



# HUNGARY

Budapest, Wednesday, April 15, 1908.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. VI. No 8.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE NEW STATUTES which had brought Hungary into the ranks of modern constitutional countries were sanctioned by King Ferdinand V. on the eleventh of April at Pozsony, where he personally appeared and was received with enthusiasm.

But this joy did not remain long unimpaired. The disturbances of the nationalities, particularly in Croatia, where since 1830 Illyrism had spread in a terrible manner, being fanned moreover by Vienna, where people looked with regret on the concessions made to Hungary, resulting in an outbreak and in many parts in terrible massacres. Wallachians, Servians and Croats ran to arms, while the remaining nationalities, Germans, Slovacs, and Ruthenians, with loyalty and self-sacrifice supported the national cause. The Parliament, which was chosen on the basis of the representative system in 1848, voted with enthusiasm the military and financial means necessary to suppress the insurrection. But the relations between the government, which was under Kossuth's influence, and the court became ever more and more strained, partly in consequence of the



Photo by Erdély.

DR. IGNÁC DARÁNYI, Minister of Agriculture.

bellious nationalities, but in the spring of 1849, rising victorious from numerous great battles, drove the Austrian troops almost entirely out of the land. Only a few fortresses remained in the hands of the Austrians, and after a long siege, in the course of which General Hentzi quite uselessly bombarded the city of Pest, Buda was recaptured by the heroism of the Hungarian troops.

Under the influence of this success Kossuth, on the fourteenth of April, caused the Parliament to decide on dethroning the dynasty.

(To be continued.)

question of nationalities, partly owing to the Italian question, and in the course of the autumn reached complete severance. Prince Windischgrätz entered the land and besieged the fortress of Buda. The Hungarian government and the Parliament fled to Debreczen. This town became the central point of the national resistance. — From there a strong national army of about two hundred thousand men was organised, which under the leadership of Arthur Görgei, Klapka, Damjanich, the Polish Bem, and other excellent generals, not only defeated the re-

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## Dr. Ignác Darányi,

Minister of Agriculture.

(10 year . . . Anniversary). **B**ORN ON January 15th 1849, the subject of our sketch studied first at the Middle School in Buda, afterwards obtaining his Doctorate of Law in 1873 at Budapest University. Entering about this time into public life, he was elected to the County Council, which he usefully served for many years. In 1881 the II<sup>nd</sup> District of Budapest chose him for M. P., which constituency he retained until within two years ago, when the exigencies of political life caused him to accept the suffrages of the constituency of Tapolcza.

Throughout an honourable career Dr. Darányi has risen to fame as a keen agriculturalist and for the lively and painstaking interest he has ever evinced in efforts to improve the conditions of the agrarian classes. On the subjects so dear to his heart he often speaks with great force and eloquence in the House, where his dignified presence is well-known to all habitués. On agricultural and financial committees he is at home, and a tower of strength when knotty problems have to be solved.

In 1890 Dr. Darányi was elected to the honorary office of Guardian of the Red Cross Society of Hungary. In the next year he was appointed representative of the Protestant Church of Hungary; and since 1892 he has been Guardian of the Protestant Reformed Church of Budapest.

Several times during the course of his political career he was offered a State Secretaryship, but he declined all Government appointments until on the accession of Baron Bánffy to power in 1895 he was made Minister of Agriculture. This office he has filled with brilliant distinction for ten complete years until the present day, retiring for two years into private life during the Cabinets of Count Tisza and Baron Fehérváry, returning again to his old post with



J. SZTERÉNYI M. P., State Secretary of Commerce.

Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister, Kálmán Széll Ex-Prime Minister, Count Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, Francis Nagy, Vice-President of the Party, Count Hadik, State Secretary, Francis Bolgár, State Secretary, Count Theodore Zichy, Count Louis Batthyány, Count John Zichy, Louis Náray, Vice-President of Parliament, and many others.

In offering His Excellency the expression of our respectful, good wishes, we trust that he may long be spared to the land and people whose condition the worthy Doctor's wisdom and genius have done so much to benefit and improve: furnishing a convincing illustration that:

«— in this our country's story The path of duty oft proves the way to glory.»



