

HUNGARY

*Budapest, Sunday, March 15, 1908.
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VOL. VI. No 6.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

DESPITE his high birth and connections Széchenyi was the first modern statesman of Hungary. — Despite his aristocratic nature and education he was the first Hungarian politician who in a genuine democratic spirit worked in the interests of the community. In the years between 1830 and 1840 recognition and thanks were paid him, but later growing antagonisms made themselves felt more and more loudly. Not his high aims did the people blame but the manner, the character, the means which he employed, People found these insufficient. The Promethean sparks which Széchenyi had thrown into the public life of Hungary grew in course of time to a mighty pillar of flame. The introduction of European ideas for which Széchenyi first prepared the way, electrified all classes of the nation and allowed the desire for progress, long time unsatisfied, to burst forth with all its primitive strength. Széchenyi was outwinged by the events, less owing to his own fault than to the narrow policy of the Metternich system, which did not trouble itself with the weal of the community, which rejected the most bar-



COUNTESS FRANCISCA D'ORSAY (NÉE DUCHESS VILLAROSA).

opponents call him the greatest of the Hungarians.

New men, new ideas came forward. Among these Louis Kossuth soon became prominent through his seductive eloquence and through his brilliant literary powers.

The persecution with which the court pursued him drove him naturally into the ranks of the irreconcilables, and since the land at that time had need of a decided politician of his kind, the rôle of leader soon fell to his lot.

(To be continued.)

ren, the most pressing, the most useful reforms alike. Public opinion began to see that in agreement with the court of Vienna a political renaissance, such as Széchenyi wished, the transformation of the obsolete system of states into a modern national and constitutional system, was an idle hope which could never be realised. The opposition between the nation and the court of Vienna made itself still more sharply felt, and because Széchenyi in many things stood on the side of the Government, public favour withdrew from him, although even his

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FIFTEENTH OF MARCH

By ALEXANDER PETŐFI. — (The Anniversary of the Declaration of Hungarian Independence.) — Translated by ROSALIE LOEW.

This is a hallowed day; today we kneel
In silent admiration, and in thought
Of mankind's heroes; and today we feel
The ardour that was theirs who loved and fought.

We know the passion and the high desire
Of those who made America the home
For wanderers of the earth. Theirs was the fire
Whose flames wrote Freedom on all earth's high dome.

Not less, because not only them we praise;
Today we sing the brotherhood of man,
And they our brothers are who walked the ways
Of blood, and dared to brave the tyrant's ban.

One round millennial period of strife —
Still patient while their country was their own
So lived the Magyars — till their strength was ripe,
And serfdom from its hold was overthrown.

Today we bring our heroes laurel wreaths —
And pray to learn that right and might are one:
While vainly in our hearts the longing seethes,
To tell our pride in Hungary's greatest son.

This is a hallowed day; we kneel today
In silent admiration and in thought,
And prayers and tears and thanks we mingled lay
On altars built to them who Freedom wrought.



Student-life in Hungary.

IT IS A PITY that the old Hungarian student-life is now on the decline. We believe that this is because students come in great numbers from other Hungarian academies, several hundred years old, to the university of Budapest. In the number of students our capital is the third city in the world. The law students alone number more than three thousand.

In the noise and cruel struggle for life in the metropolis student-life loses its old interest. But at Budapest amongst the political movements and events student-life has developed in a peculiar direction: the Hungarian youth has become a very important factor in political life.

That we may understand Hungarian student-life, let us describe the Hungarian student briefly. The Hungarian student has both the good and bad qualities of his nation, yet perhaps in a greater measure: he is very enthusiastic, sometimes passionate, brave; he loves liberty and perhaps above all his Fatherland; he is a good friend and companion, kind-hearted, cordial to his guests, jovial in society and self-possessed; he trusts every one, he likes to treat every one as a friend and brother.

The Hungarian loves music, dancing, singing. I do not know whether it is someth-

ing in the Hungarian character or some property of our far-famed wines, that causes the Hungarians, when either rejoicing or sorrowing, always to mingle their joys and sorrows with wine and songs.

We find an explanation of this circumstance in the troublous centuries of Hungarian history: our life was never secure, not even for a single minute. One day we might be at home, while the next we might hear the bugle summoning us to war, and all true Hungarians would leave everything at home and would go to fight and if necessary die for their Fatherland. They did not fear death, they looked bravely into the eyes of death. There is perhaps no other nation, which has sacrificed so much blood for its native country as we have done against East and West equally.

In this uncertain life treasure and riches have never had any great value for a Hungarian: he never knew how long it would be his or who would take it from him. This explains why, during wars and after wars he pours forth his patriotic regret in wine and song.

The wonderfully fine and sad Hungarian songs, which speak about sorrowful centuries and about glorious wars, about love of liberty, and of their native country, are living memories of this truth. There are admirable pain and melan-



STUDENTS' PROCESSION, MARCH 15th.

choly in these songs. And nobody could better understand these songs than the Hungarian gipsy. — Perhaps God has sent us this wandering and homeless people from the far East. Nobody could feel so deeply our sad and melancholy songs as they. Their violins lament and cry most beautifully. Those who have heard these gipsies,

who travel through the whole world with the Hungarian music, can understand why a Hungarian — hearing a very good gipsy playing — would give him all he possesses.

And this sorrowful merrymaking is a heritage to the Hungarian students also. When students meet, gipsies are nearly always there. When we have great festivities, or a wedding, or a birthday, balls, or no matter what kind of feast, gipsy music is almost never absent! In nearly every coffee-room (and dining-room) a gipsy-band plays.

The last two or three years the mournful «tárogató» has become fashionable. And the voice of this admirable instrument of the «kurucz»-war two hundred years ago, still resounds everywhere in Hungary. When there are some Hungarians together, danger is near, if anybody should raise his glass and propose a toast. The Hungarian empties his glass mostly for his country. And if the toasts are once begun, they will never end. There is perhaps no other nation that would like so much to preach as the Hungarian. — When a good speaker or a politician goes to a meeting, or a society, he may be sure that he will



