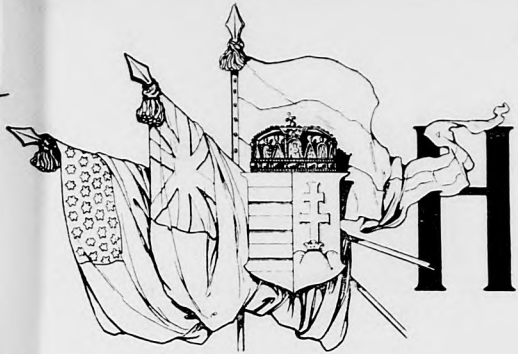


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39.



HUNGARY

*Budapest, Wednesday, April 1, 1908.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 7.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

HE EDITED a daily paper round which quite a coterie of illustrious men assembled, and which electrified the masses with its passionate bold tones. In reality Kossuth aimed at the same object as Széchenyi, except that

of February 1848 which were soon aggravated by the outbreak at Vienna in March and the renowned fifteenth of March in Pest, made him and his friends masters of the situation. In a few days a large number of laws were enacted which annihilated at one blow the



MR. R. C. HAWKIN,
Secretary of the Eighty Club.



MRS. R. C. HAWKIN
(née Maria Botha).

the latter kept in view peace with the Viennese court, while Kossuth saw in Vienna the sworn foe of all progress and every reform. The fruitless transaction of the Parliament in the year 1843—4 gave him right and made his influence irresistible on public opinion. The government endeavoured by tampering with the counties by force and by arbitrariness to fetter public opinion, and to preparé the votes for the Parliament of 1847 agreeably to their own interests. This succeeded in many places, but Kossuth came into the House of Commons and there began the conflict with all his strength. The events

old constitution based upon the Statessystem, introduced parliamentary government and a responsible national ministry, united Transylvania to the mother country, abolished all agrarian burdens in return for supplementary compensations to the landlords, asserted the freedom of the press and the complete legal equality of the recognised religions. King Ferdinand named Count Louis Batthyány as Prime Minister of Hungary, who formed the first responsible Hun-

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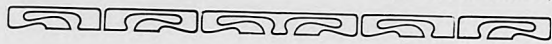
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garian ministry, in which Stephen Széchenyi, Louis Kossuth, Francis Deák, Baron Joseph Eötvös and other heroes of the great battle of reform took part.

(To be continued.)



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

BUT ANXIOUS as I am to keep to that distinction. I must still conclude with an allusion at least to the political side of my question. I should not like to be misunderstood. My strong insistence, my whole country's strong insistence, on her national independence, does not in the least imply a will or a wish to break away from Austria. We mean to keep faith to the reigning dynasty; no nation in its dominions is more absolutely reliable in that respect; we mean loyally to fulfil our compact of mutual defense with Austria; in a word, what our forefathers agreed to as being obligations freely accepted by Hungary, we mean to adhere to, as honest men should. All we want is that equal faith should be kept with us, that those equally binding enactments of the Pragmatic Sanction, which make Hungary secure of her independence as a sovereign nation, as a kingdom, *nulli alio regno vel populo subditum*, as the law of 1791 puts it, should be fulfilled with equal loyalty. To such complete national existence we have as good a right as any nation on earth, not on grounds of formal legality only, but because we are conscious of having creditably fulfilled our mission as a bulwark of western civilization and of liberty. We do not see that this mission is ended, nor do we see how it could be fulfilled, should that organic force of our peculiar national mentality and constitution be missing, should that force which stands unshaken after trials before which stronger empires have fallen into dust, give way to artificial combinations and mechanical contrivances. We are then only faithful to the supreme law of our destinies when upholding the banner of national independence with unflinching firmness of resolve. (The end.)

W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., F. R. M. S.

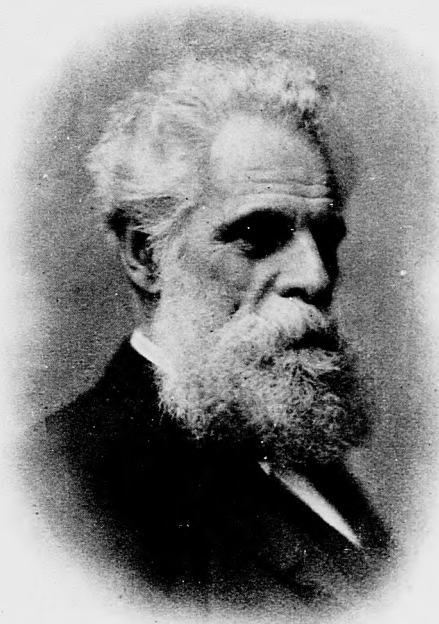
WILLIAM HOBBS SHRUBSOLE was born at Faversham on August 3rd, 1837. What education he had was received in that town. In 1851, at the age of fourteen, he removed to Sheerness to join his brother in the service of the late Mr. Lewis Shrubsole, and before he was 21, on the retirement, through illness, of that gentleman, the two brothers succeeded to the business, which they have carried on ever since.