### Kossuth and Sztérényi Feted.

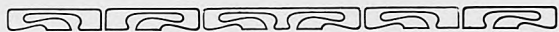
**L**AST WEEK the whole personnel of the Ministry of Commerce gave expression to their satisfaction at the honours recently conferred by His Majesty on their Minister, His Excellency Francis Kossuth, and on State Secretary Joseph Sztérényi, in the form of a grand banquet at the Royal Hotel, to which these two gentlemen



ALEXANDER POPOVICS, Financial State Secretary.

were invited as guests of honour. Chief among those present were Peter Szalay, State Secretary (Post and Telegraph Department), John Marx, Vice-President of the State Railways, Victor Neugebauer, Julius Geduly, Sigmund Kotányi, Kálmán Szálybeli, Directors of the State Railways, Alex. Halász, Director of the State Savings Bank, Julius Vargha, Chief of the Statistics Department, Julius Wetzl, chief of the Patent Office, Chas. Hege-düs, Director of the Technological Museum, and many others representing every Ministerial Department.

Various felicitous toasts and speeches were delivered, Mr. Kossuth expressing the wish and hope that the happy day might soon come when the Independence Party would navigate the ship of State by themselves and sail under one flag.



### Ministerial Decorations and Preferments.

HIS MAJESTY the King has conferred the following distinctions and appointments on the respective Ministers and Officials in recognition of their services rendered in connection with the recently ratified Ausgleich:

To Francis Kossuth (son of Louis Kossuth, of imperishable memory), one of the ablest Ministers of Commerce that Hungary has ever had: the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

To Dr. Ignác Darányi, ten years Minister of Agriculture, whose humanitarian schemes for the benefit of the poor have won for him universal esteem: an autograph letter of warm appreciation from H. M. the King. Dr. Darányi is already the possessor of several Orders.

Joseph Sztérényi, State



B. MEZŐSSY M. P., Agricultural State Secretary.

Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce: to be Member of His Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Sztérényi has won his honours by hard and conscientious work, having risen to his present appointment from a comparatively humble position. Alexander Popovics, State Secretary in the Finance Ministry; an able authority on matters of finance: to be Member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

To Béla Mezőssy, Agricultural State Secretary, a shrewd and enterprising young politician: the Middle Cross of the Order of Leopold.

Iván Ottlik, Ministerial Councillor in the Agricultural Ministry, to be State Secretary, vice Mr. W. Balogh, deceased. A well deserved promotion.

To Louis Dobokay, Ministerial Councillor and Royal Hungarian Commissioner of Wines (who has done so much to enhance the Hungarian Wine industry): the Middle Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

To Dr. Francis Hutyra, Hungarian Royal Court Councillor: the Middle Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

To Loránd Győry, Sectional Councillor (a promising young official of the Agricultural Ministry): the 3rd Class of the Order of the Iron Crown.



### Darányi and Homes for the people.

A NEW publication entitled «The Latest Settlements of the State in Hungary», written by Alex. Lovas, Ministerial Councillor, and published by Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of agriculture, has just appeared. It contains a complete account of the work done in connection



IVÁN OTTLIK, Agricultural State Secretary.

with the carrying out of the Settlements Law of 1894.

In accordance with this Law the Minister of Agriculture is allowed an annual sum of six million crowns for the purpose of Settlements. This amount being itself insufficient, it is supplemented by the inclusion of several smaller items in the yearly budget, and by landed properties adapted for the purpose of Settlements. Dr. Darányi, the able and energetic Minister of Agriculture, has succeeded in purchasing out of the Settlements' Funds 25,460 acres of land for 5,080,232 Crowns. An annuity of 28,300 Crowns has also been raised from the Settlements Funds, the capitalised value of which is not included in the amount above mentioned.

The State devoted 32,874 acres of its own property for 16 Settlements, on which 1590 families were given new homes.

Only two new model villages have been founded — Igazfalva, in County Krassó-Szörény, and Szilágyi, in County Bácsbodrog. The already existing villages have merely increased the number of their inhabitants.

Of the villages inhabited by settlers, Mosnica, Temesrékás, Bálnicz, Monostor, Igazfalva, and Facset, are situated in the valleys of Temes and Béga. Sztancsofalva stands on a tributary of the Temes; Nagy-Sármás, Kara, Marosludas, and Felsődetrethem, are on the Mezőség; Magyarnemegye, in the County of Szolnok-doboka, and Fehéregyháza, in the County of Nagy-Küküllő.

The inhabitants of each village are usually all of the same religious denomination, thus rendering it easier to bear the expenses of a church.

The settlers of Bácska are from the County of Bácska exclusively; while the inhabitants of the southern settlements are from the County of Torontál and the delta of the rivers Maros and Tisza. Settlers in Transylvania are mostly from the County of Marostorda, and from the lowlands and thickly populated villages round Kolozsvár and Torda.

Settlement prices are fixed as low as possible. Of all the lands purchased, only those in Vicze and Magyarnemegye can be regarded as expensive. And in other respects the terms of purchase are made very easy, and extended over long periods.