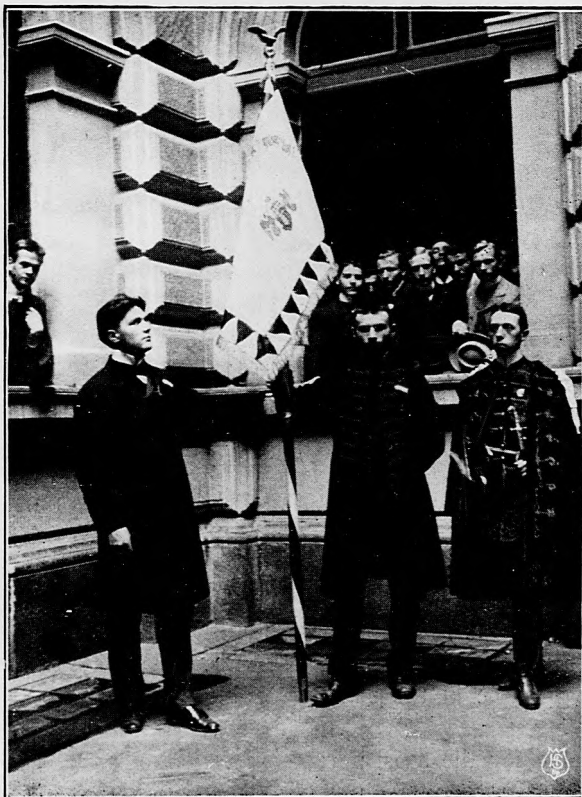
STUDENTS' ORATION, MARCH 15th.

have to speak. — It will be interesting to know that it is not usual in Hungary to read speeches and addresses at meetings and parties. Everyone speaks «ex tempore». It is one of our parliamentary rules also, that reading a speech is forbidden. The Hungarian likes a good and enthusiastic speech very much. It is remarkable that there are many eminent speakers even among the sons of simple people. There are perhaps no where in the world so many good speakers as in Hungary. Foreign countries have also declared their recognition of our speakers. The name of Louis *Kossuth* — of half a century ago — and the name of Count A. *Apponyi* of recent years are wellknown in Great Britain also.

So much in general is perhaps enough about the Hungarians and Hungarian students.

The student-life has remained in its own originality in several academies of the country, but it has lost very much of its old interest in our capital, at Budapest.

The most characteristic student-life is to day to be found at *Selmeczbánya* among the students of the mining- and forestry academies. The students wear a very nice uniform. The new students are solemnly initiated by the older students. It is very touching to see the departure of old students: the lamps are extinguished and among the chords of the melancholy old parting song: «Megy, ballag már a vén diák tovább»... (The old student is going, is sauntering away al-



STUDENTS' STANDARD.

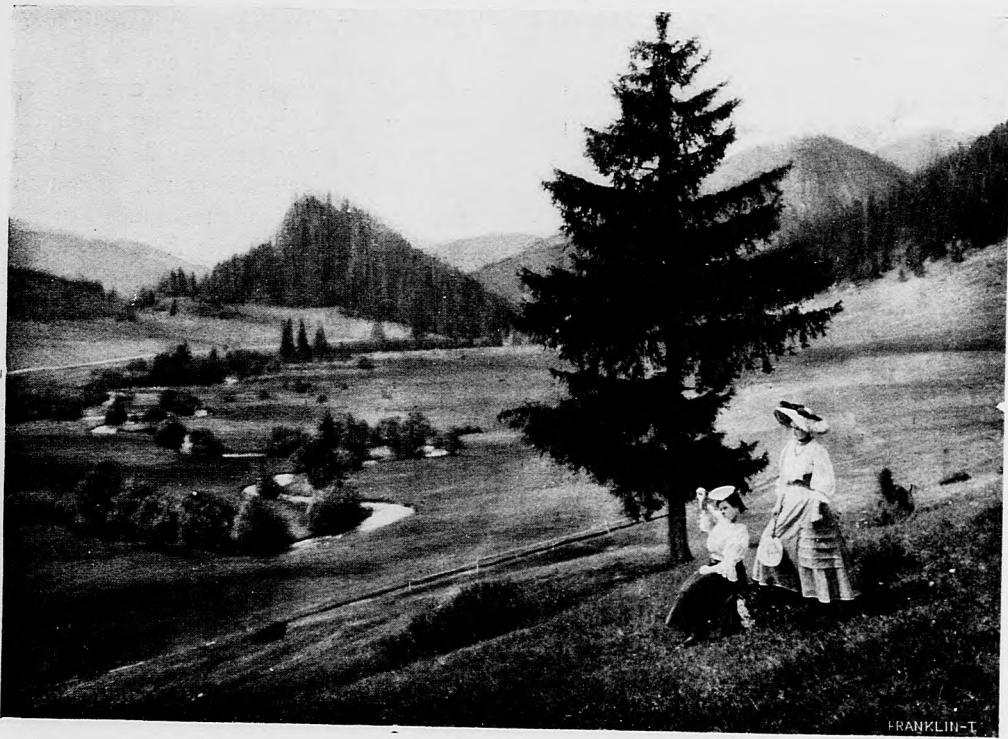
ready...), the old students kissing each other and shedding tears, take leave of their fellows. A student's funeral at night is also very touching. It is interesting also that first year students must at all times and in all things obey the previous year's students.

In several provincial academies there are boarding-houses. The students live, eat, work and play together. This has continued the custom particularly in the Protestant colleges, especially in the Theological Academies. Almost every student of divinity lives in the College; generally two, three or four in a

black coat: «*attila*»; with a more richly braided cloak: «*mente*», a Hungarian hat with eagle feather: «*kucsma*», boots and a sword. The sword belongs quite as much to the dress as the other articles.

Within the last few years the Hungarian dress has again become the fashion, and also among the students of Budapest, on the occasion of great national movements.

Differing from the students of other countries of the West, our students are grouped not only in scientific and charitable societies and athletic-clubs, but mostly in patriotic unions (as



ENTRANCE TO THE VALLEY OF GÖLNICZ.

room, but seldom alone. The Hungarian students are very companionable: they do not feel comfortable when alone. There is therefore at Budapest a great movement for the erection of large students-homes. There are to day already several such homes, where some hundred students are living.

It is also very interesting in the case of the provincial academies to find that the students, especially a great many of the reformed theological students, still wear the Hungarian costume. This is a survival of early times. But in the past centuries most students had a coloured uniform, that they might be recognisable in the street from afar.

The students wear to day for the most part a plain braided coat and on festivities a long

well as in religious societies, according to the different religions). Lately a students' association for the study of social questions was formed (Széchenyi-Szövetség).

The students have several athletic and football-clubs. Our swimming, riding and fencing sports are especially celebrated. Though there is in Hungary a universal obligation to serve in the army (which extends for three years, but for students one year only), the students are busy just now in the organisation of student-batallions including all Hungarian students. Their highest aim is to be trained in shooting.

