

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ézeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

THE MELANCHOLY king Rudolf, who carried on with the Turks a long war which in spite of some successes was a useless one, brought about the collision by his religious and political measures. He wilfully introduced a new clause into the code of laws drawn up by the Parliament, causing rich magnates to be accused of high treason on the most ridiculous pretexts, simply in order to be able to lay his hands on their property, while he forcibly took from the protestants their Cathedral at Kassa. The general discontent produced an outbreak and the States chose Stephen Bocskay as their Prince. Bocskay, who was formerly a leading vassal of the king's, conquered nearly the whole land with the help of the Turks. Although the Sultan had sent him a crown and had called him king, Bocskay reconciled himself willingly enough with the Habsburgs as soon as Rudolf's brother, the archduke Matthias, took the management of affairs. In the peace of Vienna 1606 a new settlement was decided upon. Bocskay was made Prince of Transylvania, a remedy of the constitutional abuses was promised, and the protestants received complete freedom of religion and unconditional permission to practise their faith without interference. In the same year also peace was concluded with the Turks for twenty years on the basis of statu



(Photo by Strelisky.)

COUNTESS LOUIS BATTHYÁNY.

quo. The Turks kept their new conquests, particularly the fortresses of Eger and Kani-za along with the large districts belonging to them.

But the peace of Vienna, which Stephen Bocskay only survived for a short time, did not bring an end to the conflict of creeds but only accentuated them the more. Under Matthias II. a Counter-reformation began on the side of the catholics, and Francis Forgách and Peter Pázmány the cardinal archbishops of Esztergom

carried on the work of conversion with great success particularly amongst the higher nobility. Illustrious families joined in large numbers the catholic church and tried to draw with them their vassals. This effort however was thwarted so long as protestant Transylvania was strong enough to take under its protection its Hungarian comrades in the faith. Transylvania reached precisely at this period (1613—1657) its golden age, under the princes Gabriel Bethlen and George Rákóczy I, making a striking advance not only in material and intellectual matters, but playing also an influential rôle in international politics. Gabriel Bethlen (1613—29), the greatest prince of Transylvania, made his political and military talents felt in the first period of the thirty years war.

In conjunction with the Hun-

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garian and German protestants he fought frequently with great success against Ferdinand II. He occupied the greater part of the land, and even gained possession of the holy crown. His followers chose him as king of Hungary, but Bethlen made peace with Ferdinand II. repeatedly. He was even ready to cut himself adrift from the Turks and to ally himself with the Habsburgs against the Turkish empire whose decline he had already perceived. But this bold plan was frustrated by mistrust in Viennese circles. In 1629 this great prince died, who in respect of culture, science and education, had founded a new epoch in Transylvania. George Rákóczy next ascended the throne, who was also a man of peace, but in the latter period of the thirty years war (1644) took up arms in the interests of the protestants and allied himself with the Swedes.

This war ended with the Peace of Linz, which made religious freedom a legal enactment and was the second great fundamental law of protestantism. In the meantime the catholic church in Hungary had strengthened itself remarkably.

Nicholas Esterházy, one of the most prominent catholic statesmen, whom the king had distinguished by the title of count and the land had chosen as palatine, served the catholic interests very actively, and blind religious zeal and passion led continually to collisions. In the meantime George Rákóczy's son and successor George II., wasted the strength of Transylvania in a war, (1657) carried on in order to acquire the Polish crown. The land suffered severely, he himself was deprived of the favour of the Turks, was deposed, and died of wounds received in battle (1660). With the decay of Transylvania days of distress began to dawn also for the protestants in Hungary. — On the other hand the Turks took Nagyvárad and even Érsek-Ujvár (1663), one of the most important fortresses in upper Hungary and the Austrian provinces.

(To be continued.)



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

THE CELEBRATED transaction called the Compromise of 1867 is embodied in the Law XII of that year. In its first (declaratory) part this law fixes again the sense of the Pragmatic Sanction, as stated above, emphasizing its two principles: our sovereign national independence

and the mutual obligation to mutual defence with Austria.

Then it proceeds to state that the fact of Austria's having been endowed with a constitution which gives to her people a right of controlling their Government (as we control ours), makes some new provision necessary in those branches of administration which bear direct relation to mutual defence, and in which it is, therefore, to say the least, highly desirable that the joint action of both countries should be unfailingly secured.

To that end, the two great agencies of national defence — Foreign affairs and War-Administration — are to a certain extent declared common affairs, but in the executive sphere only, where action originates. Legislation on them (such as assenting to international treaties, framing of laws on the conditions of military service, on recruiting, etc.) is expressly reserved to the juridically-independent action of both legislatures, which are, however, desired to do their best to agree on these matters. To provide for these common affairs a common ministry of Foreign Affairs and of War¹ is called into existence; the expenses of these two departments are jointly to be borne by both countries in proportion to their comparative financial power — measured until now by the results of taxation of each.