The rate of interest of the Transylvanian settlements is only 2% (otherwise 3%), while on the southern settlements, and those in the County of Bácska, the interest is fixed at 4%.

Till now the sum of 2,345,105 Crowns has

been repaid by the settlers; thus only 7.5 of the purchase money remains outstanding — in round figures, 150,000 Crowns.

Great care is exercised in the selection of suitable families for the settlements, and all candidates are subjected to a rigid examination.

Munificent assistance has also been rendered by the Minister of Agriculture to provide Municipal institutions serving popular interests, at the same time taking care that undue burdens shall not be laid on the settlers through the maintenance of public institutions.

Where necessary new farmers have been supplied *gratis* with seeds, young fruit-trees, and cattle for breeding purposes. Moreover funds have been provided for laying out roads and streets.

A careful perusal of the volume before us will carry the conviction that the Settlements question has been led, through not without sacrifice, to a most satisfactory and gratifying conclusion.



### Hungary as an Agricultural State.

WE HAVE received a parcel of literature upon the subject of agriculture in Hungary in its various aspects. Particularly friendly relations have traditionally existed between Hungary and England, and the effort to bring Hungarian agricultural matters before the British public will be welcomed in this country. We shall be glad to pass on to any interested reader the two or three books which we have received.

«The State and Agriculture in Hungary», by Andrew György, is a well-bound volume, comprising a report of the Minister of Agriculture, the Right Hon. Dr. Ignatius Darányi, on his agricultural administration during the years 1896—1903. The book is translated into English by Mr. Andrew György, ex-Member of Parliament, and Agricultural Commissioner of the Royal Hungarian Government for Great Britain and France. It is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London. The subject is dealt with at length, covering over 260 pages.

A Guide for the party of English Agriculturists visiting Hungary in May and June, 1902, which we have received, is edited by the Royal Hungarian Minister. This publication consists of sixty-nine pages of interesting reading matter, and contains numerous illustrations.

We have also received a copy of the «Inter-

national Convention for the Protection of Birds, concluded in 1902». It is an historical sketch, written by order of His Excellency Ignatius de Darányi, by Mr. Otto Herman, late Member of the Hungarian Parliament. Copies of Law

will be depicted in a section, under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture, at the Exhibition opening in May at Earl's Court. Here in most interesting miniatures will be reproduced the delightful playgrounds and health resorts of



SHAKESPEARE'S MONUMENT IN STRATFORD CHURCH.

XLV of 1907 showing the juridical relations between employer and farm servant, and of Law XLVI of 1907, concerning the State-aided erection of agricultural labourers' dwellings, have also been forwarded to us.

Hungary's well-known inland watering-places

Tátra-Lomnitz, Tátra-Fürdő, Csorbató, Hercules-Fürdő, etc., and, of course, Budapest.

«Whitby Gazette.»

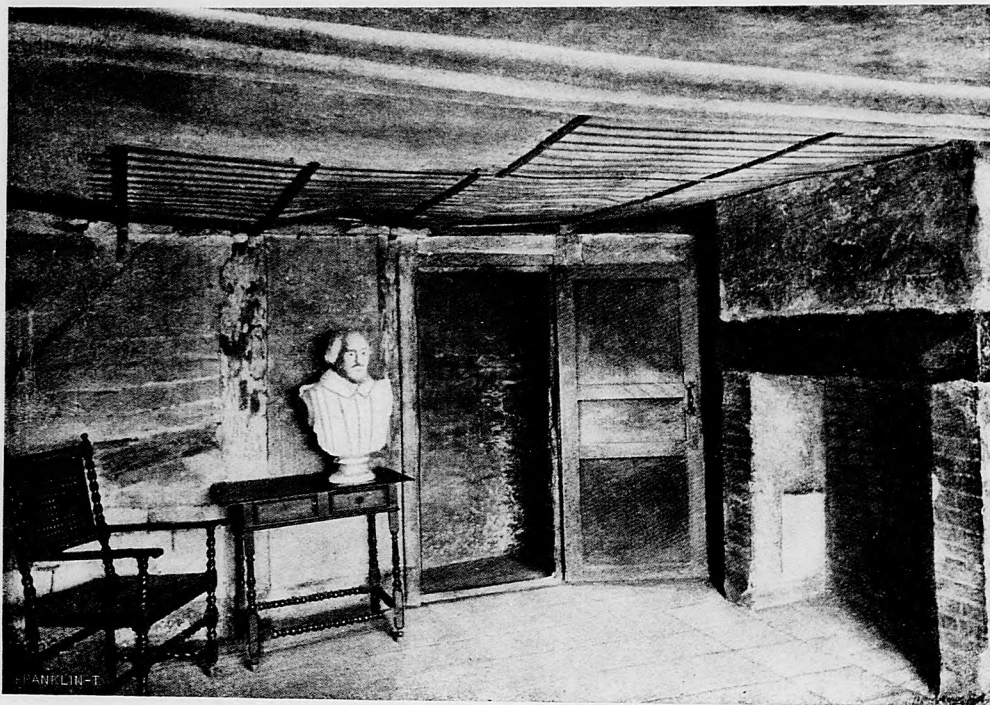
«Hungary» is interesting and informing: — Inland subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 kor. per annum post free.