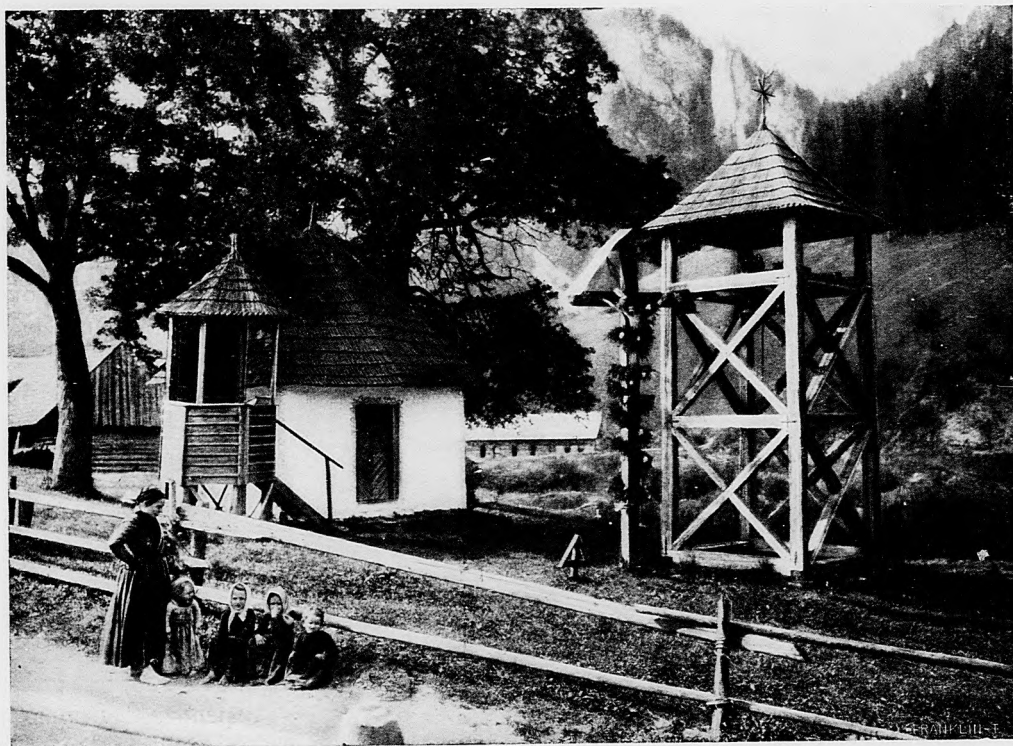
The youth of the universities and academies meet yearly — always in a different town — in student-congresses, where they discuss the

actual questions interesting to all students. Four years ago the students dedicated (inaugurated) their magnificent silver «Kossuth Cup», made in memory of the talented leader of our war of independence half a century ago, the «Father of our nation»: *Louis Kossuth*. This cup is re-dedicated every year on the eve of the student-congresses. The young Hungarians sit together to deliberate on the genius of Kossuth, who laid the foundation of a modern and independent Hungary.

At the last student-congress we partly suc-

our young men have taken a leading part in the celebration of our great men and of our grand historical events.

Throughout several hundred years the Hungarian nation never ceased to fight in many bloody wars and struggles for its complete freedom and independence as guaranteed by its laws. In these struggles the Hungarian youth has taken his part not only with enthusiasm, but very often to the shedding of his blood also. In past years, when absolutism reared its head in Hungary, our youth played the same



THE SZTRACZENA BELL-TOWER.

ceeded in organising the «National league of Hungarian Students», whose aim is to unite all the students in one great organisation and to revive the Hungarian student-life, penetrated with brotherly charity and patriotic feeling. A number of students are members of the international student-league: «Corda Fratres». This year a Hungarian had the honour again of being elected president of the league.

The whole of student-life in Hungary is characterised by a strong patriotic tendency. The patriotic movements, festivities and demonstrations are quite as characteristic of the Hungarian students as athletics for the English students. Since our war of independence of 1848—1849, the glorious memory of which is still cherished by the youth of modern Hungary,

part as they had done in those stirring times half a century ago. And our youth have proved that they are worthy of the glorious «youth of March» of Petőfi, the far-fame young poet and of his fellows.

The students have made a splendid standard from the fragments of that Hungarian flag, which was torn by some international socialists. The consecration of this standard — in presence of all the leaders of our national struggle — was a touching manifestation of the patriotic love of the Hungarian youth. There is embroidered with blood-red initials on the beautiful snow-white silk standard the motto of the Hungarian youth: «Vérünket Magyar Hazánkért!» (Our blood for our Hungarian Fatherland!)

And the youth, consolidated first in the «Student League of Budapest», and thereafter in the «Kossuth League», have proved several times by the soul cheering festivities at the monuments and graves of our great men and heroes, that this holy motto is written not only on their standard, but on their hearts also!

J. S. KOVÁTS, LL. D.



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

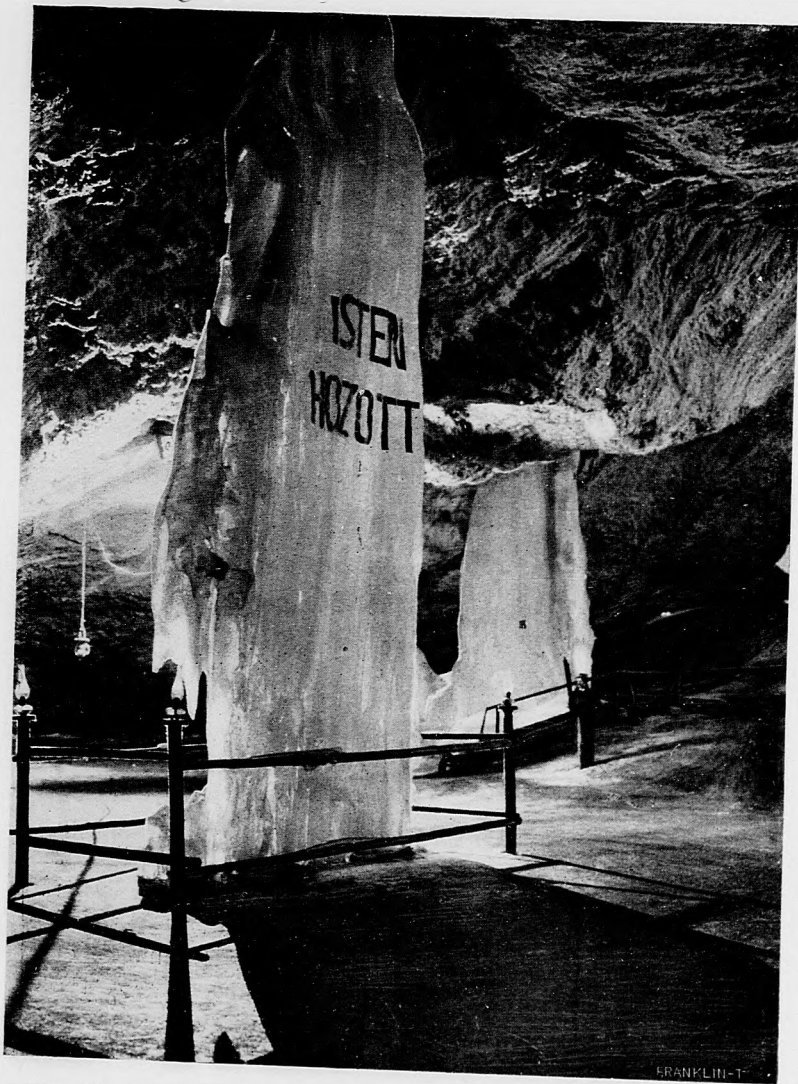
BUT IT IS not necessary to invest that great power with a juridical personality of its own; the fact that it represents a permanent obligation of two personalities to act jointly in matters of peace and war answers to all requirements, theoretical and practical.

