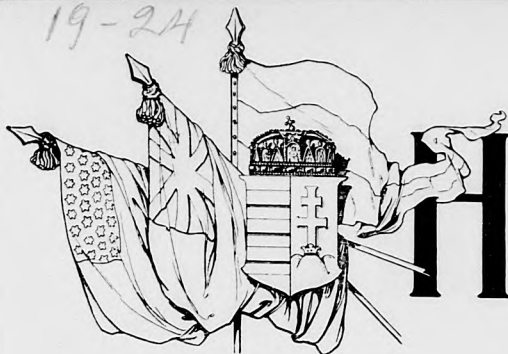


19-24

35.



# HUNGARY

Budapest Tuesday October 1, 1907.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 19.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE DISMEMBERMENT began directly after the defeat of Mohács. Soliman after he had laid the town and fortress of Buda in ruins and ravaged the greatest part of the land, retreated from the country in October, without making any conquests. Only on the southern frontier he held Syrmia to secure Belgrade. But the land chose two kings, and thus divided itself into two parts. Scarcely had the Turks disappeared when that party of the nobles who wished to have no foreign king, held a Parliament at Székesfehérvár and chose John Szapolya king, crowning him at once. On the other side the archduke Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V. and future king of Bohemia, laid claim to the Hungarian throne on the ground of the compact concluded with King Wladislaus. Unfortunately however he had not considered during the lifetime of Lajos II. that his claims would soon attain practical importance, hence his preparations, generally speaking, were inadequate. His sister, Queen Maria, the widow of Lajos II., undertook the furthering of his interests, and gained supporters for her brother in the circle of the old court party and the personal enemies of Szapolya. Proceedings went on however slowly, and it was the middle of December before a Parliament could be held, at which but few members appeared, who



MISS CLARA MAKRAY.

Photo by Strelisky.

tion compelled the ruling class to change their convictions according to every change of the situation and to attach themselves, now to this party, now to that one, according as one or the other was more powerful and thus more dangerous. Their behaviour, which was bare of all political ideals and political morality, accommodated itself exclusively to the force of circumstances. In the early months of the year King John was lord of the situation, but in the summer of 1527 Ferdinand appeared with an immense army in the land, had himself crowned, took possession of Buda and drove his opponents to Poland. Nearly the whole land paid him homage, and he would have remained permanently king if he could have protected his right with arms. But Ferdinand soon withdrew, John came back, asked

chose Ferdinand as king and declared John Szapolya an usurper. In this way the land had two kings, and consequently, was divided into two factions, each king regarding himself as the rightful lord of the land, but his power extended only so far as his arms reached. In the combats between the two kings, and owing to the constantly threatening danger of the Turks, the leading questions of civil and national politics were driven more and more into the background. The instinct of self-preserva-

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the help of Soliman, and the Sultan put him once more in possession of Buda, and withdrew from thence to besiege Vienna. This attempt was not successful however (1529.), but the Turkish alliance kept John's throne continually secure, while Ferdinand's power remained long insecure, and reached principally over the counties which borderd on the Austrian provinces.

The Turkish hosts appeared from this time

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

IN THE contents there is nothing to take away any particle of Hungary's independence and national sovereignty. A personal tie is formed, it is true, with another country. I call it personal because it lasts only as long as a certain set of persons, a certain lineage, exists and becomes *ipso facto* severed whenever those

By Count Albert Apponyi

persons disappear. But that personal tie, the identity of the ruler, does not affect the juridical independence of the country, because that identity exists only with respect to the physical person, while the personality of the King of Hungary remains quite as distinct in public law from the personality of the Austrian ruler as it had been before; as King of Hungary, that monarch, physically one, is possessed of the limited prerogative granted to him by the Hungarian Constitution; as emperor of Austria he enjoyed at the time when the connection with Hungary was formed almost unlimited absolute power. There is no possibility of melting into one these two prerogatives so widely different in origin and character. To that personal tie, which only means that two different and distinct prerogatives are vested in the same physical person, a solemn league and covenant was added, a mutual obligation to assist each other against foreign aggression.<sup>1</sup> Is there anything in the nature of such a covenant which should of a necessity impair the



LACE-MAKING AT THE DECORATIVE ART SCHOOL. SELECTING PATTERNS. (1.)

independence of the nations who are parties to it? That, now, depends wholly on the form of the transaction, on the sources from which it derives its binding character, on the forces which insure its execution. Should that obligation to mutual defence have been laid upon

forward repeatedly in Hungary, which for nearly two centuries onwards remained an arena of battle, on which streaming hordes from west and east fought out their bloody contests. Many hundred thousand foreign nobles and common soldiers coming from all the lands of Christendom bled here in this endless war, the weight of which however pressed in the first instance on the Hungarian people. Hundreds of thousands supported the land in its fights, but the aim of freeing Hungary and of solving the Eastern question to the advantage of the Habsburgs and in the interest of the security of the western peoples, could not be attained at that time.

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup> It is generally admitted that the Pragmatic Sanction, with all its enactments has the character of a bilateral compact between the Hungarian nation and the reigning dynasty. Most authorities of public law hold it to be at the same time a compact between Hungary and Austria, the latter having been represented on its conclusion by her (then) absolute ruler. But as this is controversial matter, the author, though holding the first-mentioned opinion, did not think fit to insist upon it in the text; his argument holds good on either supposition.

Hungary by a power outside her own public powers and superior to them, or should there be any sort of such superior legal organization able to enforce its execution against Hungary's free will or to interpret its meaning in a way binding to her, then, indeed, Hungary would be no more a sovereign nation. But of all this there is not even a trace. Hungary entered that compact of mutual defence by an act of her sovereign will, *and its execution as well as its inter-*

### The British Press.

WE BEG TO direct our readers' attention to the two articles, «*The British Press and Hungary*», and «*The Honourable Traditions of the British Press*», which appeared in our issues of August 15<sup>th</sup> and September 1<sup>st</sup> respectively. Each article is from the pen of an Englishman who, from long residence in Hungary and a perfect knowledge of the country and her politics, is able to speak and write with authority on the matter at issue. Such

testimony is of the utmost value in that it comes from a foreigner. Patriotic bias may be expected, and forgiven, in a native; prejudice in favour of his own country may be allowed in his case; but a non-native is able to take a dispassionate — and therefore a presumably more just — view of Hungarian affairs. Like one who has climbed to the top of a hill, he has a more accurate view of the surrounding landscape than has the man in the valley below.