Both countries have equal control over these common departments, a control which they can exert through ways direct and indirect, as we shall see later on.

The common Ministry of Foreign Affairs implies a common diplomatic service. It is not so clear up to what point unity of the armed force is implied in common war administration.

Our law mentions a Hungarian army as part of the whole army, which is to be unitedly commanded and regulated as to its inner organization by the king, in the sense of his constitutional prerogative. The somewhat oracular terms of this proviso have given birth to much controversy and to some trouble lately.

(To be continued.)

¹ I did not mention in the text the third common ministry, that of Finance, because that high-sounding title is only apt to generate confusion. In fact, the common Minister of Finance has nothing to do at all with finance in the sense of a financial policy; he is merely a cashier who receives the contributions of Austria and of Hungary to common expenses and hands them over to respective common departments. It is merely accidental that the common Minister of Finance is now generally intrusted with the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Work of Nationalist Agitators in Hungary.

The Csernova Insurrection.

AN INCIDENT which all right-feeling persons must deplore occurred at Csernova in the neighbourhood of the Tatra on Sunday (27th Oct.). A Catholic priest and pan-Slavist agitator named Hlinka had collected funds for the building of a church. — A new church was accordingly erected, but ere it could be opened for public worship, the priest Hlinka was deprived of his office for using his old church as a place for delivering his seditious and inflammatory speeches (miscalled sermons) against the Government. As legal action was pending against him at the instance of the Government, he fled the country; though not before he had intimidated his flock into promising that if the new church

could not be opened with him for its priest, it should, not be opened at all; daring even to threaten them with Divine Vengeance if they should disobey him. Knowing the authority wielded by the priesthood over their flocks, one may imagine the effect of all this on the minds of an ignorant and superstitious people. It appears that the bishop of the diocese, after repeated postponements, had notified the parishioners through a priest delegated for the purpose that, Hlinka having refused to return, the opening of the new church and the induction of another priest could not be further delayed. There were, however, ominous murmurings and expressions of discontent; and these, according to well-founded reports, induced the delegated clergy to apply for

the protection of gendarmerie, on the occasion of the opening of the new church on the 27th ult. They accordingly appeared on the scene with an escort of mounted gendarmerie — a number of foot gendarmes having been previously distributed among the people with instructions to warn them in friendly manner as to the serious consequences that must

inevitably follow in the event of disturbance. All was quiet when the three carriages conveying the magistrate and the delegated priests arrived, and at this stage no disturbance was feared. When, however, the cortège stopped at the school, the horses were roughly seized by the rabble, the occupants of the carriages and the escort were hustled and a bombardment of stones ensued injuring several persons. The gendarmerie officer then ordered the mob to disperse, and the foot gendarmes

proceeded without unnecessary violence to push them back.

But the excited populace evinced a disposition to resist; they struggled with the gendarmes for the possession of their rifles and bayonets, and wounds, more or less serious, were the natural result of such temerity. Then as a final warning a volley of blank cartridge was fired; but this, so far from having the effect desired, only aroused the mob to greater fury. They even scoffed at the idea of blank cartridge being used against them, assuming apparently that the gendarmerie were supplied with no other. The local leaders urged on their unfortunate dupes with the battle-ery: *For our religion, of which the Hungarians would rob us! Christ suffe-*



JOHN ARANY'S STATUE. NAGYSZALONTA CHURCH.

red, and so will we! (This, by the way, was a dictum of Hlinka's). Then, as the situation grew every moment in gravity, the climax came: a second volley was fired, *ball this time*, and a number fell. Thirteen persons were either killed on the spot or have since died, and a considerable number were wounded. After this chastisement the rioters dispersed terror-stricken to their homes, and have since scarcely had the courage to appear abroad.

Such are the unvarnished facts of this terrible tragedy.

It is, we suppose, according to the usual order of things that this tragic incident — by none more sincerely regretted than by the Hungarians them-

office and from his exalted position as God's minister descended to a political charlatan; who instead of making his flock Christians, made them fanatics; who instead of enlightening them, deluded them; who instead of leading them along the upward paths of safety, has led them into the downward paths of perdition. And having done this, he slinks away, and leaves his people to find, if possible, their way unaided out of the abyss into which he has plunged them.

We have next to consider how far the conduct of the delegated priests contributed to the collision between the populace and the representatives of law and order. We understand that the priests applied



THE LADIES OF NAGYSZALONTA CONVEYING WREATH TO JOHN ARANY'S STATUE.

selves — will supply still another weapon to the armoury of the enemies of Hungary. That distorted versions of the affair will appear in some of the British newspapers is pretty certain.

