

# HUNGARY

*Budapest, Saturday, February 1, 1908.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 3.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE HERITAGE of Charles descended to his daughter Maria Theresia, who was attacked by her neighbours with a view to effecting a partition of her dominions. The young queen appeared in a moment of the greatest danger before her trusty Hungarians, who placed their lives and blood at her disposal. In the long war which she was obliged to conduct, Hungary was one of the main sources of her resistance and her military power and the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the people greatly contributed to the fact that Maria Theresa could come out of the conflict with only a proportionately small loss of territory. During the peace the queen turned her attention to the material and intellectual interests of the land. In the domain of ecclesiastical life, particularly in education, she introduced marked changes. She transplanted the university of Nagyszombat into the natural centre of the land, to Buda. She founded schools of law and middle grade schools, based popular instruction on proper foundations, and applied the whole wealth of the suppressed Jesuit order to the purposes of



Photo by Strelisky.  
BARON MADARASSY FERDINAND BECK.

the institutions of the state, exercised really unlimited power, the spirit of nationality arose and literary life began to make great advances. Her son Joseph II. carried the work of reform still further, but without the tact of his mother. He refused to be crowned, made the German tongue the official language of state and school, overthrew everything which stood in his way, and for this reason even that part of his energy remained quite unfruitful which otherwise would have had amelioratory results.

(To be continued.)

education. She regulated agrarian matters for the benefit of the vassals, began a system of water supply and road-making, and her spirit of reform greatly increased the wealth of the people. But since the Hungarian states would not give up their right to complete freedom from taxation and decreed this freedom just then as a law for all times, the queen devised a system of duties which made Hungary a colony of Austria and thus checked its material advancement. Otherwise at the time of Maria Theresia, who while maintaining constitutional forms and paying respect to

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## THE KISS

By JOSEPH KISS.

(Magyar Poem.)

Translated by WM. N. LOEW.

The poet Yussuf did love most, I vouch,  
These three: the song, the maid, the couch,  
The maiden must be young, but old  
The couch might be, if soft, he told.

The maiden must be full of fire,  
And passionate the tuneful lyre.  
Such was the wisdom Yussuf spread.  
A youth once came to him and said:

"Great Master, hear my song, I pray;  
Thou shalt but judge, not praise, the lay.  
My heart inspired the song! You know  
The heart that loves will overflow".

But Yussuf interrupts and says:  
"A poem true needs no preface;  
Commence". The youth begins and reads:  
His voice grows strong as he proceeds:

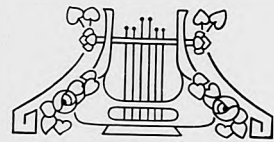
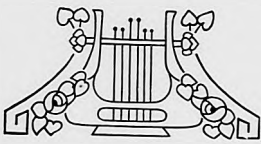
"Bulbul's sweet secret, say, what is  
The sweetness in the loving Kiss?  
In tree-tops sweetly coos the dove,  
But sweeter sounds the Kiss of love.

And heavenly bliss descends at night.  
To on my sweetheart's brow alight.  
Consuming thirst of soul, love's breath,  
Love's Kiss is life, love's Kiss is death.

Just then a stir, — the youth doth pause,  
Yussuf Ben Ali's nod's the cause.  
A curtain had been drawn apart  
And Beila, Yussuf's fair sweetheart.

On wings of love flies to his breast.  
To kiss, caress; be kissed, caressed.  
They kiss, and kiss, and kiss anew —  
The youth's amazed; what's he to do?

Fair houris fill his thoughts. It seems  
As though he's lost in lovely dreams,  
Until aroused by Yussuf's voice  
Who hides, at first, his love's best choice.  
"Great Allah's ways thou seekst in vain!  
Practice the Kiss, but don't explain".



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

By Count Albert Apponyi

THE QUESTION put in these terms is negatived by the very nature of the transaction which we are examining. We call it a compromise and such it is politically speaking. Hungary, before creating the Law XII, 1867, ascertained in a proper way that it would settle the difficulties pending with the dynasty and with Austria as common good sense required her to do. But as to *its binding force* this celebrated law is no treaty, like the Pragmatic Sanction, but simply a law like any other law, liable to be abolished or changed at Hungary's uncontrolled pleasure. It is immaterial for the purposes of our present investigation that we should certainly think the matter twice over before tampering with that particular law: that is the *political* aspect of the question; *legally* the whole machinery of common affairs and common ministries can be destroyed by an independent act of the Hungarian legislature, with which nobody has a right to interfere. Now I ask, how can institutions which depend in their very existence on the sovereign will of Hungary represent a power superior to her, or controlling her?

They are not even a new tie between Austria and Hungary, for the simple reason that Hungary is not tied by them. Matters are left, then, exactly as they stood after the Pragmatic Sanction; an independent and sovereign Hungarian nation has entered personal union with Austria, and both countries are bound by solemn compact to assist each other against foreign aggression.<sup>1</sup>

Though this settles the question, let us consider the common institutions in their activity, and let us inquire whether they represent, while existing some fragment at least, of an imperial establishment, of that *Reichsgedanke* which certain Austrian and German authors

<sup>1</sup> The author lays no particular stress on the much-debated question whether the union between Austria and Hungary is to be called a personal or a real union, because he considers this as a question of terminology rather than as one of real consequence. In concordance with Fr. Deák he calls it a personal union with an additional covenant of mutual defence, because the *principle of the union is merely personal*; it is, as we have seen, *ipso jure* dissolved, when a certain set of persons (the lineage entitled to succession in both countries) becomes extinct. The really important aspect of the question lies in the fundamental juridical fact that the independence and sovereignty of the kingdom of Hungary remains unimpaired in that union.

are striving hard to discover in them; an establishment including both Hungary and Austria, superior to their public powers and, let us say, provisionally controlling them to a certain extent. What constitutive elements of such an establishment can be found in the machinery set up by the legislation of 1867. in what does that fancied empire really consist?

It has no territory; there is a Hungarian territory and an Austrian territory; Austro-Hungarian territory there is none, as has been declared by a resolution of parliament, when dealing with an inaccurately-worded international treaty. It has no citizens; there are Hungarian citizens and there are Austrian citizens, the two citizen's rights being not only distinct, but widely different in the legal conditions of acquiring and losing them.

It has no legislative power; we have seen that even in common affairs legislative acts are expressly reserved to both legislatures; we have further seen that the delegations have no legislative power, and are, even in the sphere of their competence, nothing like *Reichsvertretungen*, «imperial representative assemblies», as the said authors sometimes like to call them, but simply select committees of both parliaments, called into existence for purposes of easier communication between them and working under their constant control.

It has no judiciary; questions arising between the two countries must be settled, if agreement is impossible, by international arbitration, as was done in a boundary question two years ago.

(To be continued.)

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

## The "Times" and the Slavs.

THE «TIMES» is changed — at least its ownership is. We wish we could be quite sure that its attitude towards Hungary will also be changed under the new regime.