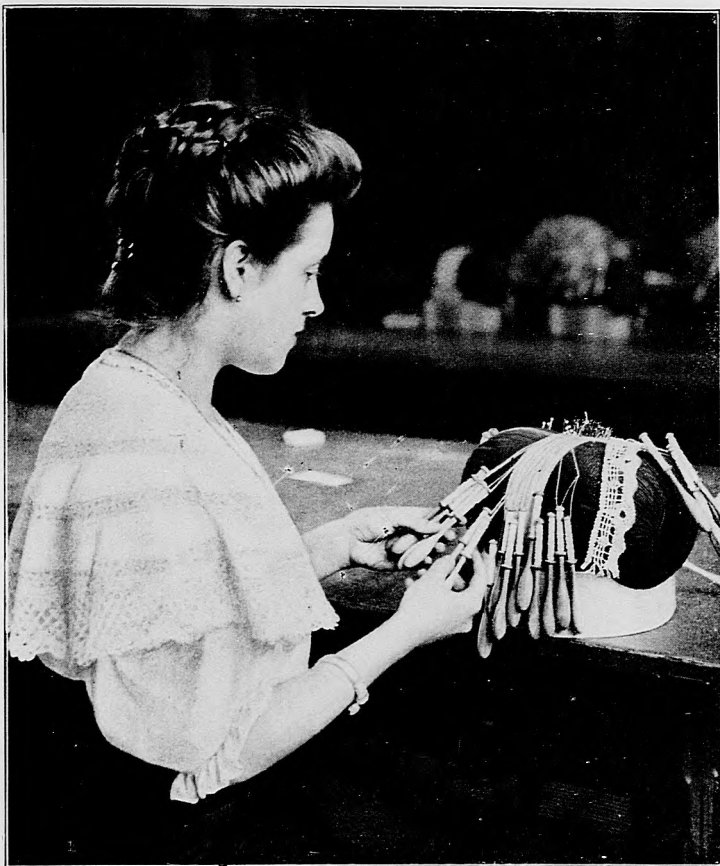
Our mission is not only to point out the natural beauties of our land, that those outside may come to know and to love her on their account; but also to bring Hungary to the front as regards the dissemination of the knowledge of her institutions, politics, and social life. To this end we cannot submit to gross misrepresentation, whether wilful or from ignorance. It is our earnest desire to win and to hold the good opinion of the British people; and we can do this only by making known *the truth*, and *the whole truth*. We trust that any appearance of sarcasm in either of the articles may be forgiven. When *truth* is at stake, the most expressive terms consistent with courtesy may be employed in its defence. We court the fullest investigation

as to the authenticity, or otherwise, of the charges made by our esteemed contributors. Believing that we have truth and justice on our side, we have taken the course of despatching, under sealed envelope, copies of both articles to all the principal British editors and members of Parliament.



### In the Capital of Hungary.

PROBABLY the first of our countrymen to explore Hungary was that old-world traveller, William Lithgow, who at Vienna in 1616 «imbarked downe the river to Presburge, a place where the Hungarian Crowne is kept, and from thence descending



LACE-MAKING AT THE DECORATIVE ART SCHOOL. (II.)

*pretation* — let me emphasize this point, because it absolutely settles the question — *depends entirely on her good faith and on her discretion*. Neither before, nor in, nor after the solemn transaction called «Pragmatic Sanction» will anybody be able to discover even the trace of some power superior to the public powers of Hungary, entitled to control her, able to force on her what she does not choose to accept or to do. Now this way of entering and of keeping compacts exactly answers to the idea of national sovereignty. We shall see later on that these characteristic features of our legal status suffered no alteration whatever through more recent transactions. (To be continued.)

Count Al.  
rt Apponyi

the river to Comorre (now Komorn, which he elsewhere calls Gomorra!) the downmost town which the Emperour retayneth on the Danubio, traversed the Champaine Countrey». He travelled with «a Turkish Ambassadour and a Greeke, his Interpreter» ;

ourselves between the twin cities of Buda and Pest. Buda, the old, clambering up to a royal palace which crowns the hill there, threw its shadow over the Danube, half across to the other side, where the long river-front of Pest shone in the evening



GIPSIES TAKEN PRISONERS (I).

for Buda, and Hungary generally, was then in the hands of the Turks. Things have moved on since these days; and when, a few weeks ago, the present writer embarked for the twelve hours sail from Vienna to Budapest «downe the Champion Danubio», his fellow-passengers included a Hungarian-American, turned more Yankee than Hun, a Viennese advertising agent, some honeymooners, and other phenomena of an equally modern character. Modernity is, however, the predominant feature in what one sees of Hungary by sailing down to Budapest. Here and there a thatched village on the banks of the Danube may awaken fancies of ancient Romans and Pannonian savages. But for the most part herds of cattle and fertile fields tell of a thriving and highly developed agriculture, while steel bridges and motor cars seem quite in place in a country whose Hunyadi János is better known as a commercial product than as a historical personage. Indeed, the only element of the antique which one sees in sailing down the river consists in abundant shrines and crucifixes, which punctuate the landscape everywhere. «We get along without these things in America» was the superfluous information of my Yankee-Hungarian, whom twenty years' residence in the States had entitled to speak of his fellow-countrymen as «Hunkies». But not even his irrepressible tongue could mar the great beauty of the Hungarian capital when in the evening we rounded a corner and found

sun. This aspect of Budapest is strikingly beautiful and makes the visitor think that nature, at least, meant this city to be a capital. Such is the feeling with which he arrives at the landing stage and climbs on to the Franz Josef Quai.