## The Elizabeth Bridge, Budapest.

TO CONVEY some idea of the rapid growth of this city, almost unparalleled in civic history, we will endeavour to present to the reader a glimpse of Budapest as it was eighty years ago.

Science, art, commerce, and industry shook themselves free of their fetters; the Hungarians awoke from their lethargy, and by their newly-awakened energy soon stamped their native genius on the configuration of their capital.

This was the glorious renaissance. Like giants



ROOM IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN.

Its boundaries at that period were the Muzeum-körut, Károly-körut, and Váci-körut—the whole city of Pest being confined within those narrow limits. Buda was then but an ancient village, with historic traditions, on the opposite side of the Danube. In Kerepesi (now Rákóczi)-ut—today one of the busiest and most animated thoroughfares—the only houses to be seen were a few dilapidated suspicious-looking taverns, one-storied and shingle-roofed, with commodious yards or compounds. Gay Andrassy-ut did not exist, nor did the beautiful Cathedral. On the site of the present People's Theatre, the Kerepesi-ut was crossed by a small tributary of the Rákos, over which was a rudely-constructed, and shaky wooden foot-bridge. Where the National Theatre now stands were barns and stables belonging to Prince Grassalkovich. In Mária-utca a broad and deep gutter, or trench, conveyed a stream of evil-smelling water towards the Danube. Sándor-utca was partly a reedy marsh and partly a sandy waste. The Danube banks were in a poor and neglected condition, and this beautiful river was then simply a receptacle for the offal and refuse of the city. The only bridge existing was a pontoon connecting Buda with Pest.

Ere long, however, the sun of prosperity arose. The village-like appearance of Pest began to change.

refreshed, the Pesters commenced, with the enthusiasm of noble aspirations, to beautify and enlarge their city. Her ancient boundaries gave place to more extended ones. The outskirts, overgrown with rank weeds, were taken in, and planted with modern streets and public squares, flanked with stately edifices; dingy old cottages were swept away, and on their sites arose wondrous palaces and monuments of man's skill and industry, delighting the eye and instructing the mind.

Within the last half-century the whole aspect of the city has changed; from a large village to a town, and from a third-rate town to a superb capital city, possessing some of the finest architecture and noblest vistas in the world.

To right and left of the approach to the pontoon stood a couple of small grocery and liquor shops, where a crowd of idle men sat all day long, puffing long pipes and enjoying an eternal *dolce far niente*.

The pontoon, however, soon became inadequate to the needs of the constantly increasing traffic; and so the famous Suspension Bridge, Margaret Bridge, New Pest Bridge, Railway Junction Bridge, and the Francis Joseph Bridge came successively into being.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1903, at 11 o'clock in the

morning, the *sixth* bridge was publicly opened by Archduke Joseph, representing the King, in the presence of the Cabinet Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, Committees of the Lords and Commons, representatives of all Government Departments and of the citizens. By permission of His Majesty this triumph of engineering skill was named the *Elizabeth Bridge* (*Erzsébet-híd*), in affectionate memory of the August Lady who had been so ruthlessly snatched from the people who loved and honoured her for her matchless qualities of heart and intellect as mother wife and queen.

The actual story of the bridge dates back to the year 1893, when the Board of Trade seeing that the bridges already in use were unable to fulfil the requirements of the traffic, urged the Government to sanction the erection of two more.

Erected according to the designs of the Bridge-building Department of the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Commerce, it is the work entirely of Hungarians and of the Hungarian Royal State Railway Machine Works, a proof of the high standard reached by the Hungarians in the science and art of bridge-building.

The Elizabeth Bridge differs from all the others of Budapest in that it crosses the Danube by a **single span**, supported by a substantial stone pier on each side of the river. The length of the span is 290 metres.

of iron and rest upon granite foundations. The highest point at the centre of the bridge is 18 metres above the surface of the river. The principal constituent parts of the whole bridge are the four iron chains and the two lattice-typed main girders. The chains are supported by the towers at a height of 29 m. from their lowest points, and are anchored down into the masonry of the abutments. The chains themselves carry by means of suspension rods the whole roadway of the bridge.