We can easily see now the chief source of the erroneous views generally prevailing about

the legal status of Hungary. Our country usually appears in joint international action with Austria, she has a common representation with her; these facts are apt, by themselves, to spread a false impression, which could be prevented only if the forms of such joint action and common representation would clearly indicate, as they ought to do, the two sovereignties which, though acting in conjunction, are possessed each of their own personality.

Unhappily this is not the case. In former times the unification of its domains (Hungary included) into one empire has been the constant aim of the dynasty. That aim could never be obtained, owing to the firmness with which our forefathers insisted on their independence; but wherever they failed to keep a close watch, wherever prerogative could escape their control and find an opening, some fragmentary appearance of such an unified empire was called into existence. This could be achieved with the greatest ease in foreign affairs,

the administration of which was almost entirely left to the king's discretion, and to some extent in army questions, where much debatable ground existed, and still exists, between prerogative and the rights of parliament. Of these opportunities the dynasty availed itself to the largest extent; while forced to reckon with the idea of Hungarian independence at home, it gave an entirely pan-Austrian character to diplomacy and to all foreign action. That lasted for two centuries at least, and fixed the impressions of foreign opinion in a direction which can be modified only through impressions of an opposite kind working on her for a considerable time. Unhappily, not even now can we point to a complete concord between what is in the eyes of foreigners and what the relations between Hungary and Austria legally are. A wholesale reform of those misleading forms in foreign (and to some



THE DOBSINA ICE-CAVERN: SCENE IN THE GRAND HALL. («WELCOME!»)

extent military) matters has not yet been effected, though it has begun and will no doubt be completed in a time the length of which depends on the degree of forbearance with which the nation thinks fit to tolerate these last comparatively trifling but obstinate remnants of bad times.

Why there should be such remnants at all, which can do no possible good to any one or to any cause, but only serve to irritate and to prevent the growth of perfect confidence and harmony, it is not my business to inquire here, where public law and not politics is my object.

(To be continued.)



The Ice-Cavern of Dobsina.

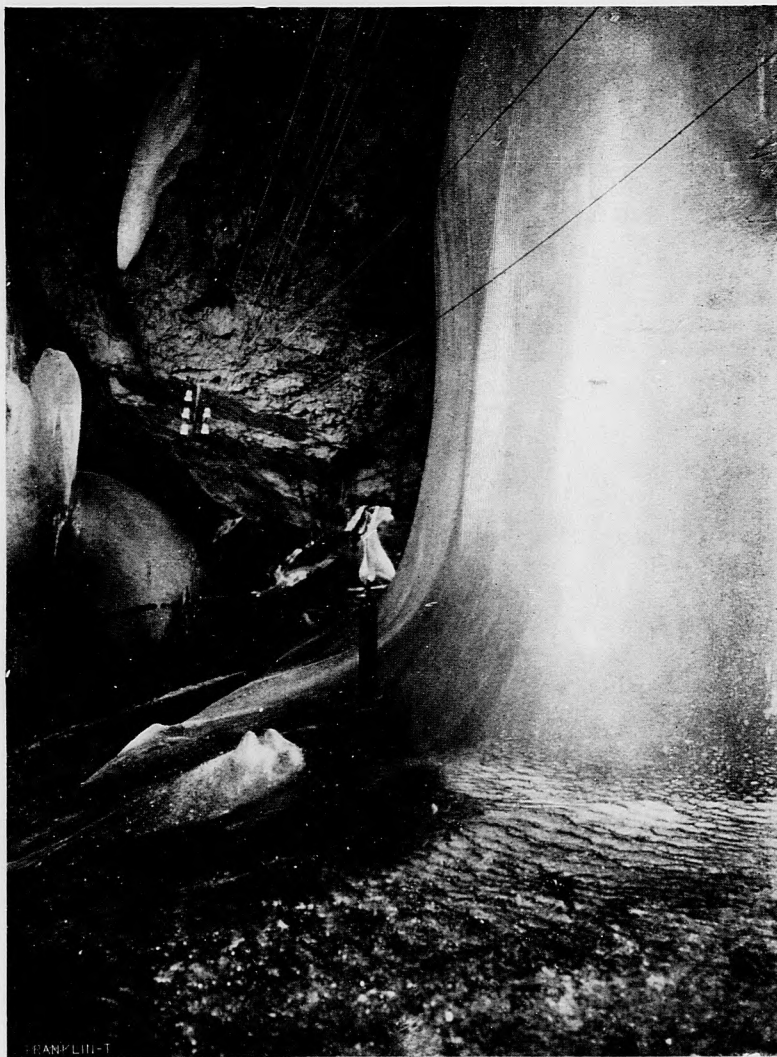
IN THE HIGH TÁTRA region of the Northern Carpathians, some 3500 feet above the sea level, hidden amidst forests and green pastures, is the far-famed Ice-Cavern of Dobsina, which, for exquisite beauty, its size, and startling contrasts, is unrivalled in Europe.

In descending into this subterranean iceworld, we find its roof and walls formed of limestone; the floor of one mass of rather dusky ice, which soon ends in a sheer drop.

What a sudden transformation, from the warm, brilliant sunshine outside, to this frigid underworld where your very breath freezes as you enter! Sparkling and scintillating in the light of numerous electric lamps is a dazzling realm of ice. Majestic columns of ice, pinnacles, domes and minarets of ice, fountains, altars, bowers of ice all round! Waterfalls, stalactites, fringes and exquisite curtains of lacelike delicacy and beauty, hang suspended from the roof. Glittering gems of ice sparkle like myriads of diamonds, above, below and around as shewn in our illustrations.

