttletons, and the Milners, a retraction would have been at once forthcoming, the grace whereof would have neutralised the venom of an act whose only effect has been to discredit the whole British Press, as an institution, in the lenient eye of a friendly nation.

As to the Correspondent, willing to wound and with every encouragement to strike, his attitude upon the main question, if inexcusable, may yet be understood. If a British General were attached to the Staff of the Spanish Army in a problematical war with, say, Italy, upon which side would his sympathies, open or secret, lie? He would have been selected on account of a knowledge of the language, politics, traditions and military annals of Spain. Every facility would be accorded him. He would be an object of respect, perhaps of admiration, to the chivalrous Dons. On every side the plumes of Castile and the battle-cry of Aragon would remind him of the glories of Granada and the «shot shattered navy of Spain». He would be more — or less — than human if the success or

failure of his gallant hosts did not engage his feelings.

It is a fair parallel. Here is a gentleman domiciled in Vienna, accredited to Austria, speaking German, moving amongst officials whose main desire it is to influence him. The same gentleman is accredited to Budapest. His home is not there; his interests are bound up with neither the race nor the place; he is ignorant of the language; he is doubtless fettered by instructions (dating from the Congress of Berlin, or from the cryptic utterances of De Blowitz) which have some remote connection with the preservation of the Dual Monarchy, tho' I assure you, Sir, this question appears nowhere upon the political horizon of the Magyar and if it did it would be settled without the intervention of the «Times». Is it not natural that where interests conflict the whole force of this gentleman's pen should be employed on behalf of one against the other?

Imagine the Editor of «*La Patrie*» calling into his room a prospective coadjutor. «What languages do you speak?» — «Turkish». — «Good: that is something. I appoint you to Pekin».

One cannot expect intelligent criticism in the circumstances, but one may at least expect literary honesty and that a gentleman with the well developed capacity for failing to understand which, upon his own admission, distinguishes this man above all other compilers of inaccuracies should follow the policy of *laissez faire* as being the line of least resistance.

There is one charitable hypothesis upon which this latest freak might be judged, I say latest advisedly, as this is the culminating offence of a series, and that is that certain interests, taking advantage of his painful lack of knowledge, have combined to hoax the correspondent. It is a fair postulate that he who cannot read is at the mercy of him who can. He has either depended upon the Kamarilla, the Chelsea Hospital of the Austrian General Staff; that standard protest against the Darwinian theory of survival; or upon the reports of properly *subsidised political organs* whose virtue is that they earn their subsidies. To understand how much a highly organised subsidised Press *can* accomplish one need only call to mind *l'affaire Dreyfus*.

But, Sir, I trespass. You, in common with other Editors have, ere this, come into possession of the Act cited, and are quite able to form your own conclusions upon that, as upon the ethics of correspondence.

I will stake my existence upon the assertion that you will be able to find nothing at all in the Act which would assist you to recognise it as the object of English, or indeed other, Press attacks.

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.

**English** Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepregy-utca 2. II. 11.

### International Stenographic Exhibition and Congress at Szeged.

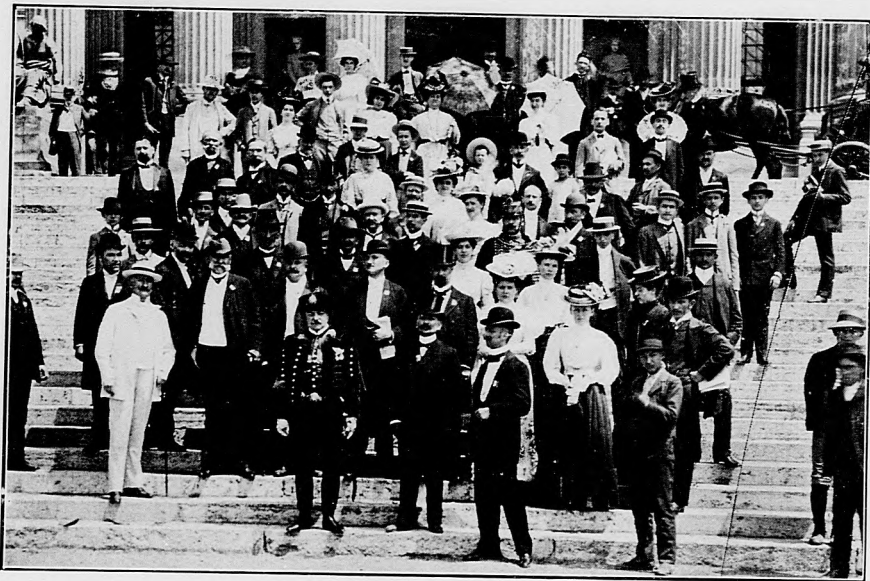
**A**N INTERNATIONAL Exhibition of Stenography and Conference of Shorthand-writers was recently held at Szeged, under the distinguished patronage of Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, Baron Banffy Ex-president of the Council, Dr. Günther, Minister of Justice, Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, and other gentlemen.