Here he gets his first impression of the Hungarians, for the «Ferencz József-rakpart» is the favourite promenade of Budapest. Stretching for a mile or so along the front of Pest, but removed from the business centre of the city, this street only wakens into activity in the evening. Then it turns itself into a Parisian boulevard. The cafes become busy and animated, and spread their tables across the pavement and on the street, where an unending stream of promenaders pass up and down, laughing and talking. To the stranger who sees the Magyars here for the first time, so to speak «en masse», they present the appearance of a happy, pleasure-loving people, elegant and well-dressed. As mentioned, the scene is Parisian in character; all the more so because the Magyars drink wine, not beer, and like the café-loungers of France, compound mysterious drinks of all sorts. Nature, however contributes to make the «rakpart» unrivalled as a promenade. For to the sound of feet and voices, the gentle «swish» of the Danube makes a continuous undertone, and across the dark river the hills of Buda are outlined in a mass of twinkling lights. Truly the evening strollers of Budapest are to be envied.

Apart from its situation, the city is too busy and its industrial activity is too great, to let it rank as a beauty-town. Fine avenues there are — «koruts» they call them — lined with trees and flanked by cafés. Industry, however, is in the air — and factory smoke too, for scores of chimney-stacks line the outskirts on every side. The man in the street, if of the middle or upper classes, is smart and well dressed; and the Magyars rank high according to the standards of Piccadilly. Workmen, on the other hand, certainly attain greater personal comfort in loose blue cotton garments; as often as not they wear no shoes or stockings, and walk the streets in bare feet. The impression they thus give of something «Eastern» is heightened by the passing now and then of an unmistakably gipsy face. As occasionally, too, one sees a gentleman from the Balkans, Servian, Bulgarian, or what not; or even a Turk, it will be realised that the streets of Budapest are far from dull.

As in Prague, so here in Budapest, one cannot get away from politics. The Magyar national spirit is focussed here, and dominates everything. Hand in hand with the growing prosperity of this city has gone the political advancement of Hungary from a state of vassalage to one of independence. To-day a buoyant Magyarism pervades the place. The visitor may fully expect to find the Magyar language supreme here; but he scarcely expects to find the coins he knew in Austria, issued with Magyar in-

buildings erected in it, if rather bizarre to the Western eye, are probably pleasing to the Hungarians as still another way of voicing their national feelings. Lastly, there is that enormous pile, the new Houses of Parliament, which, erected at prodigious expense, as if throwing down a challenge to Vienna, now contain those assemblies which are leading Hungary.

These are things which lie on the surface. One learns, of course, in conversation much more about Magyar sentiment. One learns then of the light railery which goes on between the natives of Budapest and those of Vienna. If, for instance, the waiting is indifferent in a Viennese restaurant, a Budapestester will say. «What do you expect of Vienna?» The Viennese may retort, in derogatory allusion to the gipsy-music so popular in Hungarian restaurants, that the place is at least free of «Budapester Tingel-Tangel». So it goes on. But beneath it all is a rivalry not only of cities but of races. Get the Hungarian alone, and he leaves you in little doubt as to his opinion of the Austrian, and vice-versa. In the field of politics this Vienna-Budapest rivalry assumes enormous importance. Nor, even talking to an educated Hungarian, delightful person as he is, does one lose sight of this bitter racial fight. Such a person talks freely of the «Ausgleich» of 1867, the «Compromise» in accordance with which Austro-Hungarian relations are at present regulated: he will tell you in what respects they intend to have it amended; and he may enunciate the «Personal-



GIPSIES TAKEN PRISONERS (THE SPY. II).

scriptions from a Hungarian mint. A deal of «high politics» lies behind these little things. In them even a casual tourist may read evidence of Hungarian aspiration and Austrian concession. There is, too, a «Magyar» style of architecture, and the public

Union» doctrine by which the sovereign as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary is to be left as the sole link between the two countries. Behind all this is an antipathy to the Austrian Germans which has its root far down in the Hungarian character.

William Lithgow in the course of his «painfull peregrinations» observed of Hungary that «there is a great Gentry in this Kingdome, but untravelled abroad and unmannerly at home, being luxurious and ill-taught». Of course the latter part of this statement in no way holds good to-day, but the power and influence still wielded by the Hungarian nobility are well-known. Austrians frequently comment upon it. They tell you that no man stands a chance in Budapest unless he is born with a title; and that the trader is more hopelessly «declassé» there than in any town in Europe. This may or may not be the case, but the fact is patent to everyone that the Magyar nobility stands in remarkably close touch with the people, voicing their racial aspirations and never hesitating to adopt the national cause. To this fact many observers assign the success attained by Hungary in freeing itself from Austria. The people of Hungary have

after point has been gained from Austria in the amendment of the «Ausgleich». The next few years will probably see the complete separation of the Hungarian from the Austrian army; Magyar words of command are already obligatory in it. Then a completely separate «Kingdom of Hungary» will be practically realised.

One cannot help, too, regarding as a sort of national monument, the new Parliament House—its proper name is «Uj országház» (easier to write down than to pronounce) the imposing outline of which at once arrests the eye of the visitor to Budapest. It is a vast Gothic edifice, surmounted by a central dome, standing on the very bank of the Danube. Its size, situation, and design combine to make it a most impressive building; and I understand that it is regarded as one of the world's greatest architectural triumphs of recent years. Through the kindness of M. Golonya, editor of



FRUIT AND FLOWER MARKET NEAR THE DANUBE IN THE EARLY MORNING. (1.)

never wanted leaders; this distinguishes them from such a race as the Czechs, who, possessing no nobility, are dependent on such leaders as chance may throw up. The visitor who sees the «Second Estate» of Hungary driving in its carriages, with its coachmen and footmen rigged out, with an obviously sincere patriotism, in old Hungarian liveries, is tempted to reflect that even in these latter days a nobility may play a great part in the life of a nation.