Its Vienna correspondent has, however, shown himself exceedingly bitter against us for some time past.

The elections at Csernova have just concluded with an overwhelming majority for the

Hungarian candidates. This was, to us, evidence that peace had been restored, and the confidence of the people re-won. But according to the «Times» correspondent, it is no such thing. He says that since October 27th (that is, since the disturbances) soldiers have held the place, and at the elections refused to allow any but Hungarian sympathisers to enter the district. Thus were the electors overawed, and terrorised into voting for the Hungarian candidates. Notwithstanding, says the «Times» correspondent, that

the candidates made certain handsome promises the Csernova electors were averse to giving them their votes. And so, on the morning of the election, these unwilling voters were first taken to the local inn and made drunken, and in that state were hurried off to the ballot stations to record their votes for the Hungarian candidates. Thus, according to the «Times» correspondent, a majority in favour of the Hungarians was manufactured.

And it all looks very plausible. It is true that during the election mentioned a few soldiers occupied the place, to check any wild spirits there might have been still at large; but beyond this the statement of the «Times»

The Truth...  
About Hun-  
gary. ....



THE ÜRÖM MAUSOLEUM.

correspondent is without foundation. It being evident that tranquillity is now restored, the military have been withdrawn.

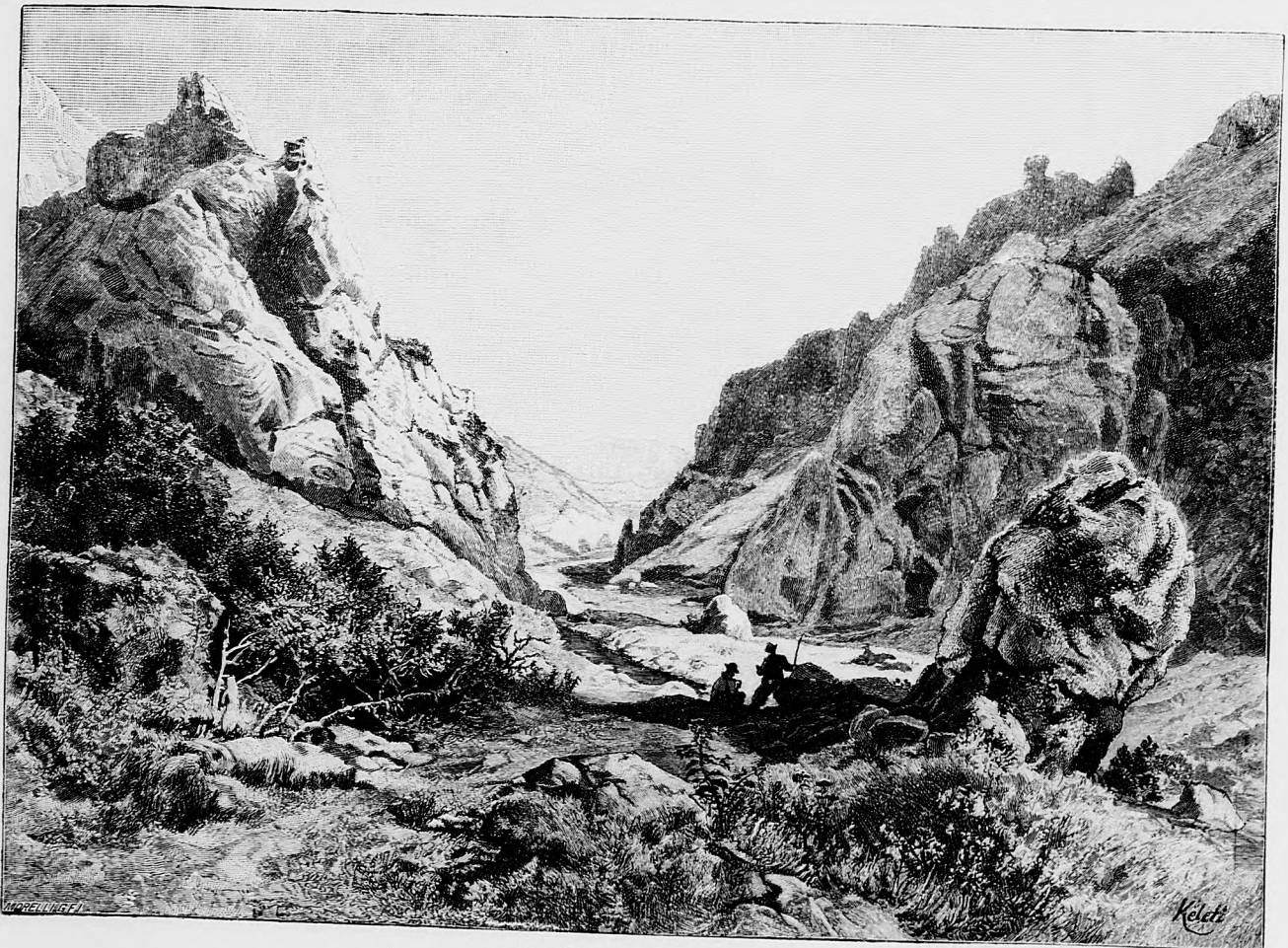
The «Times» correspondent has chosen to array himself on the side of the agitators, to allow himself to be used as a tool in their hands, and as a vessel for circulating the poison so assiduously distilled by them. He naively admits that the Slavs are working for him, and says that he has received a pile of letters (*on which, it is presumed, he has based his charges against Hungary!*) If the «Times» correspondent understands Hungarian or Slavonian, it was his duty, before attacking us, to visit Csernova and obtain reliable information on the spot. If he does not understand either of those languages, it is obvious that he is incompetent to gather the information essential to forming an accurate view of the situation, and therefore his report ought not to be accepted as fair and unbiassed.

As the leader of public opinion in England, the «Times» should well consider the gravity of every line it prints on any subject whatever. And whenever a grave charge is brought against a nation, of the truth of which there

exists the slightest doubt, the accused should be given the benefit of that doubt until the truth, for or against, be fully established. This is an axiom of law which applies as well to a nation as to an individual.

The esteem entertained by Hungary for the people of England rests on the basis of the latter's reputation for fairness in judgment; but more than this are the sentiments of sympathy and amity on the part of the Hungarians for the English which have existed for many years past. We earnestly hope that the «Times», on its change of ownership, may show also a fairer attitude towards our country; and we cannot but view with the keenest regret that its Vienna correspondent should have placed himself under the influence of the anti-Hungarian agitators.

As Count Maurice Eszterházy points out in «Die Zeit», the accusations in the foreign press against the Hungarian nationalist policy are inspired by agitators and directed against the present Government for political purposes. But as the Count proves by statistical references, the charges are baseless. «There are no less than 7000 schools (in Hungary) in which the



THE SZÁDELŐ VALLEY.

teaching-medium is *not purely Hungarian*; and in a substantial percentage of these schools the teaching-medium is *purely Slovak*. This fact should give pause to those who hold that a serious attempt is being made to Magyarise the sub-nationalities of Hungary, and especially the Slavs.