On December 26th, 1859, the subject of our sketch nearly lost his life when crossing Harty Ferry in a small boat; but, as it happened, all in the boat escaped with a thorough wetting.

Mr. Shrubsole, more than 30 years ago, became familiar with the fossils peculiar to Sheppey; he turned his attention to the study of theoretical geology. Mr. Shrubsole was brought up in the faith of the Established Church, but soon after coming to Sheerness he was induced to attend the Bethel Congregational Sunday School as a teacher, in which capacity and as Superintendent, he remained connected with that organisation for many years. When the method of singing by the «Tonic Solfa»

system came to be known in Sheerness, Mr. Shrubsole took a very keen interest in the movement. By his invitation the Rev. John Curwen, its founder, visited Sheerness, and gave a lecture on the subject in the Co-operative Hall, and after an examination, Mr. Shrubsole was awarded his first musical certificate. Subsequently he passed all the other examinations arranged by Mr. Curwen, and when the «Tonic Solfa» College was founded, Mr. Shrubsole was one of those elected to serve on the Council. On August 6th, 1866, Mr. Shrubsole was married to Janet, the daughter of the late Lieut. W. Gillies, R. M. L. I., and has had eight children, six of whom (four sons and two daughters) are still living.

In 1869, at the close of the American Civil War, a gigantic Peace Festival in imitation of



MR. W. H. SHRUBSOLE, F. G. S., F. R. M. S.

that given at Boston, U. S. A., was arranged to be held at the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Shrubsole was asked by Mr. Bowley, the Managing Director, to prepare and carry into execution a plan for firing cannon, along with the music to be produced by 8000 voices, some hundreds of instrumentalists, chuch bells and anvils, the guns being intended to serve as gigantic drums. There were three public renderings of the festival programme, and for his services Mr. Shrubsole received the special thanks of the Crystal Palace Directors, and of the Tonic Solfa Association.

Later on, as conductor of the Sheerness Choral Society, Mr. Shrubsole did much to popularise good music, and he twice officiated

Mr. Shrubsole's own words he «pegged away» at it for upwards of two years, before he was rewarded with seeing anything like the shape of a turtle's head.

He has contributed many papers on geological and biological subjects to the Quekett Microscopical Club, the Geologists' Association, the Geological Society, and the Royal Microscopical Society. Besides being a Fellow of these Societies, he was elected a few years ago, as an associate of the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain, on account of his scientific researches in connection with marine life, and he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Malacological Society of Belgium. Besides these he also holds a Diploma (signed by Albert



TOWN AND FORT OF ZÓLYOM.

as one of the judges at the choral competitions at Sittingbourne. It was about the time of the Crystal Palace Festival, that Mr. Shrubsole began seriously the study of the science of geology, which he has maintained to the present day, having, in the course of years, discovered many valuable and unique specimens which are now in the National Geological Museum at South Kensington, and at Jermyn-street, London. From the study of the remains of ancient life, Mr. Shrubsole passed on to familiarise himself with the animals and plants that flourish in this locality, and in his leisure hours he found many new forms of microscopic life, which have formed the subjects of descriptive papers by various scientific writers. One of these most celebrated «finds» was that of the head of perhaps the largest turtle the world has ever heard of. This was discovered one day, embedded in a mass of limestone, and, to quote

Edward Prince of Wales), testifying that he served on the Executive Committee of the Royal Naval Exhibition a few years ago.

On the return to Sheerness of H. M. S. Challenger from her remarkable voyage, Mr. Shrubsole was asked to act as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, and in that capacity he wrote an account of the scientific results of the cruise, so far as they were then known.

Naturalists of note in Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as at home, have honoured Mr. Shrubsole by connecting his name with various newly discovered specimens of plants, animals, and fossils, etc.; and in the official «Report of the scientific results of the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger», it is stated, respecting *Omphalopelta Shrubsoleana*, that «the specific name has been given in honour of Mr. Shrubsole, who is well known for his

researches on the fossil diatoms of the Lower Eocene of the London Basin». The following

paleontologists are mainly indebted for the numerous discoveries of vertebrata in the London.



STATUE OF FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II AT ZÓLYOM.

extract is also from the «Catalogue of British Fossil Vertebrata», in the British Museum: — «To Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., of Sheerness

Clay of Sheppey during the last twenty years, and all his principal specimens are in the British Museum».

It must not, however, be supposed, that Mr. Shrubsole's name is connected only with these scientific discoveries, for in 1876 he was one of the founders of the Local Improvement Association, and the railway station at Mile Town, the fine Esplanade, the trees in the streets, and the garden on the Bridge-road exist as the result of the agitation carried on by that Association, of which Mr. Shrubsole was the Hon. Secretary.

In 1892, Mr. Shrubsole won the prize for botany offered jointly by the Kent County Council and the University of Cambridge, which took the form of a month's residence

has now relinquished business, and is adopting the profession of lecturing on scientific subjects, treated popularly, and to facilitate journeys to any part of the country he has removed to Catford, after a continuous residence in Sheerness of 44 years. All the local lectures he has given this season have been well attended, and have given immense satisfaction, for he has been the recipient of many letters of thanks from the promoters of the lectures, as well as having had eulogistic press notices.