To the person interested in politics—and no visitor to Austria-Hungary who mixes with the people can fail to be interested in their politics—Budapest, along with Prague, makes an irresistible appeal. In Prague he sees Czechish nationalism, intense enough, but grim and despondent. In Budapest on the other hand, Magyar nationalism emerges buoyant, and elated with success. Point

«Hungary» I was enabled to see the interior of this, the newest of all houses of assembly. Its halls and corridors are elegantly and elaborately fitted, sumptuous to a degree unknown at Westminster. The two houses, the Chamber of Magnates and the Chamber of Deputies are, of course, planned on the Continental pattern, with semi-circular rows of desks rising behind one another. It was mid-day on a Saturday when we entered the Chamber of Deputies, and a desultory discussion was going on on an agricultural topic. So at least I was informed by my companion, for as the deliberations are carried on in the Magyar tongue, the average British visitor comprehends not a word. I noticed, however, that a ten minutes' rule was in force, for the President's bell brought every speaker to a close. I gathered, too, that the debate concerned the Church, for more than one priest rose from a

bevy of clerics who sat in the chamber, to denounce something, or at least to speak with a vehemence of utterance which made me form an idea of the «church militant» which I had not had before. Ignorant, however, of the language, one can at best get only a superficial impression of this interesting assembly.

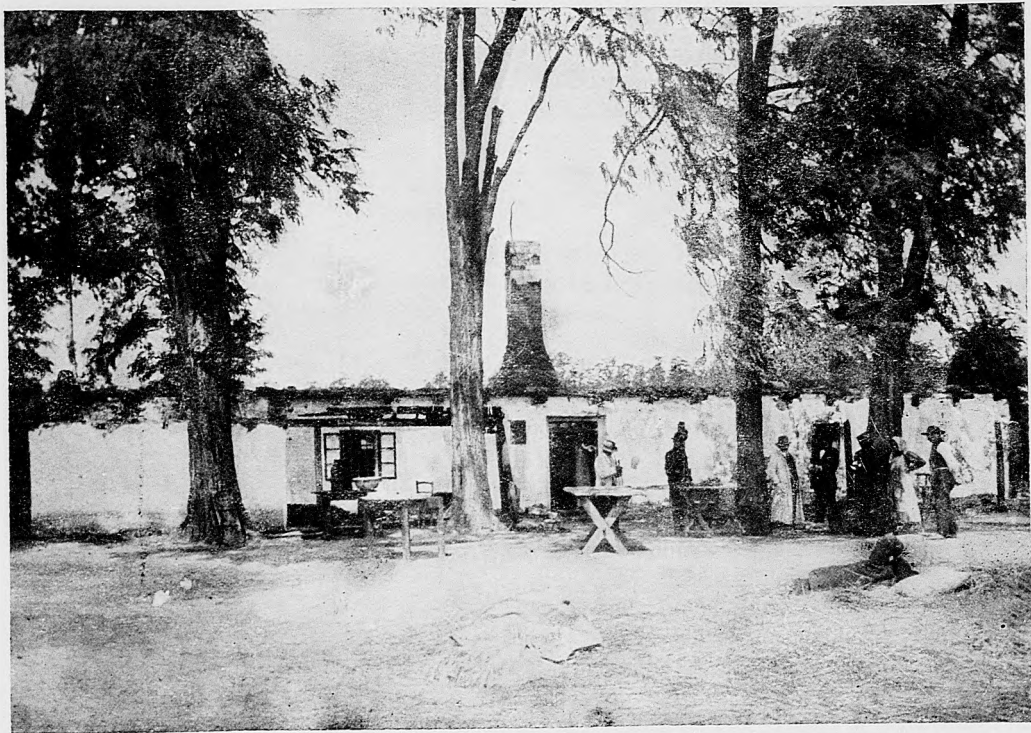
«The Hungarians are so terribly vain (*furchtbar duenkelhaft*)», an Austrian said to me. He expected immediate agreement with the statement, but I gave him the impression which I had. Vain or not, I had found them hospitable to a degree, obliging to strangers with but slight claims on them, and anxious that people should visit their country and

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Dear Sir! Permit me in your columns to congratulate the people of Hungary on the prospect of having, next year, at Earls Court, London, a national Exhibition, which cannot fail to be attended by the happiest consequences, and to express my satisfaction that nearly all the Hungarian people approve of the arrangements which are being made. A few it appears, have raised some objections to the project, but these objections it seems to me can be easily refuted. As I understand, the objections are (1) to the place, and (2) to the date.

Proposed . . .  
 . . . Hungarian  
 Exhibition in  
 London . . .



MURDER BY GIPSIES: SCENE OF THE CRIME.

learn something of their national ideals. For English people, in particular, they have a partiality, for they do not forget the asylum which England offered to their national hero—Kossuth. Their complaint is that so much of our information concerning Hungary comes through Austria—that we see their country, in fact, through Viennese spectacles. They want us, above all, to realise that Hungary is no Austrian province, but an independent kingdom. For they assert their right to existence as a nation—though the dual monarchy should rock and totter and the peace of Europe be endangered. Can anyone say they are wrong?

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Well, with respect to the first objection, I hold that there is no more suitable, or more advantageous place in which to hold an Exhibition than Earls Court. It is sufficiently extensive for the purpose; its outlines are such as favor artistic development of details; it is close to the centre of the wealthiest districts of London; there is great facility of access from all parts; and what is very important, the people of London have formed the habit of going there. Certainly, no objection to the site on the ground of unsuitability can be maintained.

Then I hear that suggestions have been made that Earls Court is unfit for the purpose because it is alleged to be a place of resort for immoral persons. This suggestion also is absolutely devoid of foundation.

During frequent visits thereto, I have failed to detect any conduct that was not in perfect harmony

with strict decorum. Moreover, is it thinkable that our King and Queen and all the members of the Royal Family would repeatedly honor Earls Court with their presence, and, sometimes take lunch there, if the rules of morality were disregarded? A long list of names of Sovereigns and members of the Royal Houses of Europe, as well as of distinguished Nobles who have visited Earls Court this present year could be given if it were necessary so to do. Suffice it to say that some of these Royal Personages who were in London for a few days only, devoted one of those to Earls Court, and that the Crown Prince of Servia recently made a special journey with this sole object.

If Earls Court is not a proper place for respectable people would not the Royal Equerries have ascertained and reported the fact? If they had reported adversely would the King who recently left an Austrian entertainment because it was rather coarse, have honored Earls Court by going there? Would Queen Alexandra have gone? Of course not. This objection also is utterly untenable.