It may interest our English readers to know that some of the offenders in the Csernova riots have been released from prison, and that these persons have since their liberation called on the Vicar of Rózsahegy (Fischer) to confess that they were misled, and to express their bitter regret for the consequences, to others, of their wrongdoing. Upon Mr. Fischer's suggestion, but entirely of their own free-will, they have addressed a letter of regret for their misconduct to the Bishop of the Diocese (Szepes), and that this letter the ring-leaders (who are still in prison) have begged to be permitted to sign. Thus it is patent to all the thoughtful and unprejudiced that the Csernova incident was the work of cunning political agitators who led the people astray.



THE FEHÉRVÁRI GATE OF BUDA (NOW DEMOLISHED).



## ST. MARGARET

Queen of Scotland.

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald.

AGATHA the mother of St. Margaret, and Gizella the wife of Stephen, first king of Hungary, some historians tell us were the daughters of Henry II. of Germany, while others aver that the royal ladies were at least kinswomen. Green states that Edward the son of Edmund the Ironside, King of England, married «Agatha the Hungarian». Whether Margaret were descended from the Dukes of Árpád or from the Imperial House of Germany seems to be a matter of dispute. True it is, however, that her mother Agatha spent a great deal of her youth in the Court of Stephen and Gizella at Esztergom. It was there that Edward the heir to the English throne, who, with his brother had been sent into exile by Canute, met his consort and led her to the altar in 1039. Edgar Atheling, Margaret, and Christina were the children of this marriage, and these all spent the days of their childhood under the sunny skies of Hungary, and under the immediate influence of the saintly monarchs reigning at that time in the country.

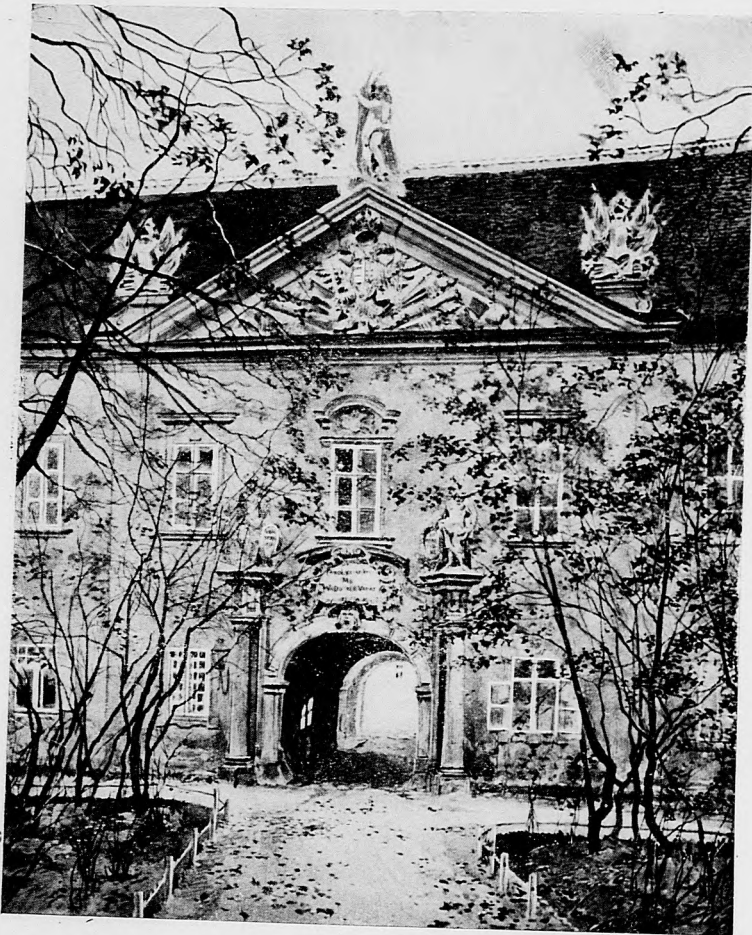
In 1057 while Margaret was still in the first

bloom of youth, Edward and his family set out for England with a goodly company of Hungarian retainers, his wife and family ultimately settling in Scotland. As a result of this settlement some of the highest of the Scottish nobility of the present day claim their descent from the Hungarian knights who accompanied Agatha and her children. With Margaret's early Hungarian training and her benign influence on all ranks and conditions of life it is not unreasonable to suppose that even after the flight of centuries the strong bond of sympathy now existing between the Hungarian and Scottish nations and the resemblance they bear to each other in some traits of their national character and modes of living are attributable to Margaret, Queen and Saint.

On the arrival of Edward in England the country was in a sorry plight. Malcolm King of Scotland was ravaging the domains of the then reigning monarch, carrying off many prisoners into Scotland after his glorious campaigns. The death of Margaret's father did not mend matters, and Agatha, her children and followers were forced to seek a friendly shelter with the Scottish King. Malcolm, who had been kindly treated in the court of

Edward's kinsman. Edward the Confessor went to meet the royal party and bid them welcome. Struck with the modesty and beauty of Margaret, Malcolm early begged for her hand in marriage, but she refused saying she had made up her mind to enter the cloister with her sister, who became an abbess in an English monastery and trained Margaret's daughters. In spite of the rejection of his suit Malcolm persisted in his wooing, and after much persuasion and prayer for guidance Margaret consented, feeling that in becoming the wife of

received from her rich store succour and comfort. When she had given away all that she had brought with her, she begged from her courtiers so that none might be sent empty away. What she borrowed for her poor she repaid doubly, so she had always willing lenders. She was even known, writes «Turgot», to help herself for their sake from the King's private property and Malcolm although he knew all about it pretended he did not. One day, however, he caught her in the act, and laughingly told her he would have her arrested and tried.



THE OLD RIFLE ARMOURY OF BUDA (NOW DEMOLISHED).

Margaret's days were well spent. When she rose she gave the first hours to God, and then tended and fed with her own hand 9 destitute orphan babes. She then had some 300 poor people collected in the Royal Hall, and when all were seated she and Malcolm alone ministered to them with food and drink. Sometimes Margaret met these people in a field near the town so that they could have more freedom to speak with her. The place where she sat and gave counsel its marked by a stone called St. Margaret's stone. It marks also the spot where Malcolm first beheld Margaret when he went forth to meet the Royal party. Margaret also entirely supported 24 poor people during her lifetime. These she liked to have living near her wherever she went.

Margaret's great work for Scotland was, however, the good influence she brought to bear first on Malcolm and then on the people. Reform was needed and she began it by relying on Supreme Aid and succeeded. The Celtic church was already firmly established in Scotland, although it was not doing the amount of good it ought. Margaret did not try to revolutionize it; she rather improved it by retaining only what was best in the laws of the established church and introducing others that were equally good. Among the improvements she caused Sunday to be a day of rest in the sense of its being a day of cessation from work. (To be continued.)

Malcolm she was filling the position God had appointed for her. She was accordingly married to Malcolm at Dunfermline, in a small church not far from the Abbey which the royal couple built to commemorate the happy event.