About 15 years ago, the inhabitants of Sheerness presented him with a very valuable microscope, and all needful accessory appara-



PEASANT TYPES, ZÓLYOM.

at the University, with all the privileges of membership. So in August of that year he went into residence at Selwyn College, and, for the allotted term, lived the life of an undergraduate. Mr. Shrubsole afterwards wrote a long account of his experiences, which appeared in the *Daily News*. He also contributed to the *Leisure Hour*. Mr. Shrubsole is the author of various scientific works, the most famous being «Remarkable developments in marine life», «Marvels in mud», «Rambles in search of microscopic life», and «Diatoms of the London clay».

After having lectured on many subjects at Sheerness, Sittingbourne, and other towns in the Home Counties (whilst still engaged in his purely commercial pursuits), Mr. Shrubsole

tus, and at his jubilee in 1887 another public presentation was made to him, this time taking the form of a number of volumes on scientific subjects.

All our readers are acquainted, by name and reputation at least, with our honoured and worthy friend, Mr. Shrubsole. As an indefatigable and zealous worker in the interests of Hungary, and as lecturer and writer of articles on the same subject in our journal and in the British press generally the name of «Shrubsole» is as familiar to us as a household word.

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A Popular Wedding.

SELDOM have the precincts of Austin Friars presented such an animated scene as they did on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Maria Botha, sister of the Premier of the Transvaal, with Mr. R. C. Hawkin, the genial and indefatigable secretary of the Eighty Club. Mr. Hawkin visited Hungary in the autumn of 1906 with the Eighty Club and is well known in political circles. He is a barrister-at-law and practices in the Temple. A graduate of Cambridge University, he takes a great interest in all international affairs, and played a prominent part in the settlement of the Balkan question.

The church in which the ceremony was per-

are two chapels, the inner being built in the centre of the church, a long, narrow structure enclosed in a lofty oaken screen; while on either side, in what is called the «outer chapel», lie the remains of illustrious Dutchmen—flat slate slabs telling their history. The vestry is of interest, and contains a painting of the Queen of Holland.

The ceremony was simple in the extreme. The altar was decorated with palms, among which nestled a basket of white flowers, lilies and tulips. A red carpet stretched the whole length of the building, and a fine company of picked men from the Metropolitan Police Force kept the passages clear and found seats for the ticket-holders, while quite a crowd of young friends of the Bridegroom acted



PEASANT TYPES, ZÓLYOM.

formed was but little known to the majority of Londoners until the interesting romance-encircled event brought it into prominence. As far back as 1354 a church existed in Austin Friars. It is part of an old Augustinian monastery which stood on the ground now occupied by offices. The building is so handsome that it has been styled the City's Westminster Abbey. For over 350 years the Dutch Protestants of Austin Friars have worshipped within its walls, and were the only sect of nonconformists who in the days of persecution were immune from indignities. This was owing to a charter granted them by Edward VI in 1550, which stated that all officers and ministers of the Church of Austin Friars should have full liberty to worship as they pleased, whether in accordance with the religion practiced in other parts of the Kingdom or not. The interior is quite Dutch, the pulpit and altar being on the side instead of at the end of the building. There

also as stewards. All were busy, for two thousand invitations had been issued. The reception, to take place after the wedding, was postponed on account of the health of the Bride, who, although she arrived from Africa in perfect health and spirits, contracted pneumonia and left the room for the first time on her wedding morn. A pathetic incident in the day's functions was the appearance of the Bride's sick-nurse who kept close to her illustrious patient throughout the service. But for this illness, Mr. Hawkin contemplated taking his Bride to Hungary for the honeymoon.

A rousing shout of welcome from the crowd outside the Church announced the arrival, and all eyes were turned towards the door. Tall and handsome, yet a trifle fragile, Miss Botha took her place within the altar rails. Mr. R. C. Hawkin, accompanied by his father, who was to perform the nuptial ceremony, and Rev. Dr. Clifford, had arrived in

good time, and was conversing gaily with his friends. The organ struck up the old Scotch psalm tune «Dundee» and the people echoed the strain right heartily; while Dr. Baart de la Faille took his place

we who were quite near the altar could hardly hear a word. Another hymn was afterwards sung, and Dr. Clifford in a few chosen remarks addressed the newly-wedded pair, who proceeded to the Vestry



LOUIS KOSSUTH STATUE AT ROZSNYÓ.

in the pulpit, read a passage of scripture and offered prayer in the Dutch language. Mr. Hawkin senior, then proceeded with the service, and in the admonitions to his son it was distinctly noticeable that he gave them in a much sterner tone than to the Bride. He spoke so gently to his daughter-in-law-elect that

to sign the register. The congregation sang a hymn and then Bride and Bridegroom, looking radiantly happy, proceeded slowly through the church to the strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March.

The Bride wore a dress of heavy ivory satin, and some beautiful lace. On her head her bridal veil

was caught in a circlet of twisted silver ribbon. The three bridesmaids wore white dresses and large white hats. Many well known people were in the church, politicians making a goodly number. Our hearty felicitations to the happy pair, and may the union be fraught with much blessing to the nations they represent.