The present writer is an Englishman resident in Hungary, and as such he appeals to his fellow-countrymen at home to abstain from forming too hasty a judgment on this matter. For the victims of the encounter, as well as for the indirect sufferers therefrom, we feel the utmost sympathy. But who, we ask, is responsible for this outbreak of lawlessness? Certainly not the Government; whose duty it is to administer the laws of the land sanctioned by the people themselves through their representatives in Parliament, and to cause those laws to be respected — even by force if unfortunate occasion require.

The worst offender, the man upon whom the weight of the responsibility in a great measure must fall, is the priest Hlinka, who perverted his sacred

for gendarmerie protection. Why? Had they more faith in the gendarmerie than in God? Do they believe, as they teach, that the Almighty holds the Universe in the hollow of His hand, and that He is able to save to the uttermost, whomsoever He will? If they believe this, which every Catholic is taught to believe, why, we repeat, did they apply for gendarmerie protection? The writer is answered: «O, they would have been killed had they gone alone». This is by no means certain; though it is quite certain that the presence of an armed escort with the priests was as the spark that ignites the tinder and causes the blaze. Had the delegated priests fulfilled their mission alone — yet not alone, for God would have been with them — it is more than probable that the people would have received them with respect. If, on the other hand, they had met with insult, was not their Divine Master also insulted? If they had been murdered, was not their Divine Master also murdered? Is it not true now,

as of old, that «the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church?» And further, we would point to instances on record of saintly clergy, bishops, and popes, who, deeming carnal weapons unworthy the minister of God, with no visible protection save the uplifted Cross, have met and triumphed over armed hosts on pillage and slaughter intent!

We have always had a plethora of men who can *live* — we want men who can *die*, if need be, in the cause of truth and right. Hungary has never lacked brave men; her history is a glorious witness to that fact. Her soil is enriched by the shed blood

to sedition among these poor deluded people, on the ground of imaginary wrongs, and charges of almost incredible silliness. Count Andrassy, in his answer to the Pan-Slavist Member of Parliament, Mr. Milan Hodzsa, quoted some of the products of this harvest of lies, showing that the deplorable affair is the outcome of unscrupulous agitation, by voice and pen, on the part of Slovak politicians. The *Magyarország* calls for vigorous measures against such dangerous agitators, whose object, it declares, is no less than the overthrow of the Hungarian Constitution.



THE ARANY STATUE AFTER THE UNVEILING.

of her heroes slain in Freedom's noble cause. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!* She has also had her martyrs for the Faith — a still nobler cause! and it is a sad day for the Christian Church in Hungary if we have now to confess that the martyr-spirit in her is dead, and that she is governed by a body of time-serving priests who on occasion cannot perform their functions except under the aegis of rifle and sword.

A party called «Nationalists» are a feature of Hungarian political life. These gentlemen appear to consider it their duty to sow the seeds of misunderstanding, hatred, and strife among the various races that come under the Government of Hungary, and thus hamper the Ministers in the discharge of their onerous duties, in the hope that they themselves may emerge victorious out of the resultant general chaos. The worst offenders appear to be those Pan-Slavist pamphleteers and journalists who daily spread almost unveiled calls for violence and incitements

Hungary is surrounded by enemies, and needs the wisdom of all her statesmen in an especial degree. Lies are being sown broadcast, many of which, alas! spring up and bear their poisonous fruit. The minds of Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna, of Björnson, and even of Tolstoy (whose sturdy stand against war all we pacifists must admire), seem at this moment fertile soil for such seed. But Hungary's cause is just. Good and brave men, knights *sans peur et sans reproche*, are guiding the ship of State; and though the future be unknown, yet with clear consciences and «upheld heads» they pursue their course, cheered with the knowledge that the hearts of the great mass of the Hungarian people still beat true to them. ARNOLD DE LISLE.