You pass on from hall to hall of this Aladdin's Palace. After leaving the Grand Hall, where one may skate on a natural rink of 1730 square metres, a number of wooden steps lead to a long corridor where rises on one side the Ice-Wall, over 600 feet long and 60 feet high. You descend lower and lower. The rock around you — for rock and ice curiously commingle — assumes weird and fantastic shapes. The frozen moisture on its surface sparkles like so much diamond dust, the hanging icicles which fringe its rough outline with dainty tassels refract the light like so many crystal prisms.

You pass from one room to another, each in turn presenting some new and startling specimen of Nature's handiwork. Appropriate names have been given to the most characteristic of the strange forms to be seen. There is the «Bedouin's Tent», the «Winter King's Palace», the «Fairy Bower», the «Organ», the «Magic Curtain» etc. etc.



THE DOBSINA ICE-CAVERN: WATERFALL IN THE LOWER HALL.

A long and somewhat fatiguing flight of wooden steps leads one to the light and warmth of day. So strange and fairy-like is the scene that long after we have returned the impression remains, and we find ourselves wondering whether what we witnessed was indeed a reality or a fantastic dream. Wrapt in thought, we are disposed to ponder long over the fairy grandeur of the cavern, feeling that pen and human language are too weak to describe it.

About six miles to the north-west of Dobšina is the charming valley of Sztraczina with the tall Rhadzim in the background, the outlines of the mountains with the warm violet tints of the horizon producing a fine effect in the fading blue perspective.

To the north the valley of Gölnicz spreads out at our feet, with the Gölnicz river winding its course through the meadows like a silvery serpent. This lovely vale is a quiet contemplative spot, whose stillness is alone broken by the babbling of a brook. But, strange phenomenon, as we pass down the stream, its murmur loses its strength, the volume of water diminishes more and more, until at length the brook has *utterly vanished!* It is a fact, *the earth has swallowed it up!* Lower down in the valley, however, it reappears and finally joins the waters of the Gölnicz.

This stream follows us everywhere; the long narrow valley is filled with its syren song, its murmuring, rushing, splashing. Now it dashes over heaps of boulders; now perpendicular banks hem it in on either side; now its purring waters are scattered into thousands of tiny drops of spray, sporting with rainbow tints in the sunshine; now it whirls round in a vortex, and again its clatter subsides in a gentle murmur as it glides over a fine sandy bed, or floats above polished slabs of rock, like a veil of transparent enamel; and where in sublime stillness it fills the deeper recesses, the dark grey crags and motionless pines mirror themselves upon its surface like silent witnesses — presenting a magic harmony of death — like silence and repose with the restlessness of living motion.

Truly is Hungary a picturesque country, and the Tatra region the most picturesque part of it.

*

«Ah, yes!» sighed the very young poet «when I'm dead I suppose people who neglect me now will make pilgrimages to my grave.»

«Why», she asked, «to make sure that the news is not too good to be true?»

Agricultural Ministry's Report for 1906.

THE AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY has just issued a report by Joseph Kazy, Ministerial Councillor, on the acts of the Committee of the mountainous regions. The report comprising 20 chapters, gives a comprehensive account of the work of the Committee in developing divers branches of agriculture and industry. We find that lands appropriated for poor farmers in 1906 have increased by 2900 acres. This increase is due to the Committee having leased large tracts to Ruthenian small farmers in portions of 1 to 5 acres, all of which were formerly held by wealthy tenant-farmers. The benefit of these small lots has been extended to 54 villages. Further, for 24 villages in the northern districts of County Bereg, the Ministry has succeeded in obtaining 5000 acres of forest land and 3000 acres of pasture land formerly belonging to the entailed estate of Hát-Hegység. Moreover, in County Sáros, the estate of Zboró, 5152 acres in extent, has been acquired by the Minister for a similar purpose. Satisfactory results have also been obtained in home industry. 1318 families engaged in home industry earned an aggregate of 85,000 Crowns. The apportionment of these families is as follows. Engaged in wood-carving 680; basket-making 381; the remainder in clothweaving, artificial flower making etc. In spreading economic knowledge the model farms and dairy of Alsó-Vereczke, the state school of Agriculture at Szolyva, and others, have rendered most useful services. The number of Co-operative Societies increased during 1906 by 14, and the warehouses of these Societies by 9. The Committee has further assisted small farmers by the dispensation of legal advice gratis, by grants for factories and plant in various cases, and by establishing educational institutions for the dissemination of knowledge in the mountainous regions.



Fifty-six years ago.

IT WAS fifty-six years ago last month that Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary, landed on the hospitable shores of America, to be received by the nation, which had liberated him from captivity, with so unbounded enthusiasm and so high honors, as it has never before or since accorded to anyone, not excepting the Marquis Lafayette and Admiral Dewey. But while Lafayette and Dewey had done great services to this country, Kossuth had no claim for gratitude from America, and was honored solely for his own personal merits and the cause of human liberty which he represented.