Then let us consider the objection as to date. Some objectors, probably animated by various motives, have urged that the Hungarian Exhibition should be postponed because of the Franco-British Exhibition next year. Here let it be remembered that the Exhibition of Hungarian products in London has already been postponed one year. Should any further postponement take place, people both in England and in Hungary will naturally lose interest in the matter, and be quite justified in so doing. Delays, we know, are proverbially dangerous. Suppose for one moment that the Exhibition were relegated to 1909, then it would be found to clash with the proposed Russian Exhibition for that year, and further delay would ensue, so that the project might never attain to realization. For this reason, further delay should be avoided.

But there is another powerful argument in favor of the Hungarian Exhibition being held next year. After having given considerable thought to the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush will be, not a hindrance, but a positive help to the Hungarian Exhibition at Earls Court. There can be no doubt that the former will attract an immense number of visitors from all parts of Europe and America. It is estimated by experienced persons that at least 500,000 French people will cross the Channel between May and October next year. After visiting their own show, is it probable that they will return without seeing the far greater novelties of the Hungarian Exhibition? Then the calculation has been made that over 80,000 wealthy Americans during this autumn have visited London. Next year more are expected, and it is well known that Americans are indefatigable in sight-seeing, and miss nothing of which they have heard a good report. This I can testify from personal knowledge.

There can be no doubt that the Franco-British

Exhibition will be a great success, and this means that the Hungarian Exhibition will be equally successful.

But supposing that there were no help arising from this cause, I hold that on its merits the Hungarian show alone, with its striking novelties, will be sufficiently attractive.



LACE-MAKING AT THE DECORATIVE ART SCHOOL (111).

London, with its six million inhabitants has an insatiable appetite for all forms of diversions, and plenty of money for the gratification of this desire, so that every new place of amusement, if rightly conducted, always secures a host of patrons.

Another argument in favor of 1908 as the date is that the materials and collections of the Pécs Exhibition can be packed up at its close, and at little cost, sent to London for re-erection and preparation for display; whereas if there be postponement, the materials will deteriorate; expense for storage must be incurred; the collections may be dispersed; and many exhibitors may not care to

bear the renewal of trouble and expense in making fresh preparations. It is apparent that thousands of pounds sterling will be saved if the Exhibition be in 1908 instead of a later date.

There is yet another consideration, which although last is not least. The fact cannot be disguised that in England there is much unfriendly feeling towards

rect information about Hungarian affairs, and for this purpose the proposed Exhibition will afford abundant facilities. The severity of the attack calls for speedy administration of the appropriate antidote.

On these grounds and because I have the interests of Hungary at heart, I sincerely hope that the arrangements for holding the Exhibition in 1908 will shortly be concluded. W. H. SHRUBSOLE.



### Topical Notes

THERE HAS been an extraordinary absence of Austro-Hungarian bickerings for a few months. They now threaten to set in again with their customary severity, for the negotiations for a new commercial treaty are on foot. The Hungarians demand that there should be separate signatories for each party in every case of a commercial treaty with a foreign Power instead of the foreign Minister of the dual monarchy signing alone. They can cite an apposite precedent in the case of the Brussels Sugar Convention, where a separate signature was appended for Hungary. The claim of Hungary for separate commercial treatment is not without foundation: her fiscal interests are not those of Austria. As a fact, economic interests separate the two countries much more than purely sentimental reasons.

A strange scene was witnessed at a meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet in Budapest the other day. In the midst of the sitting a doctor was announced, and four of the Ministers, including the Premier, adjourned to another room to be vaccinated. Mr. Kossuth, who had been vaccinated a year or two since, chaffed his colleagues during the process. The reason for this action is that the Hungarian Ministers will shortly have to stay some time in Vienna, where smallpox is rife.

The fierce attack Count Albert Apponyi was subjected to from the pen of the veteran Norwegian novelist Bjørnsen reveals only the activity of the Nationalists, who spare neither time nor money in providing the leaders of the world's thought with a catalogue of their supposed grievances and woes. As Mr. Moneybags wrote up the supposed grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, so publicists here misinform the multitude and Europe still marvels at Magyar liberalism. Count Apponyi is no oppressor of nationality, no tyrant minister, but one who is conversant with modern needs, and being conversant with these is cognizant of that line upon which the aspirations of nationality, race, and social-democracy will best flow.

The British householder is not alone in fearing an impending scarcity of coal. According to returns just submitted to the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce by the State Inspectors of Trade and Industry

Hungary, chiefly I believe in the journalistic world. This exists largely in consequence of misrepresentations inspired by those in other countries who wish to injure Hungary politically and commercially. False reports calculated to do serious damage are often circulated. Take as one instance the recent notice in the English press that there would be no more wine from Tokay as the vines were all ruined by phylloxera; when the facts are that this year there is a good and abundant yield of that world famous wine, and there has been no phylloxera. This is but a small sample of the evil. The best corrective for these attacks is the diffusion of cor-

several large factories have been compelled to shorten their hours of work (and in some cases to stop work altogether), by reason of a shortage of coal. This is attributed to the increasing difficulty of obtaining Upper Silesian coal, which, it is stated, will become still harder to get.

\*

The Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty have been requested by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole to recognise the existence of Hungary as a nation, by issuing an order that the Hungarian Hymn shall be included in the official collection of the «National Hymns of all Nations» now used in the British Royal Navy; and a notification has been given that the subject shall receive attention.

\*

#### A brave Woman.

Mrs. Livermore, in her book entitled «My Story of the War», gives a very interesting sketch of «Mother Bickerdyke», a famous character in those times. She was an energetic, sympathetic woman, of slight education, who had a natural aptitude for nursing, and an unflinching love of «her boys», as she called the soldiers. Mother Bickerdyke was always to the fore when there was work to be done, and no trials or difficulties ever daunted her. After the battle of Chattanooga she was for weeks the only woman with the 1800 wounded. The weather was bitterly cold, and the sick were nearly frozen to death in spite of big fires. At last the wood gave out one awful night, and it seemed, indeed, as if those who could not move about would perish of the cold. Mother Bickerdyke had the utmost scorn for red tape, and a mind equal to all emergencies. She called on a few of her faithful «boys» to follow her, and, armed with an axe, proceeded to make firewood of the palisades.