And surely no more noble character ever took her place as Queen of Scotland than the saintly Margaret. Of a sweet unselfish nature with a deep sense of devotion to God and interesting herself in all things that pertained to the spiritual and moral well-being of her people, she worked unceasingly in the cause of her Divine Master. Like St. Elizabeth of Hungary, her first thought was for her less fortunate brethren, and when she went out the poor and miserable crowded round her and

retaining only what was best in the laws of the established church and introducing others that were equally good. Among the improvements she caused Sunday to be a day of rest in the sense of its being a day of cessation from work. (To be continued.)



## CORRESPONDENCE.

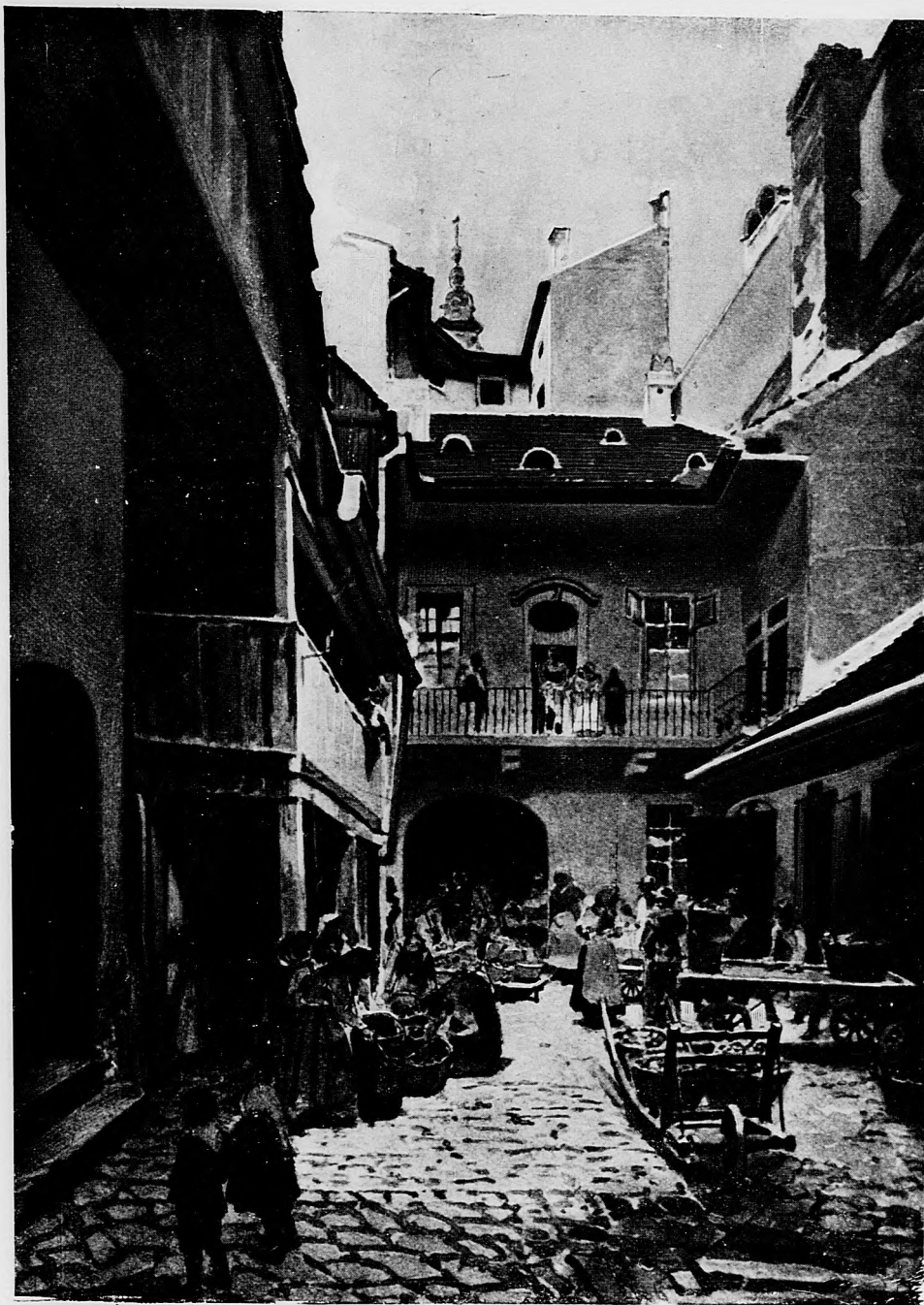
The Editor of «Hungary», Budapest.  
Dear Sir,

As a reader from the commencement, of your interesting and well printed paper, and as one who has been privileged to travel some little in your

country and experience its indefinable charm, and attain many kindnesses at Hungarian hands; having some little idea of your political problems, and being in sympathy with the patriotic aims of your countrymen, I should like, through the medium of

before English readers, untinged and unwarped with the Austrian point of view.

Even those English papers who employ linguists to extract interesting items from Continental newspapers, do not seem to have anyone versed in the



THE MOST ANCIENT COURT IN BUDAPEST (NOW DEMOLISHED).