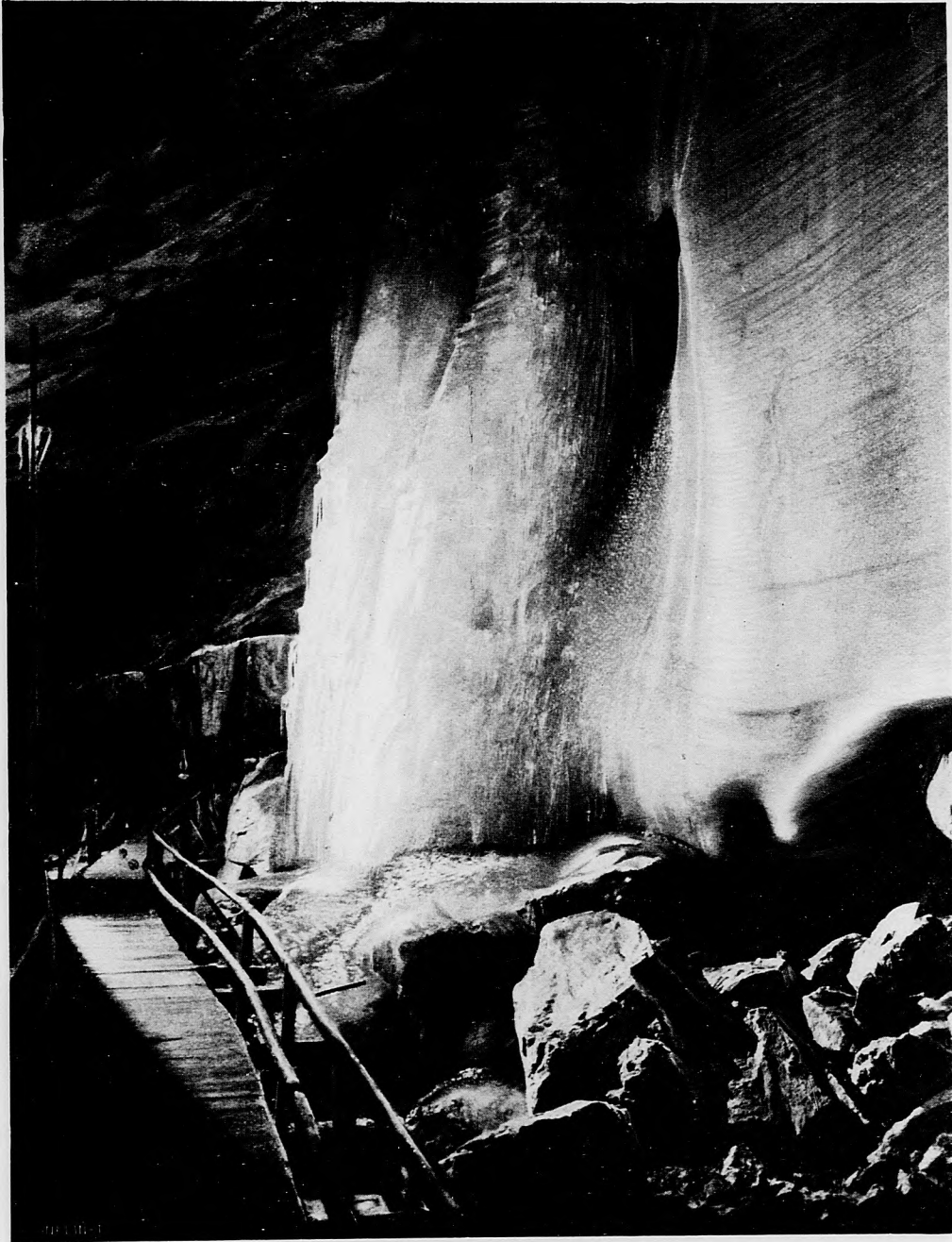
The glorious struggle of which he was the providential leader was not of his own choosing. He tried to prevent a rupture with Austria and even asked William H. Stiles, our Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, to intervene with the Austrian government

in the interest of peace. Mr. Stiles, however, met with a polite refusal, to which Prince Windischgraetz added that he would not «treat with rebels».

Against the whole power of one of the greatest military empires of the age, against a most formi-

from the plough and with no experienced general officers, snatched victory from seemingly sure defeat.

The sentiment in favor of Hungary was so strong that General Zachary Taylor dispatched a confidential agent to Hungary to learn of the true state of



THE DOBSINA ICE-CAVERN: INTERIOR ICEBERG.

dable insurrection into which the perfidious arts of Austria drew nearly half the population of Hungary itself, Kossuth had few resources to oppose but those found in the justice of his cause and the thrilling might of his eloquence. The American people followed with anxiety the course of events and applauded the Hungarian soldiers who, fresh

affairs, with the end in view of being «the very first» to recognize Hungary as an independent member of the family of nations. Prince Schwarzenberg, however, surreptitiously obtained a copy of the instructions and prevented the American agent from entering Hungary. Chevalier Hülsemann, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, then lodged a

silly and arrogant complaint at the State Department which drew forth Daniel Webster's classic reply known as the Hülsemann Letter, a document unique in the history of diplomacy.

Russia's brutal intervention temporarily crushed Hungary, Kossuth had to flee to Turkey and after two years' confinement was conveyed by the U. S. frigate Mississippi to Gibraltar and thence, after a short visit to England, to New-York. He was received as the guest of the nation by the President and Congress, and was invited to make a tour of the country, meeting everywhere with an enthusiasm almost bordering on madness. He could not accomplish all he came here for, yet he made a lasting impression on the country, to characterize which let us quote from one who was opposed to his doctrines (Ex-Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts):

«But the great moral of his visit, the great lesson which he left behind him, and one never to be forgotten, is that of the power of a single individual, of one earnest and heroic man, by the simple engineering of the tongue and the pen, to shake the solid mind of a whole nation, to agitate the mighty heart of a vast continent, and even to affect and modify the public opinion and the public affairs of the world». (Self-Dependence.)

STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Mr. Joseph Sandor, Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

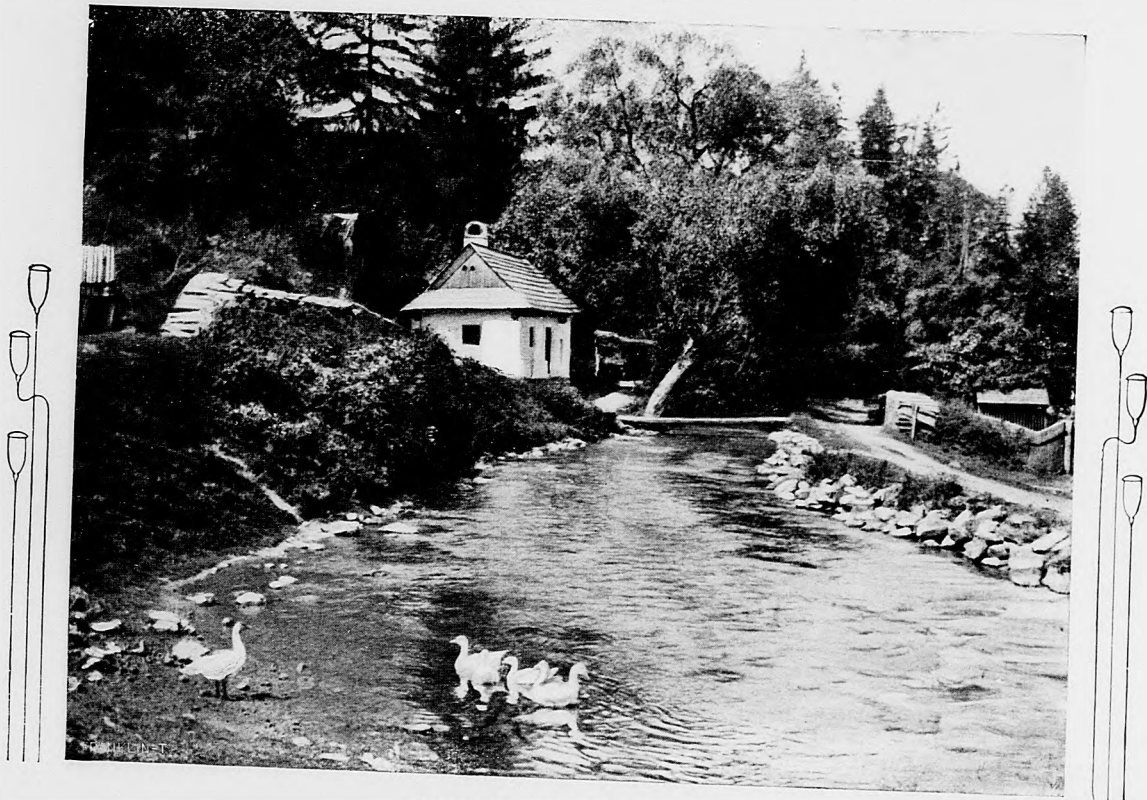
«Everything depends on God», remarked Aunt Amelia with devout eyes. . By Kálmán Mikszáth...