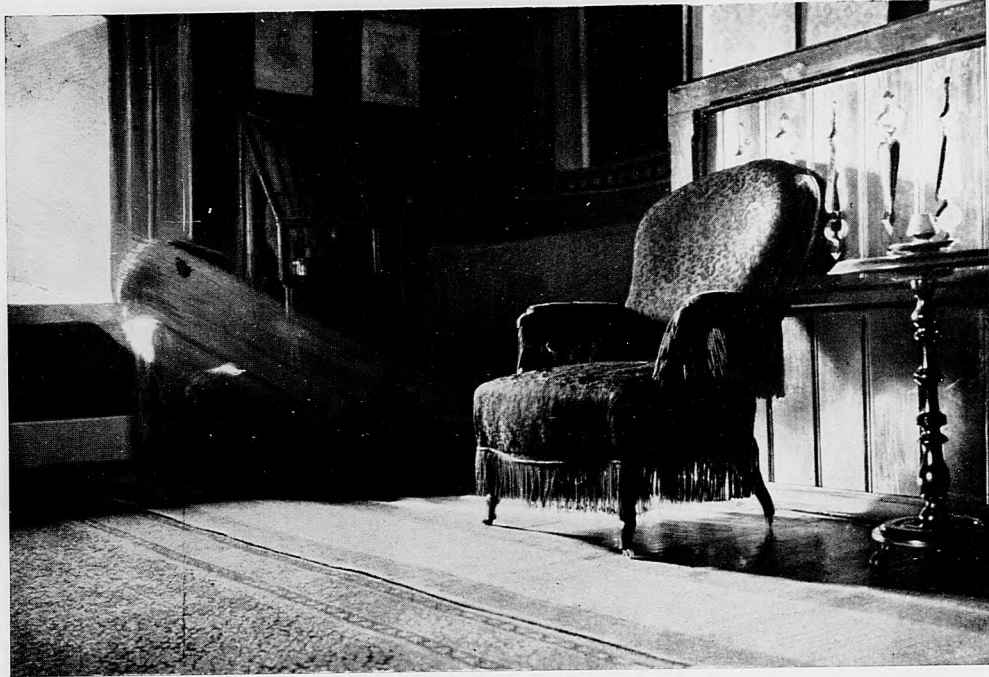
Edmund Fay, Esq. of Sátoralja-Ujhely, has received the highest distinction with the first Diploma of Honour for his **Tokay Wines**, from the Wine Classification Commission of the Hungarian Exhibition at Pécs. Samples free of charge.

The King's Health and the Situation.

WE ARE glad to report that His Majesty is now completely restored, able to confer with his Ministers and to conduct State affairs.

Throughout Europe the hope is sincerely enter-

duct of foreign affairs and maintaining the Army and Navy there seemed to be no prospect of a constitutional arrangement. For more than ten years the dispute has raged, and the *modus vivendi* under which supplies have been voted was practically imposed by the *Sovereign*.



JOHN ARANY'S FURNITURE IN THE ARANY MUSEUM AT NAGYSZALONTA.

tained that for a long time to come the aged monarch may be spared to support the burden of State. In the eyes of the outside world he at once typifies and maintains the federation of his dual realm. Not many months have elapsed since the bird's-eye prophets who deal in the great tendencies of *Welt-politik* were quite unanimous in declaring that the union founded just forty years ago could not survive the demise of the double Crown. But it has been the main labour and chief pre-occupation of *Francis Joseph's* declining years to render himself no longer indispensable. In this, the noblest ambition of a personal ruler, he has been largely successful. To-morrow, if he retired or were withdrawn from public affairs, his disappearance would be followed with poignant and universal regret. But we should not forthwith assume, as once we did, that Austria-Hungary would fall to pieces, and that the general scramble amongst the jarring races of Central and South-Eastern Europe would at once begin. The peace of the Continent depends in no small degree on the cohesion of Austria and Hungary, and within the last few days it has been the happiness of *Francis Joseph* to witness the appeasement of the worst outstanding cause of strife.

In regard to the amount which each Parliament should contribute to the common fund for the con-

All the elements of an eternal controversy were present. It turned on the complicated matter of international book-keeping, which not one politician in a hundred would be capable of understanding. But a solution has been found, and the proportions of Hungary and of Austria fixed for a term of years. The result of the Ministerial Conference reflects high credit on both the Hungarian and Austrian Governments. The negotiations, moreover, were considerably facilitated by the signatures being taken in Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

As regards the important question of Universal Suffrage of which a Bill is about to be introduced, Count Julius Andrassy the Minister of the Interior has declared that the Magyar State idea must be kept intact. It is clearly for the benefit of the whole country that it should not be handed over to the uncontrolled authority of Slovaks, Roumanians, Croats, Serbs, and others, who are not comparable, as regards intellect and political experience, with the race which has won for Hungary an honoured name among the nations who have fought for the liberties they enjoy.

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

International Automobile Exhibition at Budapest.

THE INTERNATIONAL Automobile Exhibition at Budapest next year will open on the 17th May and will last until the 31st May inclusive. If one may judge from present appearances, the Exhibition will be highly successful. Already the number of exhibits entered is so large that it is feared the Industrial Hall of the City Park will not hold them; and therefore it is proposed to group the Agricultural automobiles separately, either in the Agricultural Museum or in entirely separate premises which will be built for their accommodation in close proximity to the Industrial Hall. As security for the Customs' dues on automobiles sent from abroad, Count Alexander Andrassy, Count B. R. Zichy and Mr. Charles Hatvany-Deutsch, acting on behalf of the Hungarian Auto-Club, have established a guarantee fund of 300,000 crowns. The Club has also succeeded in securing valuable facilities for foreign exhibitors, the French, German, and Austro-Hungarian Railways having been prevailed upon to convey the machines on return entirely free of charge.