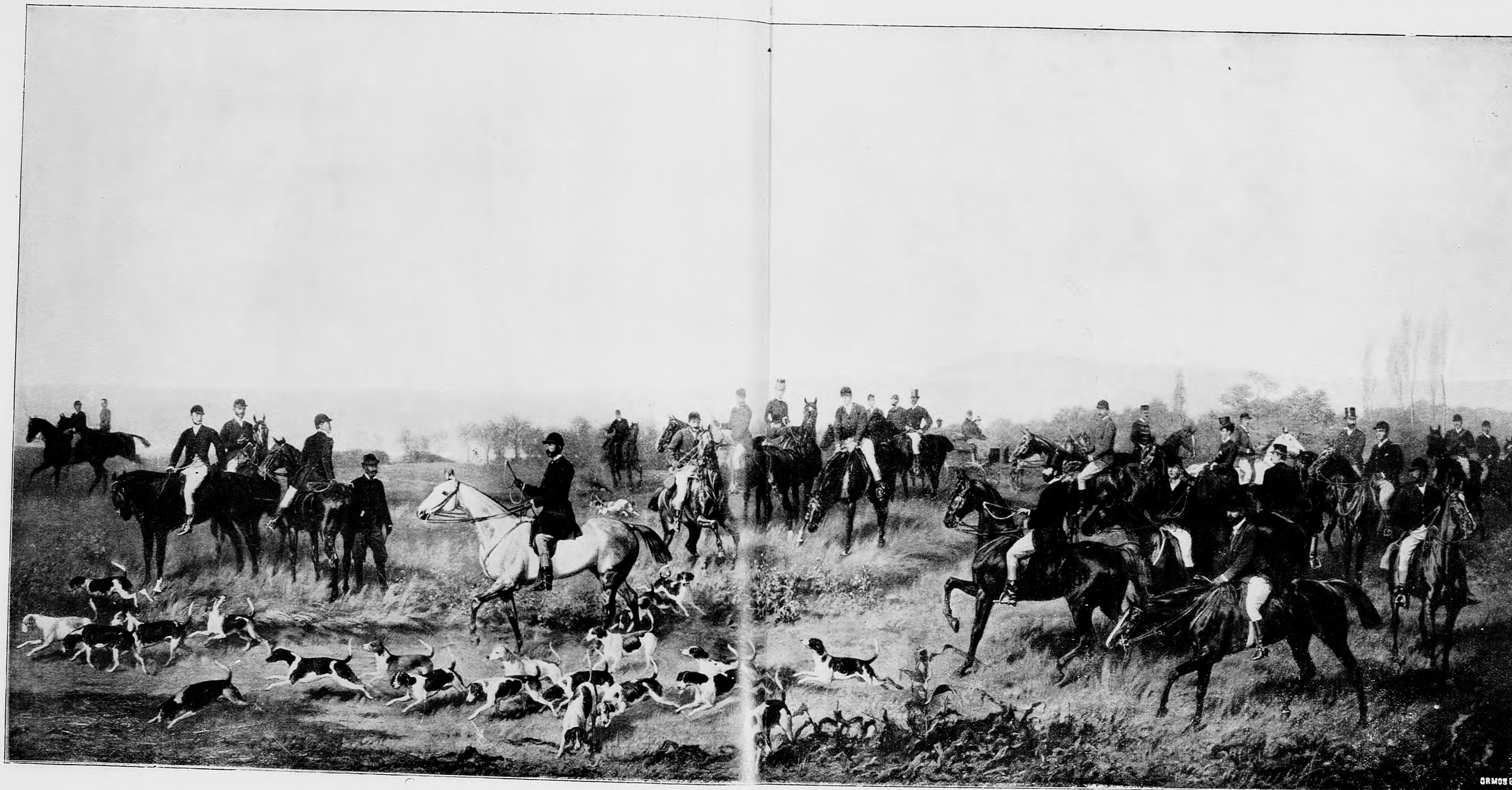
your excellent publication to suggest the organisation of a definite system of periodical correspondence (say fortnightly) with two or three of the leading London papers by some Hungarian patriot well versed and with inside information as to the trend of things political, in order that the true Hungarian version of affairs can be regularly placed

(to us) somewhat difficult intricacies of the Hungarian language, whereas a knowledge of German is fairly common, and so we get translated only the particular outlook as inspired by the German speaking party. But there are a great many Hungarians who know and speak English and write it sufficiently well for it to be acceptable to an Eng-

lish newspaper with very little sub-editing. It might even be found the English papers are willing to pay for these contributions if interesting enough, and with early information of pending matters. Or otherwise I have every confidence that the great patriotism of many of your countrymen would

own, to help you in your fight for that which is right as between yourselves and your sister-country.

I trust that this germ of an idea may fructify, for it is my wish that Hungary, as a nation (and also as a paper) may have every success, and I look forward to again paying a visit to your



HUNTING IN HUNGARY.

enable them to make this a labour of love and do it pro bone patria; and it must be remembered that we are still the same Englishmen at heart that we were in 1848, but we cannot extend our sympathy when we do not know it is needed.

I am sure if this can be brought about, you would soon get the bulk of English opinion in your favour and get its moral weight, added to your

country (which gives such a hearty and sincere welcome to anyone from Old England), under better conditions than those at present obtaining.

Yours truly,

GEORGE SCARBOROUGH.

Brighouse,  
Yorkshire.

January 20th 1908.

### London Notes

By Sheena . .  
. . . Macdonald

KING EDWARD is at present staying at Sandringham, where he enjoyed a few hours' shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal household.

portrait of Princess Victoria who rarely sits to any artist. Mr. László claims connection with Great Britain by his marriage with Lord Iveagh's cousin, an Irish lady.

\*

The militant Suffragettes, after a truce, have been

I notice that Mr. Philip László, who is spoken of as the Hungarian Sergeant, is painting a portrait of King Edward in ordinary morning dress. László's prominence as a portrait painter was occasioned, it is said, by the wonderfully realistic study that he made of Pope Pius X. Since that time he has become quite a favourite in England, Austria, Germany, and his native land. Lately he painted a

on the warpath again. One of the most amusing scenes yet witnessed in these demonstrations occurred yesterday. A Cabinet council had been called at Downing Street at which the Marquis of Ripon was to preside in the Premier's absence. As is usual many snapshotters were in evidence to depict the scene for the entertainment of their readers. They were, however, treated to a gold mine in

point of photos and much amusement to themselves. As the little group waited it was augmented by the arrival of one motor cab after another, till about 30 Suffragettes had mustered. Mr. Asquith's entry was evidently the signal for attack, and it took some manoeuvring on the part of the police to clear the way for the Hon. Member. A laughable scene followed. The Suffragettes had supplied themselves with chains, which they wore round their waist, and while the courteous «man in blue» was persuading them to «move on», they deftly padlocked themselves by their chains to the railings. The policemen had to requisition the aid of two «Sandow men» to snap the fetters. Nine of the obstructionists were hurried off to the police-

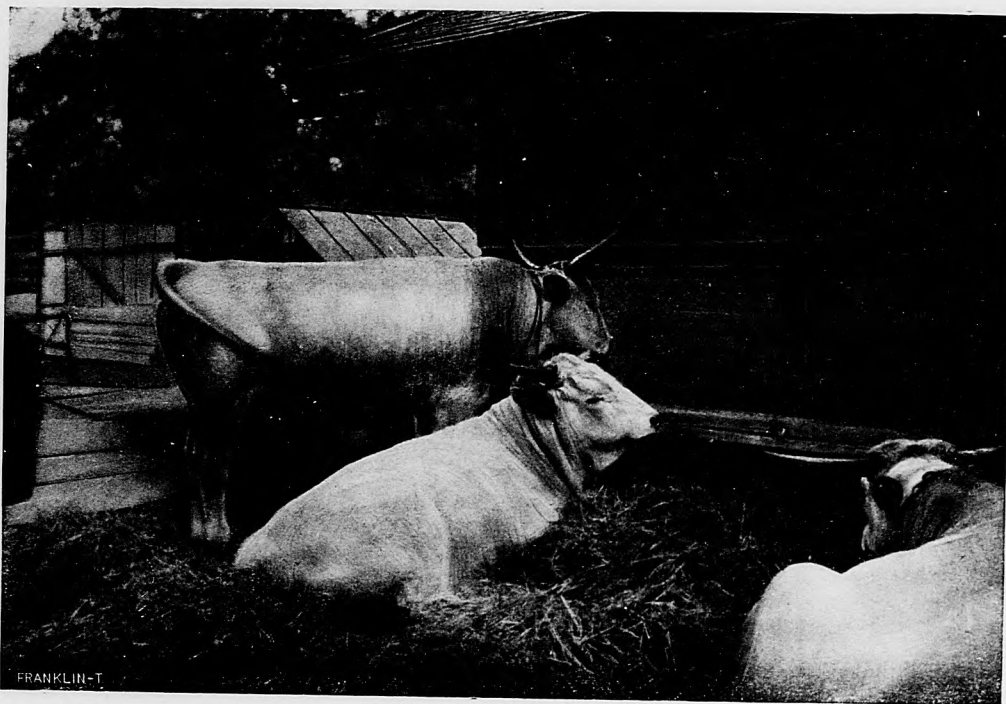
his forthcoming visit to Hungary he will find plenty to interest him in this connection.