«Much depends on God», concluded the bootmaker with strong emphasis; «but Mr. Kiss is not a dog either».

Howsoever it be, Mr. Kiss was no more than a dog, in spite of his strong will. God however avails himself of such various instruments that none can state their number or quality. Who can tell when He makes a move on His chess-board or what will ensue from it?

Thus he ordered Mr. Kiss's liver to swell anew. This being nothing extraordinary, having occurred once or twice already. It may not be taken amiss at all of a bootmaker's liver. The bootmaker always sitting, his liver getting bored by it begins to swell.

To sum up, Mr. Kiss was compelled to visit Karlsbad again, leaving Kitty to stay meanwhile with Aunt Amelia.



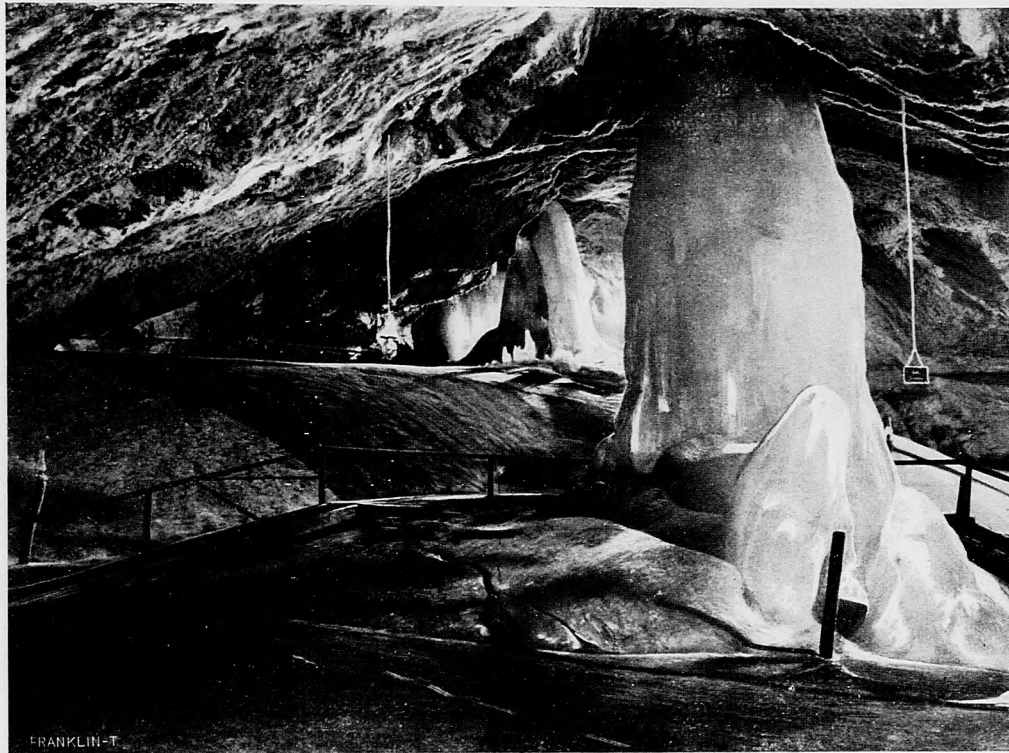
IN THE VALLEY OF GÖLNICZ.

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

At the baths, he got acquainted with the head workman of Manul Hein, a certain Matthias Kolowotki, who being the great master's pupil, nearly surpassed him. It was rumoured about that the Prince of Wales's shoot-

ing-boots, my Lady Dudley's dainty shoes, as well as those of the fair Portuguese Queen were made by this Kolowotki. A great prestige surrounded the rough ungainly fellow, bootmaker's eyes perceiving a real halo round

staircase was charmingly decorated with rare exotics, and the whole scene was most fairylike in its colour and brilliance. The dancing was opened by Archduchess Augusta at 8:30 pm. and lasted until the small hours. There was a glittering display of



THE DOBSINA ICE-CAVERN: THE SPRING.

his head. A marvellous hand he has, this Kolowotki.

His talent is quite terrifying.

Mr. Kiss and Kolowotki made friends and having now and then a snall chat together, tho idea struck the former's mind (for he was a very clever man) to enter into partnership with; thus the shop would rise to natice most advania geously; perhaps united their talents would throw into shade even the glorious Manul-Hein.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta left last week for the Riviera.

*

The most interesting topic of conversation among the leiseded classes at present is the ball given last week at the Royal Palace by Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. The event took place in twelve grand halls opening into each other. The

diamonds, costly dresses, and diverse uniforms, aristocracy, diplomacy, and all branches of the Government being represented.

*

At the Király Színház on the occasion of the 101st performance of *Varázskeringő*, the role heretofore played by Gita Eötvös was transferred to Pálmay Ilka, a talented actress, who has brought new charms and attractive features into the part. She has been engaged for 100 nights.

Mrs. Francis Solyom Fekete †

On the 9th February at Déva, County Hunyad, died Mary Véghső, widow of the late Dr. Francis Solyom Fekete, founder of the archeological and historical society of County Hunyad, and author of various works of great historical value.

The deceased lady was the daughter of Gerard Véghső M. P., one of the heroes of '48-'9, who was kissed on the forehead by General Bem («Father Bem»), for his bravery at the siege of Segesvár.

*

By order of His Excellency Dr. Ignacz Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, there will be a separate

department of Agriculture and Forestry at the forthcoming Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, in which a fitting display will be made of the products of Hungarian soil. To this end the Ducal Hall, covering an area of 1100 acres, has been selected.