An honorary committee has been formed, under the presidency of H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph,

Francis Kossuth; Minister of Commerce; — all honorary members of the Hungarian Automobile Club. Also Prince Alexander Solms-Braunfels, President of the Austrian Imperial Automobile Club; Prince Victor Ratibor, President of the German Imperial Automobile Club; Duke of Sutherland, President of the English Royal Automobile Club; Monsieur De Zuylen de Uyevell de Haar; of the French Automobile Club; Monsieur Geo. Bibesco, President of the Roumanian Automobile Club; F. Seymour-Clarke, Esqr. Consul-General of Gr.-Britain; Dr. Frank Dyer-Chester, Consul-General of the United States; and the Russian, German and Italian Consuls-General.

It was originally contemplated to hold the exhibition at Vienna, but it is highly interesting to note that the whole of the Austrian automobile manufacturers and merchants declared unanimously in favour of the Exhibition being held at Budapest in preference to the Austrian capital.



Topical Notes

WE ARE glad to be able to record that His Majesty the King is now rested to his usual health. According to present plans he will spend



JOHN ARANY'S WRITING-TABLE IN THE ARANY MUSEUM AT NAGYSZALONTA.

consisting of the following members: Count Alexander Andrassy, President of the Hungarian Automobile-Club; Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Ignace Daranyi, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Louis Jekelfalussy, Minister of War; Mr.

Christmas as usual with his daughter, Archduchess Maria Valeria. Early in January he will go for a somewhat lengthy stay to Gödöllő.

★

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir Presump-

tive, on the 30th ult. paid a visit to Count Tasziló Festetics, Chief Marshal of the Court at Keszthely. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Archduchess, received quite an ovation on their arrival. The city was gaily decorated with flags. Among the quests invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses were Duke and Duchess Alexander Pálffy, Count and Countess Teleki, Prince Charles Windischgrätz, Count Maurice Eszterházy, Prince Demidoff, Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Vienna, and Princess Demidoff. In the two days shooting which followed the «bag» consisted of 3210, mostly pheasants, but including 2 deer, 1 wild cat, 30 hares, 40 partridges, and 1 woodcock. It is interesting to note that the apartments used by the royal visitors were those occupied by King Edward, as Prince of Wales, when on a visit to this country. The view therefrom is charming, overlooking the picturesque Lake Balaton.

*

The freedom of the city of Pécs has been conferred on Their Excellencies, Dr. Wekerle, Francis Kossuth, Dr. Darányi and Count Albert Apponyi. The ceremonial usually accompanying such a function has been postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Kossuth.

*

Count Dénes Andrassy has distributed the sum of 130,000 crowns among needy Hungarian churches and schools irrespective of religious denomination, and philanthropic institutions. Of this amount 15,000 crowns is given in memory of his late wife, Countess Francisca, whose charity was wellknown. The fifth anniversary of her death was recently observed by the celebration of mass in all the churches of County Gömör, and a requiem service in the parish church of Rozsnyó. The Countess's statue in the principal square of Rozsnyó was almost buried in wreaths from societies and individuals who hold her in grateful remembrance. Truly the poet sings:

«To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die!»

*

It was announced the other day that King Oscar of Sweden is receiving a badge of honour and a splendid album, with autographs and homage in eleven languages, from delegates of The Hague Peace Conference and from leading members of the Peace Societies. In that way the most prominent personalities in the Peace Movement have desired to express their appreciation of the King's love of peace in 1905. It is generally recognised by this time that a war between Sweden and Norway would

have been well-nigh inevitable but for the King's strongminded influence towards a peaceful issue of the crisis. It is interesting to find in the album, among the many paying tributes to the King, the names of Sir E. Fry, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the Japanese premier delegate, K. Tsudzuh.



THE FORTRESS GARDENS, BUDAPEST.

His Majesty the King has honoured the Park-Club by the gift of his portrait, painted by the eminent artist Philip László. The members of the Park-Club are to be congratulated, as such an honour has not previously been conferred upon any club.

*

The Gresham Assurance Society, whose palatial offices are one of the sights of Budapest, has just

appointed Mr. Joseph Schuk as joint-manager with Mr. Reginald Beckett, of the Budapest branch. Mr. Schuck was for many years manager of the «Adria» Assurance Co.

*

We regret to record the death, on the 31st ult. of Mr. Leo Veigelsberg, chief editor of the «Pester

in England. That at S. Olave's Grammar School for Girls, London, was the second given there on the same subject. The Head Mistress, Miss Prodsham, B. A., visited Hungary with a party in 1905 and is enthusiastic in her admiration of the Hungarian people and their country.