Hungarian-American Bank.

AN EXHAUSTIVE memorandum has been forwarded to each member of the Hungarian Government by the Advisory Committee of the Hungarian-American Bank, under the presidency of Monsignor Canon Francis Blaskovics, Domestic Prelate to the Pope. This memorandum contains the Bank's Programme, and throws a clear light on all the national requirements of Hungary, which the Bank aims to support. In this connection we may state that Mr. Eugene Boross, Vice-President of the Bank, after spending some weeks in Budapest, has now left for the States, with the intention of establishing in the near future a great Hungarian enterprise with the support of highly influential people here. Mr. Boross has attained remarkable success in America, due to his indefatigable efforts and well directed zeal.



Hungary and the Motor Industry.

THE PRESS of France has recently been complimenting us, and we hope their compliments are duly appreciated. They are kind enough to express the wish to know us better, and consequently, as they themselves put it, «to like us better». We cannot but reciprocate this desire, as we believe that intercommunication removes many misunderstandings which, in the case of nations, often lead to disastrous results. If all nations could, and would, be on visiting terms — like so many dear relatives — we are sure that much bloodshed would be often avoided.

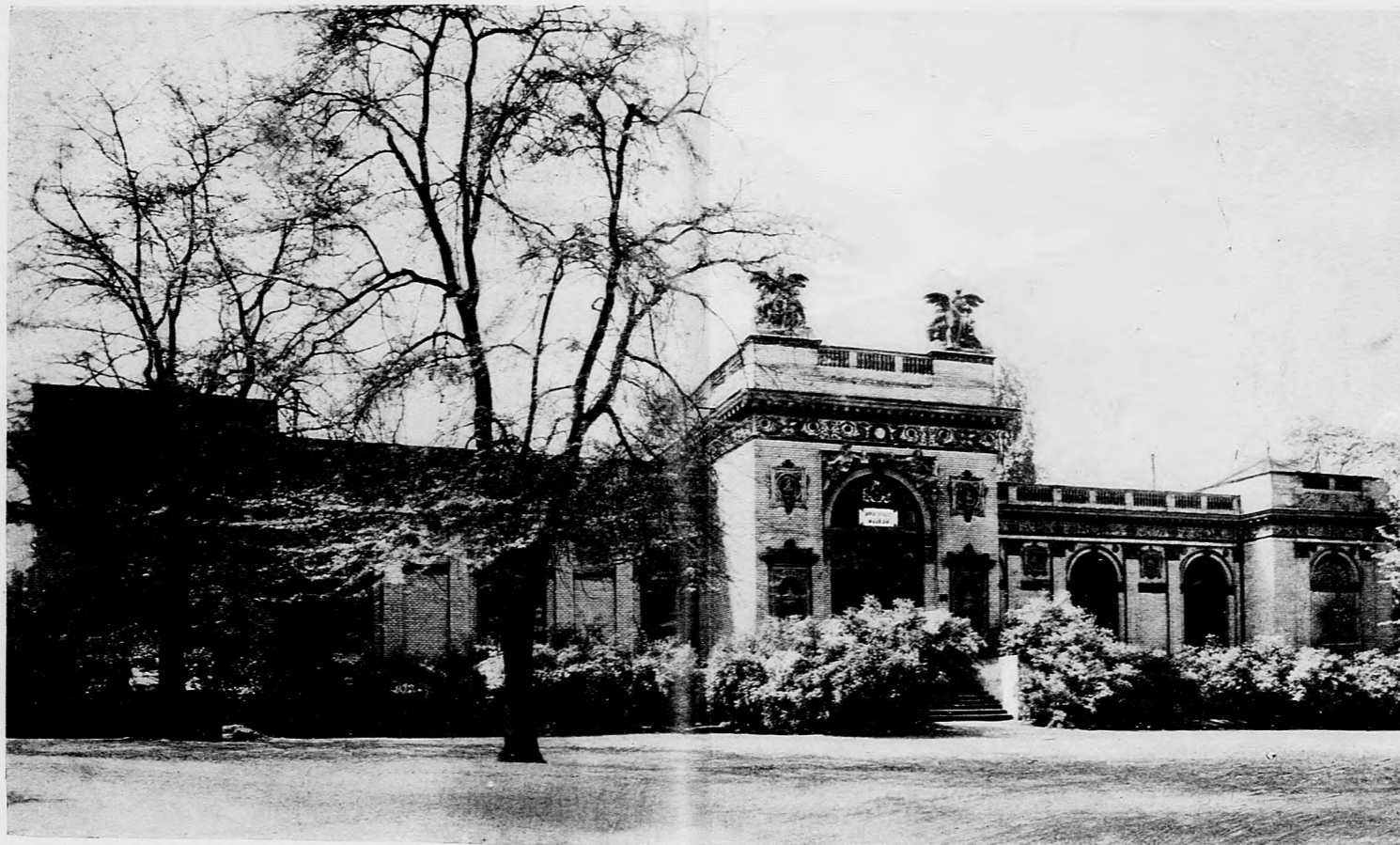
As it is, however, our dear French neighbours tell us (no doubt for our own good) that though we are «a proud and valiant nation, inspired with the noble sentiments of liberty and independence», there is something lacking in our capacity for business enterprise. Let Hungarians take this to heart, consider whether there is anything in the mild impeachment, and if so, let them endeavour to mend their ways.