Proceedings were opened by Dr. Ladislav Gopcsa, Ministerial Councillor, representing Count Apponyi. In a happy speech he expressed thanks to the foreign delegates who had come so far to assist at and to give importance to the Conference.

### Topical Notes

**T**HE BUDAPEST races over, the Society season in town is drawing near its close. We have now entered on the shooting season, and can hear the report of the guns. The deer, stags, hares, and pheasants are dropping. Such «sport» may be interesting to such as are fond of it, but to a steadily increasing number of animal-lovers it is simple cruelty. Still the world rolls on! The usual Society is again foregathered — but not now in the capital. It is at the various shooting boxes, where, after a day's «successful bag», a right merry time is generally spent.

The other day, at the Park Club, a splendid dinner was given by Baron Nicolas Vécsey in



PORTRAIT GROUP OF THE STENOGRAPHIC CONGRESS AT SZEGED.

The Exhibition and Congress have done excellent service to the cause of Stenography, many important matters with reference to the stenographic art being discussed thereat.

At the close the jury awarded the following to English representatives.

*Diploma of Honour*, Sir Isaac Pitman Ltd. Bath.

*Gold Medal*, Bernard de Bear, London.

*Silver Medals*, The Oxford Shorthand, Dover, F. M. Sloan, London, Script Shorthand Ltd. London.

*Bronze Medals*, R. Griffiths, Liverpool, Hoster, St. Stephen's Chambers, From the Phono. Co. London.

*Honourable Mention*, Geo. Ledger, London, Thos. S. Malone, London, Incorporated Society of Shorthand, Manchester, Incorporated Phonographic Society, London, Jacob Donáth, London.

We publish a portrait group of the Delegates.

During the past 20 years (the first Shorthand Exhibition having been held in London in 1887), several such Exhibitions have been held in various towns in England under the auspices of London Shorthand.

honour of Lord and Lady Kilmarnock; while Count Paul Szápáry also gave a luncheon in honour of the same distinguished visitors. We notice that among those present were: Count Tassiló Festetics, Count Elemér Batthyány, Count Géza Andrassy, President of the Athletic and Polo-Club, Count Béla Rezső Zichy, President of the Automobile Club, Count Maurice Esterházy, Count Stephen Szécheny, Count and Countess Theodore Pejacsevich, and many other notable members of the Park Club.

\*

#### The Hungarian Fruit Trade.

The Minister of Agriculture has issued an order that a report should be made to him on all fruit intended for sale. During the season upwards of 400 wholesale merchants notified their intention to purchase fruit, a considerable quantity of which was destined for export. Apples were offered by growers from 116 different districts. Large quantities of grapes, also, are now offered by 110 gro-

wers, who are prepared to ship them daily. As to other fruits (viz, melons, pears, plums, peaches, etc.) many favourable reports have reached the Ministry. Up to the present the buyers are principally from Graz and Vienna.

Copies of the reports will be sent to any fruit tradesmen at home or abroad, on application to the Fruit Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Budapest, Hungary.

\*

#### The Affairs of the late Joseph Törley.

It transpires that the late Mr. Joseph Törley, proprietor of the famous Champagne firm, has left no will. His wife, however, in accordance with the deceased gentleman's wishes, expressed just prior to his death, has disposed of the following sums: 50,000 crowns to the pension fund of the employés on the Törley estate (to which fund Mr. Törley but recently contributed 200,000 crowns); and 150,000 crowns to the poor of Budapest, Szabadka, his native town, Csantavér, and Budafok, and to other humanitarian institutions.

\*

There is every prospect of a coal famine in Hungary this winter, or what amounts to the same thing a rise of prices which renders coal prohibitive. Hungary is on the look-out for anthracite, and in this search is not alone. At a meeting of the large coal merchants of Budapest it was decided to substantially increase the price. The refusal of the Reading and Philadelphia Coal Company to supply some 300,000 tons simply illustrates the nature of the scarcity. The burden of it all descends upon the poor worker.

\*

Sir Robert Borwick is once again visiting Budapest. Sir Robert is very keen on Hungarian hunting, which he thinks is amongst the best in the world.

\*

#### The Hungarian Hymnus.

Mr. Shrubsole writes as follows:

«As there was an unexpected difficulty in getting from Budapest, band parts of the Hymnus for use in the London Parks, I endeavoured to find a London publisher who would provide what was wanted.

In the course of my enquiry I found that what professed to be a collection of the «*National Hymns of All Nations*» was published by one firm in 1888 by order of the British War Office.