The scholars and a select circle of adult friends filled the spacious Hall, and by much applause, gave evidence of great satisfaction.

The other lecture was at the Lower School at Rugby. For more than one hour and a half, complete attention was paid to the details given, and afterward the Head Master expressed the hope that in the near future the lecture would be repeated in the Upper School where there are about 600 resident students. In the Lower School, a large Hungarian map of Hungary, kindly sent by Professor Béla Erödi of Budapest, is in regular use, and the Hungarian place names thereon are adopted in teaching instead of German names.

*

English Coal in Hungary.

The London Correspondent of the Hungarian Royal Commercial Museum informs us that negotiations have been opened by him with English Coal-mining Companies for the supply of coal to Hungary. Various Companies have already tendered, the prices being from 20 s. to 29 s. per ton shipped to Fiume. W. Steinberger, of 4, 5 and 6 Great St. Helens, London, E. C. is the agent for the receipt of tenders.

*

Emigrants returning in crowds.

The steamer «Karpathia» has arrived with 746 returned emigrants on board. As soon as the vessel reached port it was visited by Count Nákó, the Governor of Fiume, who enquired of the men their reasons for returning home. Though the reasons given were various, the principal was the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood in America. They asserted that they could get set on better in their own land. They heartily cheered the Governor on leaving.

From other authentic sources we hear that still larger numbers are already en route, or about to return. The «Slavonia» will arrive in a few days with upwards of 400 returned emigrants; while the shipping agencies in America have their hands full in issuing tickets to Hungarians who have resolved to come back to their Fatherland. Arrangements have already been made to find employment for the men on their return.

*

Lectures on Hungary.

Last week, Mr. Shrubsole gave illustrated lectures on Hungary at two important educational centres

The rainfall in Bombay is almost unprecedented. Already 80 in. have fallen since the beginning of June.

London Notes

London, Nov. 7th. 1907.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

THE KING and Queen are entertaining the King and Queen of Spain and Princess Beatrice at Sandringham, while the King and Queen of Norway stay close by in their Norfolk home, Appleton House. The Prince and Princess of Wales and

on Saturday next. While royalty join in the birthday celebrations the new Lord Mayor will be the central figure of one of the most gorgeous street pageants that London has witnessed for some years.

The out-going Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, determined, on entering office to raise the



LOUIS KOSSUTH'S MAUSOLEUM (NEARING COMPLETION).

their children are at York Cottage. The royal Spanish baby has been a great attraction to the ladies, and those who have been brave enough to stand for hours in front of Buckingham Palace have been repaid by a glimpse of his chubby face.

On Monday the Kaiser Wilhelm arrives here on a state visit to the British court. Great disappointment is felt that owing to illness in the German Royal Family the empress will not accompany the Emperor.

The King's birthday and Lord Mayor's day fall

sum of £60,000 during the year of his mayoralty for his Cripple Children's Fund. This he has accomplished and all honour is due to him, for no stone has been left unturned, up to the last week, that would not forward his great scheme. The work is not new to Sir William Treloar. He has been the cripples' friend for many years. God has endowed him with a striking physique, a kindly expressive face and a large generous heart: for these gifts he returns thanks in his beneficent work for the poor little cripples of London. That the first English com-

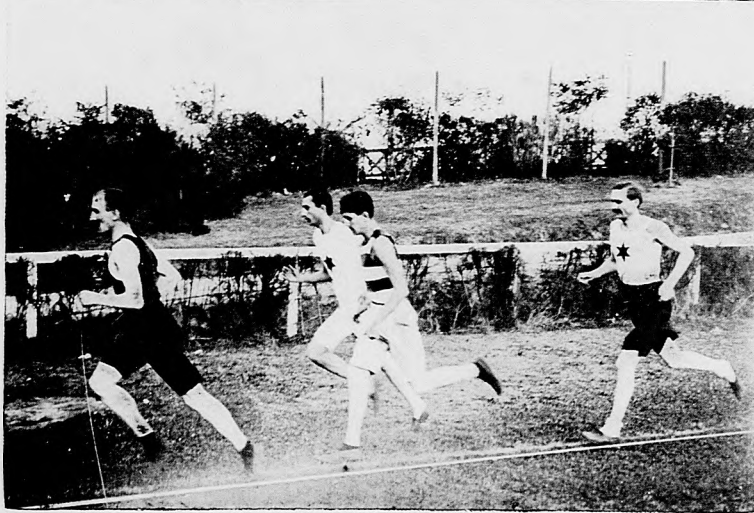
mittee of the forthcoming Hungarian Exhibition should have for its chairman such a man bodes well for the success of the scheme. As one drives round the enclosure of Earl's Court, London's most beautiful pleasure ground, now looking somewhat disorganized, one sees the announcement in large letters Hungarian Exhibition, May till October 1908. Inside workmen are busy pulling down and erecting new stands for what we trust will prove to be one of the most interesting exhibitions yet held. We are expecting great things from Hungary as she has within her borders every requisite in men and material fitted to make the exhibition a brilliant success. The educational section promises to be especially interesting. It can be no easy task for Hungary's Educational Minister to direct the single educational system that obtains there amid such a diversity of nationalities. Therefore we look forward with much interest to the arrangements and details of this section.