Count Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, one of the best friends of France on the shores of the Danube, has addressed a letter to the Magyar Automobile Club, in which it is admitted that from some cause or other the Hungarian automobile industry is weak. It has apparently remained indifferent to the importance of securing its own share

of Government contracts, and with scarcely a perceptible sigh of regret it has seen orders for automobiles required by its own Government go to Vienna.

And so Austrian manufacturers reap the benefit of Hungarian supineness.

Count Andrassy says the Hungarian automobile industry has «a fine future». So it has, if it will awaken to its possibilities, and grasp the present situation. The future of automobilism lies in the construction of a small and cheap car, but above all in the commercial automobile, motor-delivery-



CITY OF BUDAPEST MUSEUM.

van, motor-dray, motor-omnibus, and other vehicles applied to the ordinary needs of commercial and social life.

It is said that the Hungarian factories now existing are not able to supply in two years more than 40 vehicles (motors), while in the Post Office service alone many hundreds of motor-mailcarts and parcels delivery-vans might be employed at once if the Hungarian manufacturers could deliver them.

Moreover, in the larger towns of Italy — Rome, Turin, Florence etc. — the removal of the contents of the sewers, the dustbins, the watering of the streets, the sweeping of the crossings, and in general all public services are performed by auto-

STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Solyom Fekete.

UMPH! it would be something formidable, enough to fill even Budapest and Vienna with admiration. Besides, he himself is getting gradually old: argument the first — he merely sees through spectacles: another argument, though originating in the former. He grows idle too, his shop requiring a fresh animating force, bowing with smiling complacency to customers, scolding with angry looks the apprentices and servants, not omitting now and then to box their ears thoroughly for the sake of establishing a salutary authority. Such actions dealing would lower his dignity, being at the same time dangerous, for should the delinquent venture an angry reply, it would sorely hurt his authority, who was a member of the County Council.

Dictum, factum; he proposed to the young man to enter into partnership with him and the latter acceded to the proposition.

«A dog is he, who'll repent it.»

A great revel ensued, of course, and talking over the garnet-coloured wine, the old man popped out accidentally:

«I've a daughter too at home, brother, whom you may wed if you like her.» This was his second secret scheme with the young man, though Aunt Amelia might be ashamed and freckled with anger.

Kolowotski's grey eyes twinkled. «And is the lassie fine, eh?»

The bootmaker shrugged his shoulders, replying modestly.

«She is pretty well, I think, though of course it is quite a matter of taste.»

«Oh! I merely say it, because I am somewhat particular in such matters.»

A fine woman suits a fine man, eh, eh, eh! So I can't pledge my word before seeing.»

«Surely neither would I accept it.»

«You saw my boots, but I have not seen your daughter, without seeing we can't bargain.»

Though even seeing we don't see herself, the face alone being visible. And females merely are what they are below their necks, just where they are hidden. This groping about in obscurity is a grave injustice and if I were a king, I would order people to walk in exactly the same costume, as was worn of yore in Paradise.» (To be continued.)

mobiles. Why does not Hungary follow suit? *This it will do as soon as her automobile manufacturers make up their minds, shake off their lethargy, and show what they can do.* The first automobile factory established in Hungary which can supply the needs of the public service will have the hearty support of the Government and the Municipality. And the Magyar Automobile Club, an aristocratic, influential, and wealthy organization, will also accord its strenuous support to any worthy enterprise. This Club exists for the main object of encouraging the motor industry in Hungary. Its importance in that direc-

tion can hardly be over-estimated. It has already successfully organized exhibitions which have been world-famed, while this year, in May, it will open yet another Exhibition which promises to be particularly brilliant.

Thus it may be seen that Hungary offers a fruitful field for exploitation in the matter of the automobile industry. Let Hungarians awake. *Talpra Magyar!* lest you find your laurels stolen.

The well-known firm of F. Brachfield, Dorottya-utca 7. supplies the best Tailoring and Hosiery in Budapest. Dont forget to pay them a visit when in the capital.

London Notes

London, 18th March 1908.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald. HIS MAJESTY King Edward is spending a quiet time at Biarritz, where he receives daily reports of the health of the Prime Minister, Sir Henry

grounds of the Franco-British Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, and a truly fine sight it will prove. In viewing these pictures one is reminded of the Paris Exposition, but a great deal of work has yet to be done ere these pictures can be realised. The advertisements are very tasteful, and the French are



PORTION OF PICTURE GALLERY: BUDAPEST MUSEUM.

Campbell-Bannerman, whose illness is causing much anxiety at the present time.

Sir Henry is much beloved by all sections of the British people, and his absence from «The House», where his wise counsels are always a strong bulwark to his followers, is keenly felt.

Yesterday Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Dowager Empress of Russia and Princess Victoria, called on Sir Henry and enquired after his condition. We are sorry to state that from the latest reports the Premier is becoming weaker.