On looking down the list of nations represented by their national melodies, I was astonished to find that whilst Austria, Servia, Bulgaria, and small nations all over the world appeared therein, Hungary was conspicuous by its absence!

Further enquiry shewed that this music was collected by the Director of the Royal Military School of Music; and that by an order of the War Office issued in February 1888, this collection of music

was to be used throughout the British Army. Thus it appears that in 1888, in the opinion of the British Military Authorities, Hungary was not a Nation!

Although this official collection of national hymns has remained in use to this day and the Norwegian and other hymns have been added, Hungary has not yet been musically acknowledged as a nation. Yet I cannot think that the War Office officials of the present day have any intention of insulting a friendly nation, and therefore I have called the attention of our War Secretary to the matter, fully believing that he will give an order that the Hymnus shall be included in the official collection of «*National Anthems of All Nations*» used in our Army and probably also in the Royal Navy.

In this investigation, the holiday season has caused much hindrance and delay».

\*

#### Motoring in Hungary.

Last year R. L. Jefferson, for some reason or other, described in an English motoring journal the Hungarian roads as bad. The reverse is the truth, for Mr. Oswald R. Dawson, Editor of «*The Oxford and Cambridge Review*»; Rev. Richard Johnson Walker, the distinguished Greek scholar, with W. B. Forster-Bovill, have just made a survey of the Hungarian and Roumanian roads on a 40. h. p. Mercedes, and found them with few equals even in France. The road from Budapest to Debreczen and Kolozsvár is good enough to race on any day. The whole story of the long tour from London to Constantinople and back on a motor car is to be published.

\*

#### Healthy Sydney.

The annual report of the Sydney health officer shows that the death rate is 10.62 per 1000, this being a lower rate than in any other city of the same size and importance in the world.

\*

#### Marriage on four.

The Rev. A. V. Shaver, who has been travelling through Italy with an American party of tourists, fell desperately in love with Miss Leila Cuthbert, a member of the same party. When the tourists arrived in Venice the wedding was celebrated there at the American Consulate, and was followed by a banquet to the whole party and a serenade with illuminations.

\*

#### Peace delegates sentenced.

The Emperor of Korea has approved the sentence of hanging passed by the Supreme Court upon Prince Yi, one of the Korean delegates to the Hague Conference, and the sentence of imprisonment for life passed upon the other delegates. The delegates are now in America.

## The British Press and Hungary.

WE HAVE received the following from a contributor:

«There appears to exist in the mind of certain individuals some foreboding as to the chance of a Hungarian Exhibition in London next year, owing to the opening of a French and Colonial Exhibition.

The elements of fallacy surround all such thinking, whilst it also displays a lamentable lack of confidence in Magyar ability and charm. It will be years before such an opportunity will be again provided, seeing that over a million additional visitors are expected, and of this invading force a large percentage will utilise the occasion by seeing what Hungary, or whatever country occupies the space, has to shew of interest.

From a business point of view the occasion is unique and should be utilised. The Hungarian policy of delays and postponements must be stopped and a newer policy of prompt action succeed it».



## The International Law Association.

AS STATED in our issue of July 1<sup>st</sup> the above-named association will hold its 25<sup>th</sup>. Annual Conference in this city in the month of September 1908. In view of this fact we think that some information as to the aim and objects of the organization will be welcomed by our readers.

The fundamental principle of all Law is justice between neighbour and neighbour. In every civilized country there is a supreme authority to decide upon matters in dispute, and to enforce the provisions of the law in its own realm. Between independent countries, however, there can be no such supreme authority; and any nation that presumed to interfere, without invitation, in a disputed matter between other nations would thereby risk giving serious offence. It is obvious, however, that disputing parties are not qualified to be the judges of their own cause. How, then, may such affairs be regulated? Generally, in the past, the appeal has been to brute force, when rulers have acted upon the view enunciated by Napoleon Bonaparte that «God was usually on the side of the biggest battalions!» *Force* has, we trust, had its day, and the era of *Reason* is about to dawn.

At a Conference held at Brussels on the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1873 an organization was founded under the title of «The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations». The idea appears to have taken shape in the brain of that far-seeing pacifist, Elihu Burritt, «the learned blacksmith». It was taken up by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Miles, who brought it before the Hon. David Dudley Field, an eminent American barrister, and subsequently the draftsman of a «Code of International Law».

A number of international lawyers of the Continent of Europe, imbued with the same spirit, had been considering the desirability of establishing on a scientific basis the foundations of international jurisprudence; and a meeting was held at Ghent in September 1873 which resulted in the formation of «The Institute of International Law». Here a deputation of eight members was appointed to attend the Brussels Conference already referred to.