★

Through the kindness of a nobleman I have just come into possession of some Kossuth Lajos bank notes issued in 1848—9. I need not say how greatly I prize these, which since I have had them have been of great interest to curio hunters.

★

One of the most interesting contests of recent times will be that in connection with the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University for which Lord Curzon has placed himself against Sir H. Campbell



HUNGARIAN BREEDING-BULLS.

station and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. It seems a pity that women should put themselves to such indignities to obtain the right to vote — a result which will probably come to pass sooner or later.

★

It is proposed to hold a great pageant in London next June, so our Hungarian friends who will be here will have plenty to amuse them. Various sites have been proposed, those that find most favour being Regent's Park in the north-west, and the Crystal Palace in the south. It is intended that 10,000 persons are to take part, and already the committee are fully occupied in considering claims. Mr. Palmer Thomas, who has devoted much research and study to the subject of family crests and armorial bearings, is on the committee; and during

Bannerman. One wonders how anyone can stand a chance against the Premier who is a Scotchman born and was a student of Glasgow University, and one who would fill the position with acceptance.

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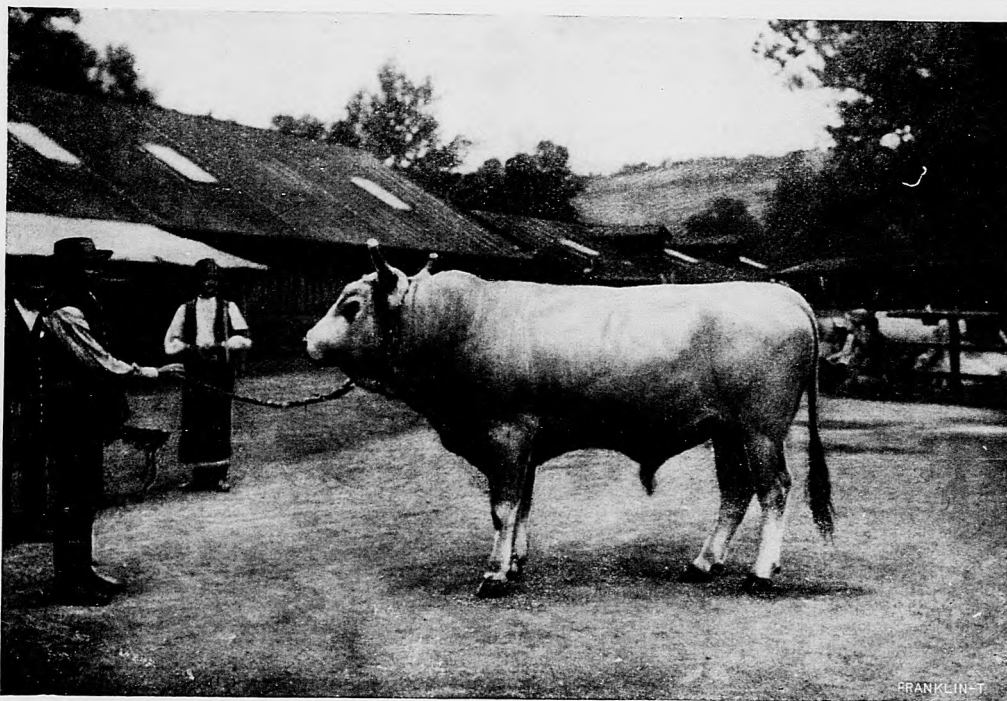
I hope that the Editor may be able to find space in an early issue for a «Description of the game of Golf, and how to play it», which I have written at the request of Hungarian readers. I trust that many may read the article and study the game for themselves.

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## Hungarian Exhibition in London.

HIS EXCELLENCY, Count Albert Apponyi, Minister for Religion and Public Instruction, in conjunction with the Lord Major of London (Sir John Bell), is taking an active interest in the forthcoming Hungarian Exhibition in the British Capital. A Meeting of the Hungarian Committee was held in Budapest the other day. Mr. Victor Molnár, Secretary of State, Chairman of the Education Section, Presided, and numerous distinguished gentlemen were present. It was resolved that among the exhibits should be a specimen collection of school-books in the

Mr. Eugène Rákosi, Editor of the «Budapesti Hirlap», member of the House of Magnates, delivered an eloquent eulogy of Shakespeare; and Mr. Alexander Somló, Director of the National Theatre, read an interesting paper on the Shakespearian actors of Hungary. Madam Mari Jászai, the celebrated tragedienne, added to the harmony of the gathering by her recitations from «*Coriolanus*» and «*Richard III.*» The enthusiasm evoked in Hungary by the presentation of the works of the great English dramatist and poet may be judged of by the fact that on this occasion the crush for seats was so great that Count Albert Apponyi and



A THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL, BRED IN HUNGARY.

different languages spoken by Hungarian subjects. This, it is thought, will enlighten the British mind as to the liberality of Hungarian rule and dissipate the erroneous impression, which is no doubt held by some, that the non-Hungarian elements of Hungary are deprived of their mother-tongue.



## Shakespeare Matinée at the National Museum.

THE SHAKESPEARE COMMITTEE of the Kisfaludy Society held on the 19th inst. a special seance in the grand hall of the National Museum. The Chair was taken by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Academy of Science.