*

A movement is afoot to raise a fund of £ 500,000 for a Shakespeare Memorial; half the money to be devoted to the erection of a monument at the Regent's Park end of Portland Place. It is not yet decided how the other half shall be spent. A Shakespeare Theatre has been suggested — a very good idea, seeing that now it is only at intervals that we can see one of Shakespeare's plays. Shakespeare is much better known and appreciated on the Continent than in the land of his birth.

*

The illustrated papers are treating us to pictures of the palatial edifices that are being put up in the

now showing that they are quite as much «a nation of shopkeepers» as were the English in Napoleon's time. The French policemen chosen for the Exposition are now undergoing a training in the English language.

*

An interesting little coincidence occurred the other day at the British Museum. For some weeks I had been trying to get certain Hungarian books of reference which were always in use when I applied for them. I was pondering over my volume when next to it I espied a bound copy of the «Budapesti Hirlap» in the hands of my neighbour. On further scrutiny of his pile of books I noticed several that I had enquired for. My curiosity was further aroused by the appearance of a young man who began a spirited conversation with my neighbour on Hungarian matters, and who laid down a list of books he had applied for, observing that he had «all but three». (*I had two of them.*) Both were Scotchmen, so I was not backward in introducing myself to my neighbour when his friend had gone away. I found that the gentleman knew Hungarian well, though he has never been in Hungary; he loves the language and has made many translations into English. He deplored the want of a Hungarian-English Dictionary, so I showed him a copy of Dr. Yolland's. It

is astonishing how many readers there are at the British Museum using books on Hungary.

*

The Liberal Social Council gave at Fulham the other night one of the most brilliant soirées on its already long record. Lady Allendale, the hostess quite charmingly gowned, received the guests, and a large number of the lady-members who have done so much to make the work of the Council a success, turned up to help with the entertaining. The music was arranged by Mrs Charles Hancock who had brought together quite a galaxy of talent for the occasion. A wholly charming «prima donna» was Miss Rosamond Crompton, whose really splendid singing of exacting «morceaux» brought down the house. Miss Crompton who is quite young, and adds to her musical gifts those of an exceedingly attractive personality, gave the «Reaper's Angelus» in a style worthy of a finished artiste, and she was admirably seconded by the clever composer, Miss Zenie Weisberg who accompanied her beautiful song with fitting sympathy. For both player and singer it was a veritable triumph, and they added much to the enjoyment of a specially enjoyable evening. Thanks to its energetic secretary, Mrs W. Dickenson, the Liberal Social Council is doing much good work on what may be called the lighter side of politics, and it is a phase that cannot be overlooked in view of the political situation.

*

«Prince Esterházy in an unfamiliar uniform» was the title given by some newspapers to a photograph of His Excellency leaving the King's levee. The Hungarian gala dress was certainly very striking. One of the most interesting guests at last month's reception of the Writers' Club was Lieut. J. A. Baillie and a very warm welcome he was accorded by those who had heard of his devotion to a fallen foe. Every Hungarian remembers the tragic death of young Count Albert Wass in the South

African war, and how Lieut. Baillie performed what last services he could, carving to the memory of the brave boy a rude wooden cross with the name and date of death of Count Albert and with his own hands erecting it over the young hero's grave. How he took flowers from the sacred spot and sent them home to the sorrowing Countess, and how every time he rode that way he dismounted to see that all was well with the grave. All out of pure goodness of heart and affectionate regard for the boy whom he had never seen before and only had time to admire as he fell a victim to the zealous discharge of a duty he had taken upon himself — of carrying Boer dispatches through the British lines.

Lieut. Baillie is a fine, handsome young gentleman and a gallant officer, distinguished for his modesty of manner and genial courtliness. Our estimate of the kindly young officer who played such a noble and brotherly part towards Count Albert Wass has only been strengthened and enhanced by meeting and conversing with him.



STEPHEN BOCSKAY' STATUE AT HAJDUBÖSZÖRMÉNY.

The Humane Treatment of Neglected Children and Young Criminals in Hungary.

IN CONSIDERING any of the existing social conditions in Hungary, the fact should always be remembered that for several centuries prior to 1867, the people of that country had experienced the paralyzing effect of tyrannical oppression. Since that date, when its ancient rights were recovered, Hungary has made remarkable progress in the arts of peace, and in some particulars is now setting a noble example to other nations. This is very evident in the plans which have been devised for the welfare of children, and in those other plans for the treatment of young criminals of both sexes who are unmanageable at home, so as to transform them by a course of humane discipline, into useful, honest, and self-supporting men and women.

Respecting Hungarian children generally, it can be truly said that none are allowed to suffer in consequence of the neglect, wrong-doing, or misfortune of their parents. Whatever be the cause which may prevent children (legitimate or illegitimate) from being properly cared for, the State considers itself responsible, and at once takes entire control of the innocent sufferers. The father is made to pay part of the cost when it is found that he has the means to do so; and if able, but unwilling, to work, he receives suitable punishment. Should the father be dead, there is no need for the widow to do «sweated» work in order to provide food for the family, as the children are provided for by the State under far better conditions, and yet at much smaller cost, than this country.