The two associations are, however, distinct, as regards both their constitution and objects; the *Institute* being a scientific body, composed of experts on international law; while the *International Law Association* welcomes to its membership not only lawyers (whether or not specialists in international law) but also shipowners, merchants and philanthropists, thus admitting all who are interested in the improvement of international relations.

Both organizations have accomplished invaluable work in the cause of Peace; and by holding their periodical Conferences in all the principal cities of the civilized world have paved the way for the acceptance of the principle and practice of Arbitration in a multitude of disputes, of which many possessed the potentialities of sanguinary war.

We are interested to know that an understanding has been arrived at between the two sister organizations by which, apart from special circumstances, their Conferences will be held in alternate years. They are working on different lines towards the same object — the minimising of occasions for international friction by the assimilation of the laws and practice of the different States. Thus seeking to promote what the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, when Prime Minister of the United Kingdom declared to be the sentiment which European statesmen ought most sedulously to cultivate, «the spirit of international toleration, international comprehension, and, if it may be, international friendship and international love».



## London Notes

London, 3rd September 1907.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward has returned from Marienbad where he endeared himself very much by his kindness and thoughtfulness for those around him. He will shortly go to Balmoral where he will be joined by Her Majesty on her return from the Danish Capital.

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are also in the Scottish Highlands, as well as other members of the Royal family. The first of September is always a sportman's delight for the partridge shooting commences on that date.

The schools are now open and London is again beginning to show signs of greater activity. New ideas and new ambitions fill the mind after the holidays, as new determinations to save money

give the Savings Bank officials increased labour for at least the first month of the new year. The University of London is making some new departures, and saturday classes and lectures will be given regularly throughout the winter at the Imperial Institute. The colleges affiliated with the University of London are enrolling students for the winter course. Hungarians may be glad to know that there are some very helpful commercial classes at these colleges, and that the school of Economics offers many advantages to foreign as well as home students. This latter is never without a Hungarian student. I shall be very pleased to send a syllabus of any of these colleges to readers in Hungary. Certificates of attendance from the professors of the affiliated colleges can have the seal of the University of London annexed, and I believe the time spent in study counts on the Hungarian Universities Index. The experiment was tried by a Hungarian and proved successful. He was the first Hungarian to request the seal of the U. of L. and it was accorded with pleasure.

Tonight witnesses a new play at His Majesty's Theatre entitled Attila, which should be of interest to Hungarians. The date of the action of the new piece is 453 A. D. when the Burgundians were occupying the upper part of the Danube and were conquered by the Huns.

Next year a Scottish National Exhibition will be held at Edinburgh. The Merchants' Association set the matter going by starting a guarantee fund, and the minimum necessary (£ 25,000) was raised without delay. The ground covers an area of 50 acres and cost £ 52,000. There will be a large Industrial Hall and it is satisfactory to know that more than half the space has already been rented by exhibitors. As accommodation will be provided for an interesting exhibition from all parts of the world could not Scotch friends in Hungary be represented by a section? The established church of Scotland was the first to send missionaries to the Jews in Budapest, and to go back many centuries Scotland and Hungary were connected by the marriage of Malcolm Canmore with a Magyar Princess, afterwards known as St. Margaret of Scotland.

The East End annual exodus began last night at midnight when hundreds of people with their families, perambulators, cooking utensils, bedding etc. went off to the hop-picking. The railway companies issue cheap tickets to all the hop-picking districts. The London city mission sends down missionaries to minister to the spiritual needs of the people. Very young people help at the picking, but they are gaining health and strength in the open air and making money to help them through the trying London winter.

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

## 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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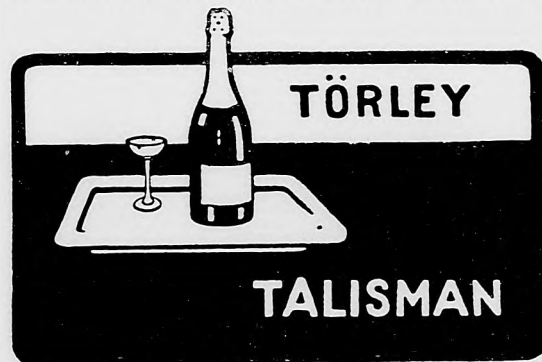
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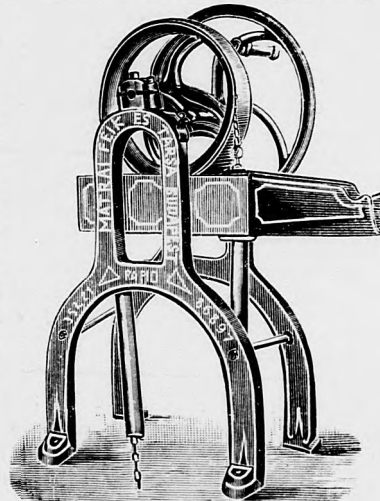
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