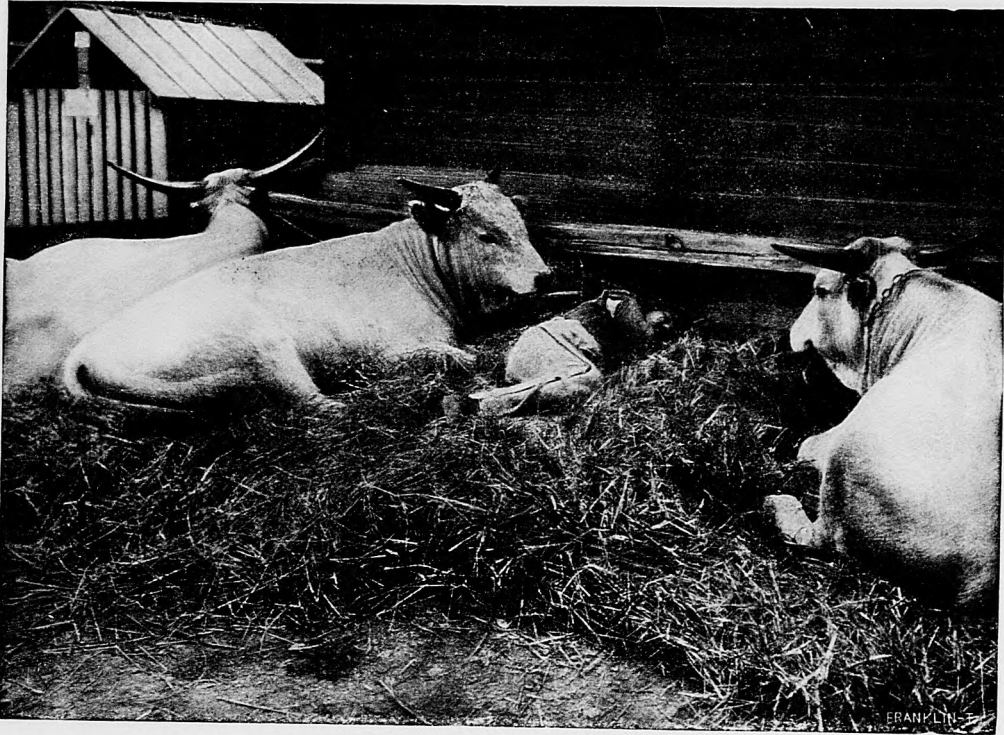
other distinguished gentlemen failed to obtain admittance. An immense crowd remained outside, content to hear as much as possible through the open doors of the hall.

A second seance was given on Sunday last, at which an admission fee of 1 crown was charged, the proceeds going towards the foundation of an institute of Shakespeariana. Mr. Alexander Bernát spoke on the life of Shakespeare; Mr. Stephen Hegedüs, on Ben Johnson's Shakespearian poetry; Mr. Eugène Ivánfi, selections from «*Shylock*»; and Mr. Alexander Hevesi on «*The technicalities of Shakespeare's drama*». In no country of the world (not excepting England) is the great Englishman so honoured as in the land of the Magyars.

### Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King happily continues in the enjoyment of good health, and takes his daily drives and walks in the beautiful grounds of Schönbrunn.

Agriculture, has intimated in his report at the last meeting of the Balaton League, that His Excellency, Dr. Ignacz Darányi, is arranging to spend 6,500,000 crowns on the improvement and development of the harbours of Lake Balaton and other necessary work in connection with navigation. The League



AT REST.

Their Royal Highnesses, Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta will give a ball at the Royal Palace on February 10<sup>th</sup>, followed on the 29<sup>th</sup> by a reception.

\*

The representatives of the Press were last week invited to a private view of the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum prior to its opening to the public. The Museum is the result of a happy inspiration of a number of patriotic ladies headed by Lady Ida Ferenczy, Chief Maid of Honour and faithful companion of the late Queen, who accompanied Her Majesty in her various rambles. In our next issue we shall introduce a series of interesting views of the Museum.

#### Vilmos Balogh. †

We regret to announce the decease on Saturday last of Mr. William Balogh Secretary of State, in the Agricultural Ministry. The deceased gentleman, who had seen some forty years of official service, was highly esteemed by his colleagues and is now mourned by widow and family and a large circle of friends. R. I. P.

\*

Eugène Kvassay, Councillor of the Minister of

availed itself of the opportunity to telegraph a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

\*

Aladár Zboray has just finished his new play entitled «*A Semlegesek*» («*The Neutrals*»), which will be first staged at the Nemzeti Színház some time in March. Mr. Zboray has achieved a long series of successes, and we trust his new work may meet with the same public appreciation as his previous works.

\*

The emigration fever has considerably abated, and large numbers of emigrants continue to return home, where work is being provided for them.

The Cunard line steamer «*Caronia*» has arrived from New-York at Fiume with 1420 returning emigrants on board.

\*

When the Eighty Club visited Hungary, Mr. Percy Harris, who is a member of the London County Council, was one of the party.

At Bethnal Green Free Library, London, on January 13<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Harris presided at a lecture on Hungary given by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, and in the course of his opening speech, spoke in the

highest possible terms of the Hungarian people, and of the deep impression made on his mind by the progressive spirit, and the friendliness toward the people of this country which was manifested everywhere in Hungary.

These remarks evoked much applause.

**Hungarian Exhibition in London.**

His Excellency, Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, has authorised the preparation of pictures and photographs of certain Treasury estates famous for their natural beauties, for the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court.

At the end of this month an Exhibition of Needlework will take place in the Earl's Court grounds under the august patronage of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. Many members of the British aristocracy are interested in the affair, some of whom are also on the Advisory Committee of the Hungarian Exhibition.

\*

We hear that a limited liability company, with a capital of £ 1,000,000 sterling, is about to be formed for the exploitation of the copper mines in Southern Hungary. Also that another company is being formed for placing on the market the

A Ball was given the other evening by Count Michael Károlyi which was attended by over 700 guests, including Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. A thousand invitations were issued.

\*

The Veterinary Students will give a ball on February 12<sup>th</sup> in the Royal Hotel, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, Dr. Ignacz Darányi, Minister of Agriculture.

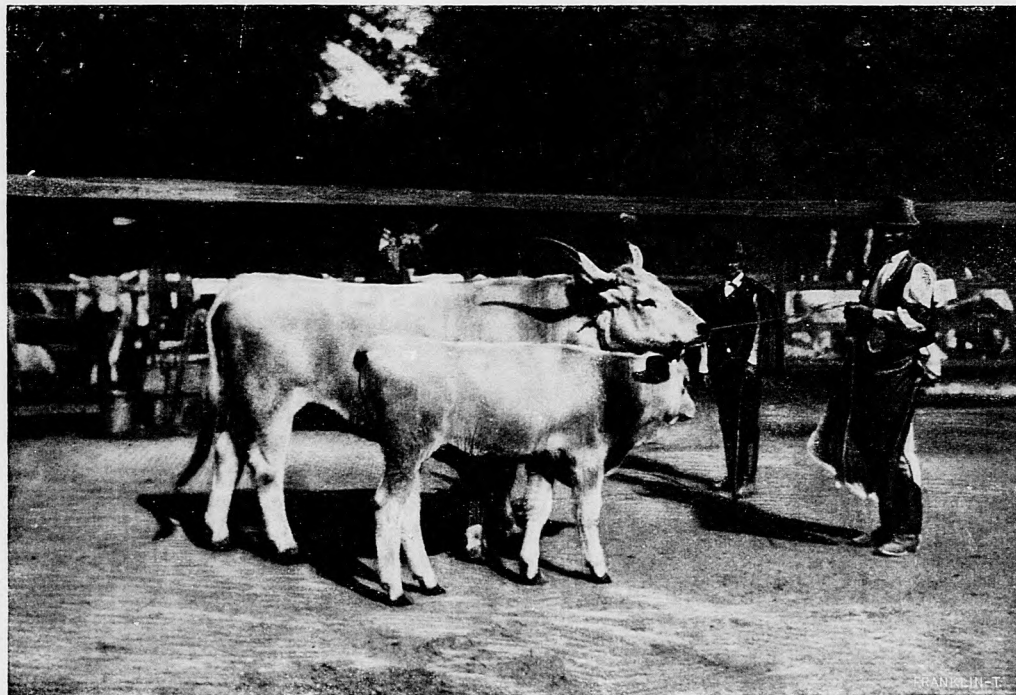
\*

The Athletic-Club Ball will take place on February 8<sup>th</sup> in the Hall of the Chamber of Laws.