In the case of youthful criminals, the humanising influences of intelligent kindness have been brought to bear, with remarkably salutary effect. First offenders who are between the ages of twelve and twenty are received into reformatories, or «houses of correction» as they are called, of which there are four for boys, and one for girls. The idea conveyed by the word «correction» is amendment, rather than punishment. In these establishments, the fundamental idea is to improve the environment, and to foster the formation of good habits. In every case, the dwellings and workshops are not at all prisonlike, but are pleasant to look upon both without and within, and are surrounded by well-kept gardens, stocked with trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, which, with the conservatories and the fresh verdure of the trim lawns, are rather suggestive of a first-class pleasure resort, or a sanatorium. The inmates are termed boarders, not prisoners, and they are grouped in families, of which there are ten to fifteen in each reformatory. In the boys' homes, each head of a family has twenty foster-children to look after, and he has constantly to exercise with great kindness the duties of a parent towards them, and to teach them to be forbearing, kind and courteous to each other.

To ensure that the officials shall never speak

angrily to the young people, they are strictly enjoined always to speak to them in soft and gentle tones. The boarders are classified according to behaviour and age, each family being distinguished by colour of dress, or by a special badge.

The remedial measures employed may be described as moral, religious, social and aesthetic, educational and industrial. The moral teaching is supplied by the head of each family, who is required to inculcate the virtue of honesty, truthfulness, &c. The religious influences are provided by having places of worship in the grounds of each establishment, with appointed ministers representing the principal religious denominations—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish. In addition to the Sunday services, denominational religious instruction is limited to two hours per week. On the social and aesthetic side, every endeavour is made to form useful habits, and to make the conditions of life, not penal, but pleasant.

For example, the boarders are allowed various games, bands of music, athletic exercises, the use of a swimming bath, and other recreations. They may even visit their parents for two or three days occasionally, and their parents may be present at the periodical prize-givings. On the educational side, instruction is given for some hours daily in a great variety of useful subjects, and prizes are given for excellence as in other schools.

But the chief object in these establishments is to promote the transformation of the inmates into good citizens—by first getting them to find pleasure and satisfaction in work, and secondly by teaching them some remunerative employment. It is the duty of the Director of each establishment to ascertain the particular bent or aptitude of each boarder when he arrives, and then to give him suitable employment.

Among the trades taught by experts are gardening, farming, carpentry, cabinet-making, carriage building, bookbinding, tailoring, bootmaking, bag and trunk making, and textile manufactures. In the workshops the most modern machinery and methods are employed. As an acknowledgment of diligence and efficiency, the inmates are allowed to earn wages, and they are encouraged to persevere in right-doing by suitable rewards, such as eulogy in the presence of the family or class, promotion to the office of monitor, permission to walk in the grounds later than others, increase in rate of wages, and so on. On the other hand, misconduct is punished by the diminution or withdrawal of privileges, and by private (and if necessary) by public admonition. Banishment from the family and enrolment in one of the lower classes is regarded as a severe punishment. Flogging is not allowed. But severe measures are seldom required, as it is found that the desire to retain and to increase privileges furnishes a sufficiently strong incentive to good behaviour.

Now let us inquire as to the results of this

enlightened treatment, always remembering that in all cases the conduct of those to whom it has been applied must have been bad at the time of admission. Of those who have been discharged during the last ten years, either because the age of twenty had been reached, or because a moral cure had been effected, it has been found that the subsequent conduct in private life of no less than 65 per cent. has been good; 11 per cent. variable; and 10 per cent. bad. Allowing for those who died, or in other ways escaped from observation, these results must be regarded as satisfactorily proving that the humane system carried out in these Hungarian houses of correction is very efficient, very successful, and, in the end, the most profitable way of dealing with juvenile delinquency.

In conclusion, it may be added that visitors who are interested in social reforms are always afforded all necessary facilities for observing the outworking of the excellent methods which have been thus briefly described.

(W. H. Shrubsole, in *The Friend*.)



Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King is indisposed. A cold which has developed into influenza will prevent his Majesty from paying his projected visit to Hungary.

*

Her Royal Highness Archduchess Augusta with her son László is at present staying in the Riviera.

*

H. R. H. Archduchess Clothild and daughters, with their entire suite, are spending a few weeks in Fiume.

*

Count Aladár Zichy, Lord-in-waiting to His Majesty, has recently received the honour of the freedom of the city of Nagykanizsa. The document conveying the freedom was ceremoniously presented on the 19th ulto by a special deputation, after which the Count entertained his visitors to a sumptuous banquet at the Grand Hôtel Hungaria.

*

Time passes rapidly, and ere long the 9th May will be upon us. On this date the Hungarian Exhibition opens at Earl's Court. The preparations have been going on apace, and all points to an eminently successful enterprise. During the last few weeks there has been quite an exodus of Hungarian officials to London to assist in the final arrangements for the coming inauguration.