The London Chamber of Commerce held a meeting the other day at which it was resolved to cooperate with the Hungarian Exhibition Committee with a view to bringing the enterprise to a successful issue. An Anglo-Hungarian Syndicate has also been formed lately for the purpose of establishing, inter alia, a Commercial Bank at Budapest, a terra-cotta factory in the neighbourhood of Pécs, and a leather factory at Mohács.

On Wednesday last, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh in recognition of his services to the country. In the course of his speech, he said: By universal consent Edinburgh was assigned the highest place in the group of greater European cities which were conspicuous for romance and physical charms. Her fellows were, he said, Athens, Budapest, Prague, and Toledo. I am sure every Hungarian who has visited the «Modern Athens» as Edinburgh is called, must agree with the Premier. There is no town or city in the British Isles that charms a Hungarian more than Edinburgh, and the reason is not far to seek.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just returned from revisiting Canada and tells his friends that the thing

which interested him most was the strong feeling of nationhood which was being evinced by all classes. And is it not this very national spirit that has kept Hungary from falling into the snares laid to tempt her from her nationhood and is urging her now to make her presence felt commercially and industrially as well as socially and agriculturally



MAGYAR ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.

1. Paul Simon winner of the King's Cup.
2. High Kicking by Count Stephen Csáky.
3. English mile sprinting contest: Kwieton, Palotai, Kazár and Merényi.

rally throughout the world. Jóska Szigeti's violin recital in company with Madame Fischer Sobell, solo pianist at Bechstein Hall, on Saturday afternoon, was an unqualified success. The tall delicate looking fair-haired boy, for he has hardly crossed the threshold of his fifteenth year, must have felt it rather a strain to appear so often. But his splendid playing was met with prolonged cheering from the large and fashionable audience which had gathered to hear him. The young Hungarian who is much admired by the English public for his naïve courtliness, as well as for his remarkable execution, has begun a provincial tour and the good wishes of all go with him.

Jóska's father who accompanies his son everywhere is a good Hungarian and charmed us at the 'Writers Club' last week, when he and Jóska were the guests, with a very pretty story which I am sure will interest all Hungarians. I will try to give it in Mr. Szigeti's own words. «My son and I were

speech in Glasgow. I have carried it in my pocket-book for over 50 years. I am an old man now, and I see that it interests you and that you would like to have it; I give it with all my heart. He was a great and good man, Louis Kossuth». Needless to say Mr. Szigeti greatly prizes the souvenir which



LIBERTY. — ON THE LOUIS KOSSUTH MAUSOLEUM.

(By Louis Strobl.)

visiting a fashionable watering place in the north of England. At the boardinghouse where we were living there was an old Scotch gentleman. His joy knew no bounds when he heard that I was a Hungarian and taking out his pocket-book he produced a cutting from a newspaper which he unfolded «Look», said he: That is an account of the great Louis Kossuth's arrival in England and