**The Széchenyi—Vanderbilt Wedding.**

THE IMPORTANT event awaited with so much keen interest by the people of two countries, took place on the 27<sup>th</sup> ulto (as stated in our last issue) at the palatial home of the bride's mother. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, New-York. Thousands of dollars were spent in floral decorations, and the value of the wedding presents



FIVE-YEAR-OLD COW, WITH FOUR-MONTHS-OLD CALF.

produce of the Csegez mines. The capital of this latter company is £ 60,000 sterling.

**The Carnival Season.**

Festivities are now in full swing and will continue until Ash Wednesday.

\*

is said to exceed a million dollars. Such lavish display and costly splendour have not previously been known even in the records of American Marriages. The «crush» was unprecedented, and the quests included His Excellency, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Baron Ladislas Hengelmüller), the Baroness Hengelmüller, and the Ambassadorial

suite. The choir of St.-Patrick's rendered the musical portion of the service.

All Hungarians will be interested to know that the new Countess Ladislas Széchenyi intends to qualify herself as a real Hungarian housewife. She is already studying the language, and looks forward with delight to the life in her future home at Ūrmező.

A Hungarian having sent her, as a wedding gift, a set of stew-kettles (*gulyás-bogrács*) and a sack of *paprika*, has received a letter of thanks in the following terms:

«I thank you sincerely for the stew-kettles and paprika you so kindly sent. Count Széchenyi and I are looking forward with pleasure to the time when we shall be able to use them at our first hunting-party in Hungary».

The bride and bridegroom will start next week for Hungary, where the honeymoon will be spent.



## STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By *Margaret Solyom Fekete*.

. By Kálmán  
Mikszáth. . .

**B**UT PERHAPS fairer than the Munich cobbler's girl was Kitty, and a well known beauty being mentioned in that part of Transylvania, she has been adopted to constitute the standard of comparison. Is she as lovely as Kitty? Is she more beautiful than Mr. Kiss's daughter?

But a greater proof of her beauty than this was furnished by the old women of the city, whose youthful charms no living eyewitness could avouch, and who, as if they had come to a secret understanding, used to avow unanimously: «I was just as fair as Kitty Kiss».

This circumstance, however, did not save her from their backbiting. They envied their own likeness.

«What a misfortune was such great beauty!» as it must be owned that she was a beauty. How graceful each of her movements and steps. The simplest gown adorning her admirable figure seemed to be a dress fit for a countess. But why and for whom? What would it matter, if the goose could sing like the canary bird? And if its plumage resembled the pheasants? In spite of all, it would not be in a cage, nor would the goslings look at it. Such fate was to be Kitty's. Not the geese, nor the pheasants, nor the canaries would include her amongst them.

Who will marry Kitty? An artisan? He has not gone mad. He wants a wife, who at the same time will be a tool, an efficacious assistant. A saw he requires and a woman; or a

plane and a woman. Of what use can a fine flower be to him? Though even his eye should become aware of beauty, he will merely shudder at it. Because beauty is a fell beast, devouring laces and ribbons, entire shop-windows and shop-fronts. No artisan therefore, may dare to marry Kitty.

(To be continued.)



## Our Illustrations

**B**ARON MADARASSY FERDINAND BECK, Ex-President of the Hungarian Loan and Credit Bank (Magyar Jelzálog és Hitel-Bank) has recently retired after many years of honourable service. During his term of office the bank has prospered and progressed until it is today one of the finest business institutions of our capital.

\*

The Szádelő Valley, in a picturesque mountainous district, divides the counties of Abauj-Torna and Szepes.

\*

The Ūröm Mausoleum in the Buda hills. The last resting-place of Princess Alexandra Pavlovna of Russia, daughter of Czar Paul, and first wife of the late Palatine Joseph, grandfather of H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph. This much-beloved princess passed away at the early age of 19 years.

\*

Hunting in Hungary. The famous international sport is as keenly followed in this country as in England.

\*

Four pictures of Hungarian cattle. Fine specimens of native breed.

Three interesting views of ancient buildings in Budapest, which in the triumphant march of progress have been swept away. «The oldest court in Budapest». «Fehérvári Gate». «Old Rifle Armoury».



## Important notice for Tourists.

**I**N 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.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

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

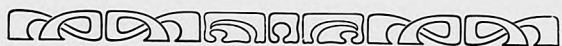
**Stranger's Guide to Budapest.**

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

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London and of the National Bible Society of Scotland is at V., Hold-u. 3. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



**NOTICE**

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

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

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

\*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England **13 Shillings and 4d** and America **3½ Dollars per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

\*

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 1907 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (1¾) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*



**Important Notice.**

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books

(in English) can be obtained **Gratis and Post free** by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to "Hungary" Office, Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. "The State and Agriculture in Hungary."
2. "The International Convention for the Protection of Birds" and "Hungary—Historical Sketch", by O. Herman, Ex. M. P.
3. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May—June 1902."
4. Law XLV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm-Servant)."
5. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings)."



**Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".**

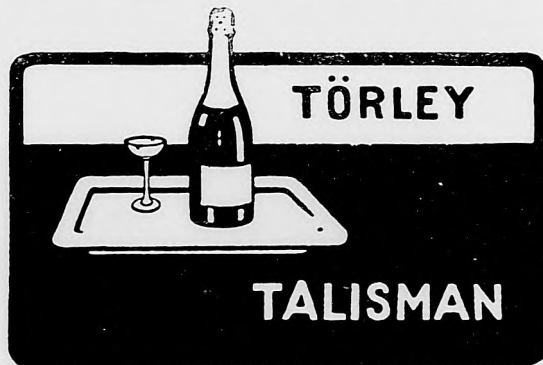
ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD London 9 Carleton Road, N.

West End Agency, MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news-agents, 160, Piccadilly, London W.

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY, New-York Office, 8 West 112th Street.

All applications for Advertisements and Subscriptions should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.

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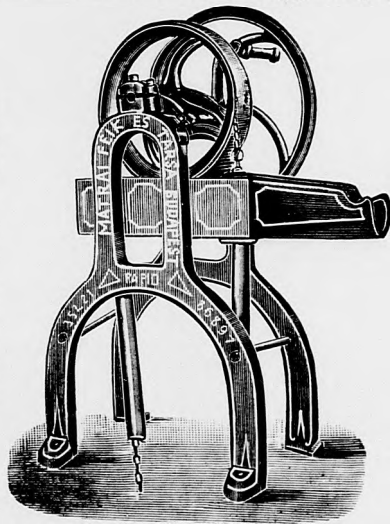


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Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.