Here the British and other visitors will have the opportunity to inspect the interesting and instructive exhibits of Agricultural Schools, Schools of Forestry, Statistical institutions, experimental departments, horse and cattle breeding, dairy-farming, silk producing, horticulture, viticulture, fishery and irrigation. There will also be Ornithological, Meteorological, and Geological Museums in connection with

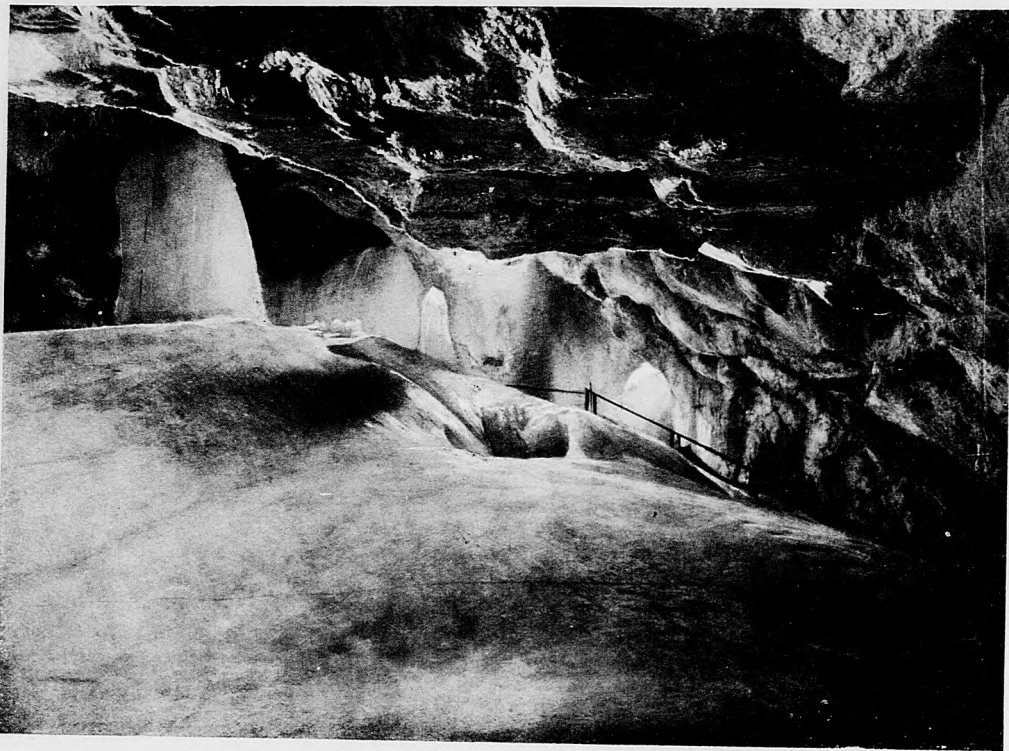
we do. Naturally, then, it wears out twice as quickly.

It goes in the brim in no time over the water.» In no city, we should suppose, is more hat-lifting done than in Budapest. In entering a shop, the hat is not merely lifted but taken off.



Lecture on Hungary.

SOME WEEKS ago a most unjust article headed «Backward Hungary» appeared in the «Manchester Guardian». Mr. W. H. Shrubsole at once



THE DOBSINA ICE-CAVERN: ASCENT TO THE GRAND HALL.

this department. The watering places and health-resorts of Hungary will be seen there in miniature. Mr. John Földi and Mr. Alfred Krolopp will leave Budapest for London in a few days to take charge of the arrangements for the Exhibition, which promises to be one of the most important ever housed within the precincts of the world-renowned Earl's Court.

How Politeness costs something.

«French and German hats», said an English hater, «only last half as long as ours. It isn't the poor quality of the hats, but the fine quality of the manners, that causes this.»

«Lifting the hat in salutation is the hardest work that falls on the headpiece, and the French, Germans and Hungarians lift it to men and women equally, thus giving it twice as much labour as

sent a refutation, part of which was published. Afterwards an arrangement was made for Mr. Shrubsole to lecture on Hungary before the Manchester Geographical Society and its friends. On the appointed evening the hall was packed with an audience drawn from the upper middle classes. The lecture was specially prepared with a view to show that Hungary was *not* «backward» but *moving forward*, and the leading points were quickly grasped and heartily applauded by the audience. A copy of a map which had appeared only two days before, in which Hungary was non-existent (except as a portion of Austria), was shown on the screen with the observation that «there was evidently much need in Manchester for a *Geographical Society*». The speeches which followed the lecture showed that the information given had come as a revelation to those present, and had dispelled many false impressions

One of the speakers acknowledged that he had thought of Hungary as the Ireland of Austria! If such a lecture as this could be given in every town in Great Britain, much good would be done. On the following morning, the «Manchester Guardian», whose attack led to the lecture being given, and other leading papers, published highly favorable reports.



Our Illustrations

Frontispiece: Countess Francisca D'Orsay (née Duchess Villarosa). This distinguished Italian lady, now spending a few weeks in our midst, is a sympathetic friend of the Hungarians. She has been warmly welcomed to Budapest. Countess Theodore Andrassy has given a reception in her honour, to be followed by other festivities among the aristocracy of the capital.

*

Student-life in Budapest. In connection with an article on the subject we give three pictures. 1. The students in gala array marching in procession «with colours flying» to the Vigadó where speeches are made commemorative of «Independence Day» (March 15th). 2. Oration of students from the steps of the National Museum, sacred in Hungarian history as being the spot whence on 15th March 1848, Petöfi delivered his famous appeal to strike for liberty, punctuated with the exhortation, *Talpra Magyar! (Arise Hungarians!)* 3. The students are noted for their keen patriotic sentiments, of which their Standard is, as it were, the symbol.

*

The Ice-Cavern of Dobsina is of world-wide fame. In connection with an article on the subject we publish eight views of this celebrated natural wonder and its immediate neighbourhood.



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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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.



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

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

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

*

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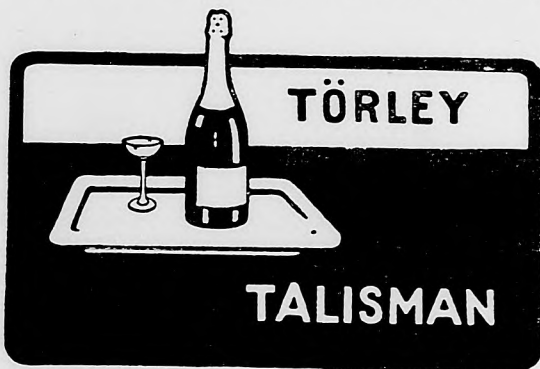
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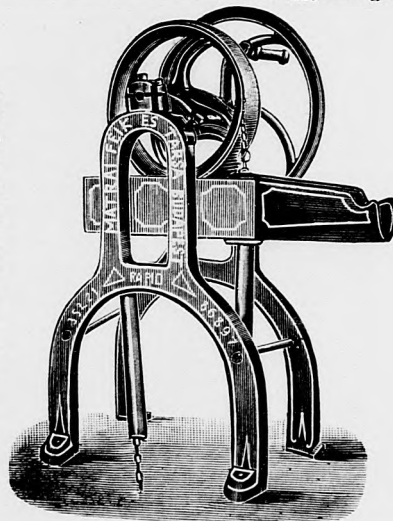


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