Soon an officer came along, and looked on with dismay; there was nothing else would save the wounded, but such irregularity, such rashness, must be punished. «Consider yourself under arrest», he called to Mother Bickerdyke next time she passed him laden with planks. «All right, Major, I'm under arrest; only don't interfere with me till the weather improves», was the undaunted reply.

\*

Slieve Gallion, the famous race-horse, has just been sold by his owner, Captain Greer, to Baron Szemere, a well-known Hungarian sportsman. (N. B. The Baron is not an Austrian, as apparently all the British papers have it. The British editorial mind has a difficulty in distinguishing between Austrian and Hungarian, the difficulty being due no doubt to the fact that they have a sovereign in common. If King Edward of Gt. Britain were also ruling prince of a German state, that would not make his German subjects British!)

\*

For the first time in England the «Hymnus» has just been published as the Hungarian National hymn by Curwen & Sons of Berners St. London. An English friend suggested the publication, supplying the music and words.

\*

#### European coal orders refused in America.

It is reported from the United States that because of its inability to execute the order, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has been compelled to decline a contract for 200,000 tons of anthracite, the order for which was tendered by a representative of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Another order for 200,000 tons of bituminous coal wanted by the Italian Government is also being offered to the coal-owners of the United States, with little prospect of its being taken, because of the great expense in delivering it to the Italian destination desired. Other foreign orders have been offered to Americans with a similar result, and more are expected from European Governments in the hope that they may be taken. The great demand for coal by foreign Governments is attributed partly to the



MELON-MARKET, BUDAPEST. (11.)

increased amount of coal consumed by warships, the number of which has grown rapidly within the last two years. Added to this is the coal required for railways and various institutions as well as for industrial consumption. An official of the Reading Company explains that his company was compelled to decline all such orders because of the great demand for coal among home customers, and because of the scarcity of labour at the company's collieries. The same conditions confronted every other anthracite company, as well as all bituminous mines, he said. It was further explained that the shortage of all grades of coal is increasing daily, and many American railways are now much disturbed concerning their supplies for the coming winter.

#### Our Illustrations.

On our front page we present the portrait of Miss Clara Makray, in the costume of the period of Louis the Great, in which she appeared at the Royal Jubilee. The skirt was of heavy silk, *couleur-de-rose*, richly ornamented with real silver. The bodice, of same colour, was of velvet, also with real silver ornaments; while the mantle, also of velvet, was trimmed with Kamschatka fur. Her neck was adorned with a string of oriental pearls, rubies, and diamonds; ear-rings of same jewels, to match. Gloves of Hungarian style, with clasps of brilliants. Shoes of gilded leather, with gilt tassels and buttons.

\*

The Hungarian house-wife and her daughters find duties outside the immediate range of the menage. In a series of pictures we show how they find scope for their artistic talent in lace-making, which is a means of adding appreciably to the family income. At the school of the Museum of Decorative Art the training is kept up permanently, and a bright prospect is evident for the lacemaking industry of this country.

\*

We present two illustrations of our Fruit Market (the Covent Garden of Budapest), with special reference to the Melons, which have been very plentiful this year. It is a picturesque sight for every foreign visitor to the Hungarian capital to stroll along the banks of the Danube. Where on every day of the week luscious fruit of every description is displayed to tempt the passers-by; the commodities being shielded from the glare of the sun (which for the past few months has been very powerful) by enormous umbrellas of every colour of the rainbow.

\*

A short time ago four persons were brutally murdered by gipsies at a wayside inn in the neighbourhood of Dános, near the country-seat of Dr. Wekerle, the Prime Minister of Hungary. The unfortunate victims of the outrage were the innkeeper



MELON-MARKET, BUDAPEST. (III.)

his wife, and daughter — the belle of the district — and an itinerant milkman who had called for refreshments. On the preceding day the innkeeper had transferred the bulk of his cash to the bank; and his assailants, probably infuriated at finding so little money, appear to have tortured their victims before despatching them. Their nefarious work was completed by setting fire to the premises.

Our illustrations show the scene of the crime, and the arrest of a number of gipsies suspected of being concerned in the outrage.

#### Abyssinian Representatives visit the Törley Factory.

Last week the Abyssinian envoys from Menelik to the Emperor-King, viz, His Highness and Excellency, General Prince Dedjazmacs, Ambassador-Extraordinary; Mr. Negadrez Igezu, Chief of the Customs Administration; Professor Taje Aleka; Messrs Jacob Hall and Gabrihet Zoernei, interpreters, spent a few days in Budapest, during which they inspected the famous Törley Champagne factory at Budafök. The distinguished visitors were received by the gentlemen of the Törley family and Mr. Pfender, the Director, who conducted them over the premises. The prince was intensely interested in all he saw—both as regards the appliances and the building itself. His Highness requested the Director to explain to him the process of manufacture of the various wines, afterwards expressing his high gratification. The visit terminated by the group being photographed.

During the visitors' stay in Budapest they witnessed the various sights of the capital, with which they expressed themselves enchanted, the prince repeatedly observing that in all his European travels he had never seen a finer city than Buda-

pest. Before leaving they paid visits to several commercial centres, including the gun factory.

\*

(By a printer's error, a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the proposed Hungarian Exhibition, appeared in our last issue under the heading of «The British Press and Hungary». The mischance is regretted. Our readers will kindly accord us their indulgence when we inform them that our printers do not understand the English language — Editor.)



### London Notes

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald.

*London, 26th September 1907.*

**K**ING EDWARD is at his Highland home. The grouse season has not been so good as in former years. The damp weather has been against the young birds. In the North the havoc has not been so great, but round about Forfarshire and Perthshire the driving has been more or less a failure.

The King and Queen of Spain intend spending a few weeks in England and afterwards proceeding to Austria. The Duke of Connaught is on a visit to the Emperor King Francis Joseph.