I believe is at present in the safe custody of his brother in Budapest.

~~~~~  
**Hungarian Antiquities** S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

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

Our Illustrations.

COUNTESS Louis Batthyány is presented to our readers in the beautiful gala dress worn on the occasion of the King's Jubilee. With fidelity to historical tradition, according to the fashion in vogue in the time of Zrinyi, the gown is of heavy pearl-grey silver brocade, embroidered richly with flowers, the long train being bordered with chinchilla and decorated with gold braid of superb design. A diadem of brilliants and a genuine aigrette add the finishing touch to the toilet of a lady who, even on ordinary occasions, is a majestic figure in Society.

*

Five of our pictures are illustrative of scenes in connection with the recent inauguration of the monument to John Arany, one of Hungary's greatest poets, at Nagyszalonta. His name and fame have spread from beyond our frontiers, and his memory will be enshrined in the hearts of Hungarians for all time. Among the many wreaths deposited at the statue was one by Mr. Augustus Heinrich, on behalf of the Hungarian Academy of Science, and another by Mr. Zsolt Beöthy, on behalf of the Kisfaludy Society.

*

The Fortress Gardens, Buda. If these time-honoured ruins, now o'ergrown with ivy and other clinging shrubs, could speak, what stirring tales they might unfold of early struggles between Hungarian and Turk!

*

The Magyar Athletic Club Sports at Margare Island. All the year round various kinds of sport are in vogue at this favourite resort.

*

The Louis Kossuth Mausoleum in Kerepesi Cemetery is an appropriate monument, erected by public subscription, to one of Hungary's most heroic sons. It is a magnificent work of art by the eminent sculptor Strobl, a worthy memorial of the life and death of him who was indeed a King — though uncrowned — reigning in the hearts of the people for whose freedom he suffered privation, poverty and Exile. The 41st statue has just been erected to him at Körmend.



Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

THE STRIKE question by securing, on the one hand, the right to strike, but on the other protecting workmen willing to work and ensuring them against the terrors of unlawful picketing.

Another object of the Hungarian Government is the organisation of gratuitous labour bureaus throughout the country, to be controlled either by the

State or by the respective parish; and they intend to extend the system already existing in Budapest of State pawnshops, which, not being based on the principle of greed and gain, are destined to prove of infinite value to the poorest class of the population.

Finally I must mention two projected measures of prime importance. Firstly, in carrying out general reforms of taxation, means will be found to lighten the burden of the poor by exempting from taxation all whose income does not exceed the minimum essential to subsistence. Secondly the institution of homesteads, initiated by the United States and adopted by Great Britain under the «Small Holdings Act», is to be introduced with a view to improving the lot of peasant proprietors. The Bill dealing with the latter admits of the building of a homestead on an unmortgaged freehold property of a value of not more than 8000 crowns.

There are no special formalities to be observed; a verbal notice of the intention to build delivered at the estate office will suffice. The homesteads are to enjoy all kinds of legal privileges. The homestead itself is ensured against distraint. These measures, which are already in course of being drafted, are to be enacted in the immediate future.

By the introduction of the same as well as of the new electoral law Hungary will be entitled to rank with those States which, in the field of socio-political legislation, are in the forefront today.

(The end.)



His grievance.

Cleek: What, glum? and so soon after the honey moon? Isn't your wife all your fancy painted her?

Bunker: Oh, yes; but she can't golf a little bit.

Cleek: And you grumble at that? Why —

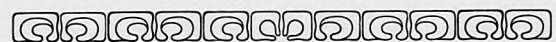
Bunker: But she thinks she can.

*

Danger in delay.

She: Would you hesitate before marrying wote-wan for her money?

He: Oh, no. A man who is marrying a woman for her money has no time to lose.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays

Humour.

after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

M. R. SHARP.



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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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Our Christmas Number this year appears on December 15th and will be more brilliant and interesting than its predecessors. Besides various seasonable stories and articles, there will be the grouped photographs of the children of the Hungarian nobility, over the title «Young Hungary» the whole forming a juvenile national portrait gallery.

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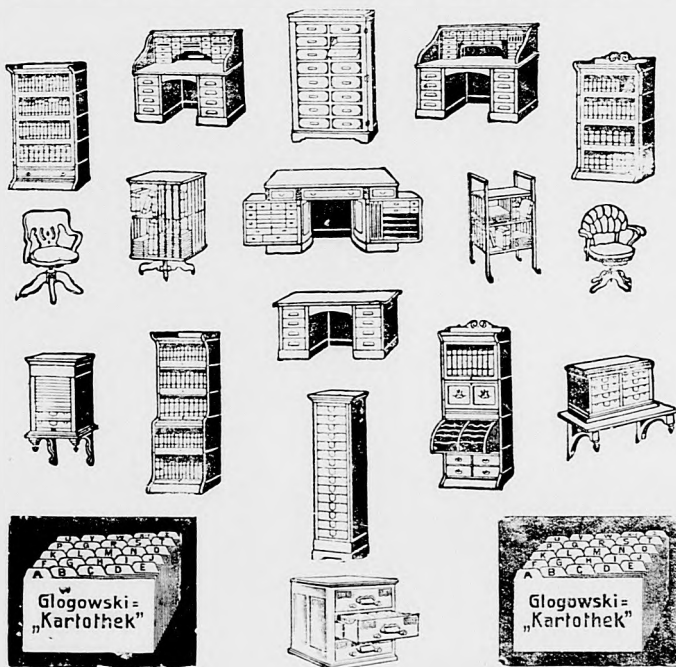
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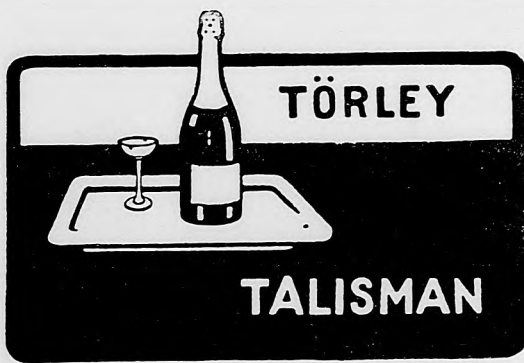
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