*

Dr. Béla Erődi, Court Councillor and Inspector

of the Middle Schools of Hungary, has been specially to London in connection with the forthcoming Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court to arrange the Educational Section and to collect materials from every branch of education in Hungary. Dr. Victor Molnár, State Secretary for Education, is the President of the Organising Committee of the Section, which is to occupy the whole of the Prince's Hall, and to be of such thorough completeness as to include books from all countries translated into Hungarian, taking in the immortal works of Shakespeare.

*

At the Budapest offices of the Exhibition (Gresham Palota) Mr. Harold Hartley and Mr. Kerner have been kept busy for some time, and the work is constantly increasing in volume. A splendid collection of paintings, the work of Hungary's artists, is now en route for London, after being preliminarily exhibited in Budapest. The following sections among others, are being organised by the respective Government Departments: Public Instruction, Commerce, Agriculture, Tobacco Regie, etc. Manufacturers and others wishing to take part should not delay in applying for space as the amount now left is very limited.

*

Last week the National Theatrical Association gave a Festive Evening at the Redoute (or Vigado), at which some of the most prominent artists assisted. The proceeds were devoted to the Theatrical Association Pension Fund.

*

An Exhibition was held last year by the Balkan States in the Earl's Court Grounds, where the Hungarian Exhibition will be opened next month. The Roumanian and Servian Government were highly satisfied with the results; and King Peter of Servia has signified his appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Hartley, who was entrusted with the arrangement of the exhibition, by conferring upon him the Order of St. Sava.

*

An exhibition of articles of home industry (which will now be despatched to the Hungarian Exhibition in London) has just closed in the Cupola Hall of the Museum of Industrial Art. There was an almost innumerable variety of exquisite embroideries, laces, spun and woven rugs and carpets, lent by Countess Louis Batthyány, Mrs. Adalbert Goszthony, and Mrs. Julius Benczur. The beautiful needlework of Hungarian women will no doubt be found considerably interesting to the people of London. The exhibits were inspected by various members of the Cabinet, including Count Albert Apponyi, Francis Kossuth, and State Secretaries Adalbert Mezóssy and Joseph Sztérényi, who received an ovation from the large and distinguished assembly gathered to meet them in the Cupola Hall, among whom we noticed Countess Louis Batthyány (President of the Tulip League) and members of the Committe,

Countess Theodore Andrassy, Countess George Almassy, Countess Andreas Hadik-Barkoczy, Mrs. Julius Benczur, and Mrs. Adalbert Goszthony.

*

«Foreign Solutions of Poor Law Problems.»
by Edith Sellars.

The above is the title of a book just published by Horace Marshall (London) in which the methods of dealing with the aged poor and with destitute and neglected children in Hungary, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, and various Balkan States, are ably set forth by an English lady who has had great experience of such philanthropic work.

It is interesting to note that a chapter on the State treatment of children in Hungary is accorded the place of honour at the beginning of the book; and that in the introduction it is stated that «in Germany and Hungary destitute children are infinitely better cared for than in England; a better chance is given them, not only of living and thriving, but of making their way in the world, and becoming useful, prosperous citizens».

We learn from the book that while each child under the care of the State in Hungary costs £ 6—9s.—d. a year, in England the annual cost per child ranges from £ 20 to £ 54! Evidently the Hungarian system must be much better than the English. Not only is the cost much less, but the results are much more satisfactory and beneficial.

The authoress asserts that if the Hungarian system were adopted in Great Britain, the £ 14,000,000 now annually spent on Poor Law children would be reduced to much less than half.

The book deserves a large sale, for the lessons it teaches should be studied by all social reformers.



Our Illustrations

FRONTISPIECE: The Secretary of the Eighty Club, Mr. H. C. Hawkin, and his Bride (nee Maria Botha, sister of the famous Boer General, now Premier of the Transvaal).

*

Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., an energetic friend of Hungary, whose life-story also appears in this issue.

*

Town and Fort of Zolyom.

*

Statue of Rákóczi II. at Zolyom. Another of Hungary's worthy sons, born at Borsi, County Zemplén, March 27th 1676, died at Rodostó, Turkey, April 8th 1735.

Our illustrations show these monuments to Hungarian heroes surrounded with wreaths—offerings of

respect to their memory on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of Independence, March 15th.

*

Two pictures of peasant types, from the neighbourhood of Zolyom.

*

Statue of Louis Kossuth at Rozsnyó. The name of «Kossuth» will never be forgotten while Hungary endures.

*

Views of the exterior and interior of the Budapest Museum in the City Park.

*

Statue of Stephen Bocskay, ruler of Transylvania; born at Kolozsvár, 1557; died 1606.



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).»



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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

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Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

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

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

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



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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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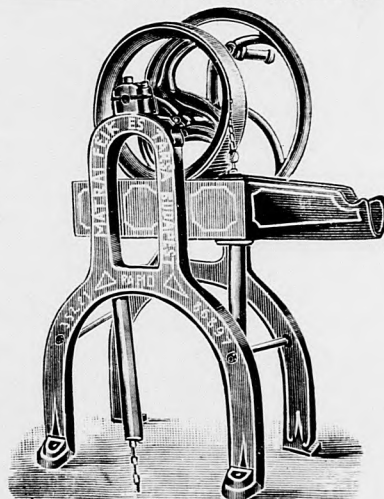
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