I had the pleasure this week of looking over a portfolio of some exquisite work done by Mr. Vilmos Polgány (Willy Polgány) a young and rising Hungarian artist. His illustrations for the Christmas publications show striking originality, and his pictures to illustrate the new edition of De Quincey's «Confessions of an opium eater», which Collins of Edinburgh will publish shortly, are particularly fine.

The artist was born at Szeged and while yet young went with his family to Budapest. His parents had intended him to be a physician and just when he had finished his course at the gymnasium and his friends expected him to enter the University, he struck out on his own career as an artist. He studied for some time under Professor Ballo of Budapest, and then wandered forth through the Art cities. After spending some time in Munich and other German towns he settled for some years in the French Capital. Now London is his home after much uphill work. His name is well known in illustrated books and journals. He has had the offer to become the sole illustrator for a prominent firm at quite a nice salary, but he likes a free hand and has had to refuse. His ambition is not illustrating books although it is his work at present. He will also some day exhibit pictures. He is working on two large ones just now which we hope to see in our Academy.

There is no doubt that a brilliant future is before the young artist and we wish him every success.

I hear from Budapest that there is much controversy going on regarding the proposed Hungarian Exhibition in London, the opposers of the scheme bringing forward two arguments against its adop-

tion — with regard to the first that Earl's Court is the same as «Ösbudavára» and thus unsuitable for an exhibition — Hungarians and English people too who have visited both places must acknowledge that there is no comparison between them. Earl's Court is certainly a place of amusement but not in the same way as Ösbudavára. It is necessary in connection with all Exhibitions to have amusements and the very fact that Earls Court is immensely popular as a place of amusement should make it the ideal place for an Exhibition. The visitors are always intensely interested in the exhibits — I have been five times to Earl's Court this Season, and I see each time new objects of interest — and that the exhibits are finding purchasers.

The present Exhibition has brought the Balkan States much nearer England and we have learnt much thereby.

Then again some people say that a Hungarian Exhibition next year would suffer in consequence of the Anglo-French Exhibition being held at the same time. I think rather with a great many more it would be an additional good fortune for Hungary were she to have the Exhibition next year. London is big enough for both, and I question whether the Anglo-French will be the more popular of the two Exhibitions as regards the number of visitors. The season ticket holders for Earl's Court are a big item. The «Ellenzék» Kolozsvár gives a very good idea of the dimensions of Earl's court and the work done there. We therefore hope Hungary will settle the question in her own interests at an early date.



### Dutch Footballers in Hungary.

**T**HE VISIT of the Dutch Football team from The Hague revealed marked progress in all departments of the game. In their game with the Hungarian Athletic Club (M. A. C.) a good football display was given. Their passing and familiarity with English methods and their adoption of English style stood them in excellent stead and they won by 4 goals to two. Their halfback play was superb, particularly that of the right-half whilst a splendid understanding existed between the entire team. Two magnificent «breakaways» led up to M. A. C. scoring a couple of fine goals. Evidently the Magyars were not up to par. On the following day the Dutchmen met the Budapesti Torna-Club, and quite a different game resulted. It was from start to finish of the scrambling order, and each side scored once. A draw was perhaps the most satisfactory result. After a few more games Hungarian football will doubtless shew a distinct advance and visiting teams will not escape with the wreath of victory. The goalkeeping of the Torna-Club custodian was simply astounding even considering the somewhat feeble performance which gave the Dutch their only goal.

Football.

## Honours for Dogs

### The Brotherhood of Canine Heroes.

MRS. DE COURCY LAFFAN, the well-known novelist, and a devoted friend of animals, has some interesting stories of members of the «Brotherhood of Dog Heroes» she has recently formed. Surrounded by her own animal favourites, two dogs and two cats, Mrs. Laffan first explained why she formed the «brotherhood».

«I feel very strongly on the subject of vivi-

house in flames, but fortunately in time to escape with his family. «Jess» was the heroine of a fire in Sunderland.

The story of «Scot», a fine black retriever, is more tragic. He was the first to discover traces of fire in the house, and rushing upstairs succeeded in awakening his master and mistress by barking and licking their faces. The smoke was already very thick, but they were able to escape. The dog however, was afterwards found suffocated in the upper storey, having literally given his life for his master and mistress.



ABYSSINIAN VISITORS AT THE TÖRLEY CHAMPAGNE FACTORY.

section». she said, «and I thought if I kept this record of what dogs have done, so that people could realise their heroism and devotion, it would not be possible for them to consent to such noble creatures being sacrificed as they are».

When Mrs. Laffan hears of some act of heroism by a dog she obtains the particulars and enrolls the dog in her brotherhood, presenting him by way of insignia with a silver collar. In several cases the hero dog has been publicly invested with his collar of honour by the mayor or other public official.

Over and over again an alarm of fire has first been given by the dog, whose pertinacity in rousing the household has saved their lives. Thus «Floss», a beautiful little Pomeranian, won her silver collar at Blackburn by barking at her owner's door till he woke to find the

«Nellie» is another dead hero. For twelve years she watched and guided her master, a blind man who played the zither in the streets. She was often half starved, for her owner was miserably poor; but her devotion never wavered.

«When she was ailing», said Mrs. Laffan, «we took her in. She was with us a fortnight, but she would hardly eat; she paid us no attention; she wanted no luxuries; she was on the watch for her master all the time. And when he came, it was pathetic to see them—their devotion to each other. She died in his arms.»

«Gip», a beautiful collie who saved a child from drowning, is one of the newest members of the brotherhood. This dog had never swum before, had never been in the water, but when he heard the child's cry he rushed in and brought her safely out.

## The Hague Conference.

OF WHAT contribution is now being made at the Hague towards the federation of the world, it is perhaps too soon to speak with certainty. The Conference has not yet closed and the prospects of any particular proposal vary from day to day. Two important principles however, are likely to be embodied in resolutions, which will really contribute something towards the prophecy of Professor H. Stanley Jevons that «in seventy or eighty years from the present time» there will be an «International Government» sitting at the Palace of Peace at The Hague. One of these principles is the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration; another, the acceptance of a list of subjects which are to be matter of *obligatory* reference to an international Court. The difficulties which these proposals are encountering are necessarily great. How is the Court to be constituted? It cannot be of unlimited dimensions; therefore not every State can be represented upon it. Which States are to be excluded? To ask the question is sufficient to show its extreme delicacy, as well as to explain the long discussion it is receiving.

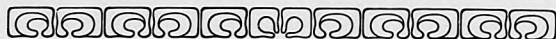
Again, with regard to the list of subjects for obligatory arbitration: the conditions and problems of the Several States are so diverse, that the difficulty of drawing up a list to meet the susceptibilities of all parties is enormous. For instance, America asks the world to agree to obligatory arbitration. The American *Government* would be pledged to accept the proposal, but what if the American *Senate* were to refuse to ratify it? The rejection of the Arbitration treaty with Gt. Britain adds point to the question. This difficulty is, however beginning to disappear. The general disposition of the Conference is to waive the point, and trust the honour of the American People and Senate. Other more substantial difficulties *may* yet prove fatal to the scheme but we have good hope that they will be surmounted, and in that event the present Hague Conference will mark an important stage in the history of the world. The establishment of a permanent court and the general acceptance of the principle of obligatory arbitration would be germs from which great things might be evolved in the future.

### Please.

We hear from America that the Telephone Company in the city of Brotherly Love (i. e. Philadelphia) has, within the limits of its own sphere, decided to sacrifice common courtesy to the exigencies of profit. Having discovered that the word «*Please*» is used on its lines some 900,000 times a day, the company estimate, on the basis of a half-second to the word, that 125 hours of the Company's time is «wasted» daily in the enunciation of this «useless» little word! On the principle, therefore, that «time is money» the Company has issued a circular to all its subscribers requesting them to abstain from the use of

the word «*Please*» in future and also not to expect it from the Company's servants.

There are some 10,000 telephone subscribers in Budapest to whom the word «*Kérem*» is not unknown. We offer the hint to the Telephone Company for what they consider it may be worth. Think of the increased dividends!



## Co-operation in Hungary.

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

THE CENTRAL Credit Bank itself, which is not only the provider of money, but also the organiser, instructor, adviser, and controller of the local credit societies, performs its manysided task with great thoroughness. The amount of its work cannot be judged simply by the amount of the money dealt out, because that amount is dealt out for the most part in small loans, which require a disproportionate amount of labour, which in the balance-sheet appears converted into management expenses. In the first two years its net income was accordingly so small that only its foundation members could receive any dividend. In 1899 this dividend figured at only 1.3 per cent., in 1900 at 3 per cent. Since 1901 both founders and other members (*i. e.*, affiliated societies) draw dividend at the rate of 4 per cent.

The Central Credit Bank has since its formation acted as adviser in co-operative matters to the Government. The consequence is that since that time the Government has evinced a much more active interest in co-operation.

It gives State assistance partly in the shape of the taking up of shares, partly in that of grants given to societies in proportion to the merit of their aims, their public importance, and the quality of their management.

The chief business of the local co-operative societies is of course the distribution of credit. However, there are co-operative societies with other objects. For instance, the number of agricultural supply societies is by no means insignificant. Then there are productive societies, some of a purely temporary character. They purchase their raw material, manufacture their wares; and when the latter are disposed of and paid for, their members share out the proceeds, and the society comes to an end.

Such common purchase and common work are tolerably general among our artisans. Often also our artisans work individually, and then store their goods in common warehouses for more convenient sale. Thus in Budapest and some other large towns co-operative societies of shoemakers, carpenters, and artisans of other callings maintain a *dépôt* in which the goods manufactured by the members individually are exposed for sale. Some

provincial societies also have common granaries, or else vaults, for the sale, in the one of corn, and the others of wine. Others again collect eggs and milk for sale in common.

For such business, so far as it is engaged in by societies of the Raiffeisen type, it is the Central Credit Bank which provides the money. The Government makes grants of money to credit societies, but only in exceptional cases, and only toward the first formation expenses, and even then only supposing that the majority of members of the society consist of working men, who are supposed to have no money to bring into the common stock. However, societies formed for productive purposes like those just referred to are more liberally dealt with, and receive State grants more freely. In this way the Agricultural Ministry, since the year 1900, encourages the formation of co-operative granaries by grants which provide a substantial part of the capital required for the buildings. At first no more than 4000 crowns were allowed for one granary, but the subventions given have now reached 8000 to 10.000 crowns, and even more is given when the district served is large. (To be continued.)



### Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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

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

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#### 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.

«Hungary» is *interesting* and *informing*: — *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 kor. per annum post free.

### 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».

\*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (<sup>13</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*



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

**Ödön Fay**, Esq. of Sátoralja-Ujhely, has received the highest distinction with the first Diploma of Honour for his **Tokay Wines**, from the Wine Classification Commission of the Hungarian Exhibition at Pécs. Samples free of charge.



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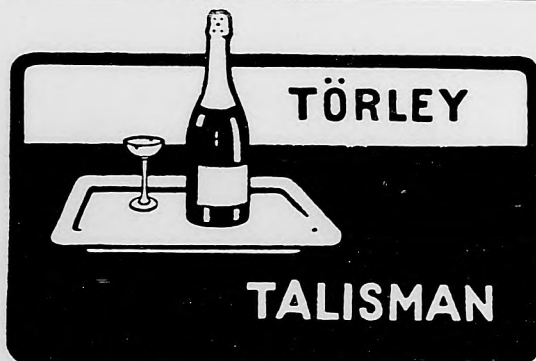
The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

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

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

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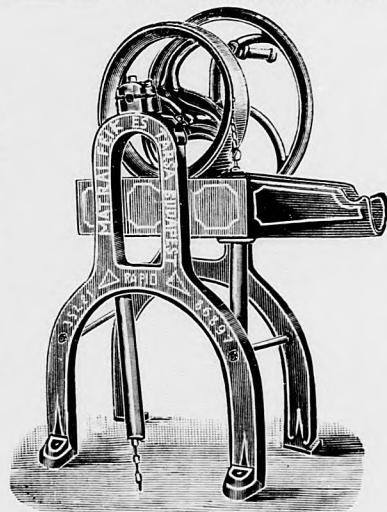
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