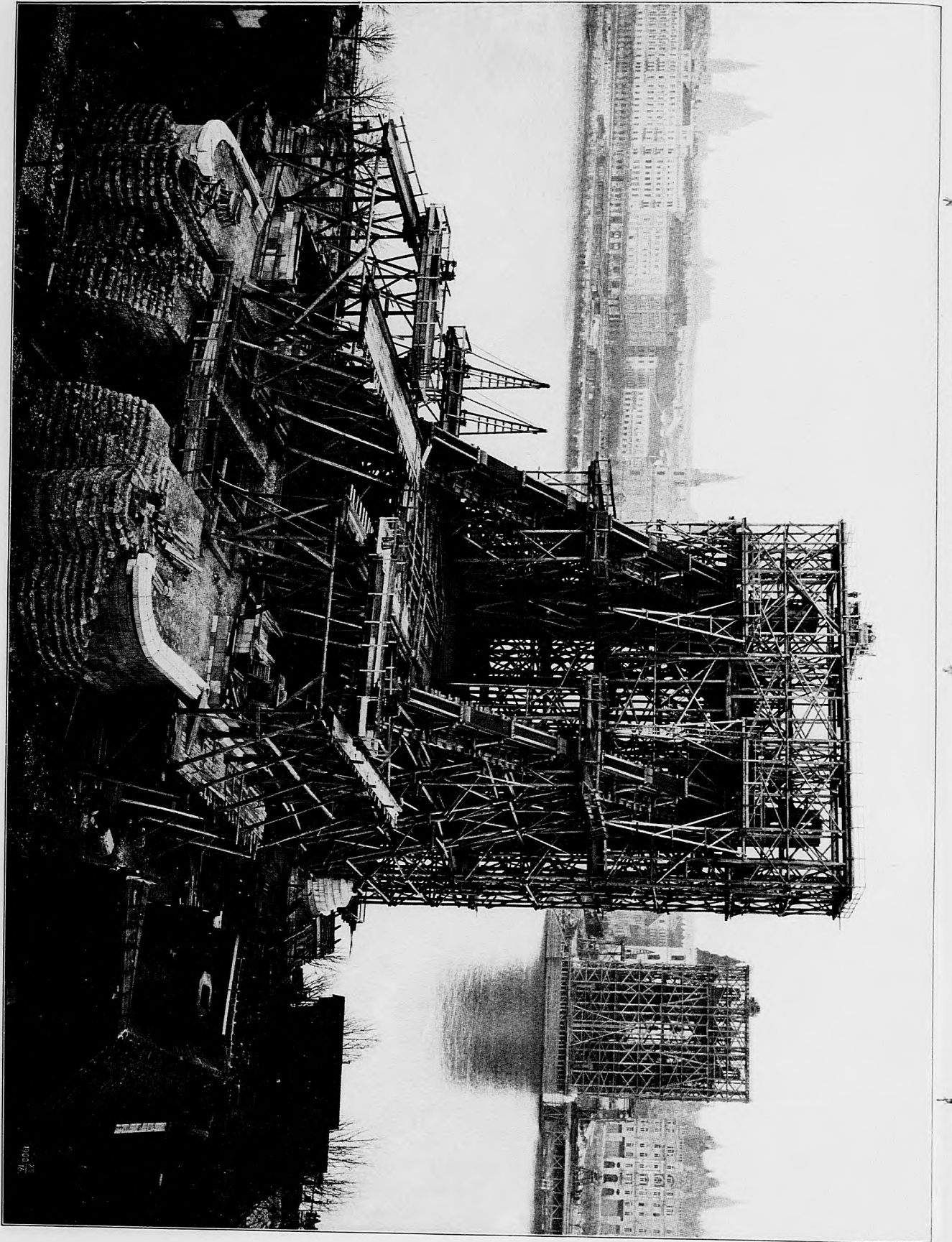
Its width is altogether 18 metres—11 metres of carriage-way for vehicles of all kinds, including electric trams, and 3.50 metres of foot-way on each side, raised by one step above the carriage-way. To prevent the vertical vibrations, there are the two lattice-typed stiffening girders before mentioned and there is a windbracing to prevent the horizontal vibrations, caused by the wind-pressure, or by loading the bridge on one side. Great care was taken by experts by means of mechanical and graphostatical calculations to settle the exact numerical value of the deflections at various points and cross-sections of the bridge, resulting partly from expansion and contraction due to changes of temperature, and partly from the downward pressure of the dead weight and constantly fluctuating working load. When tested, the results were eminently satisfactory; to explain, it should be stated



SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

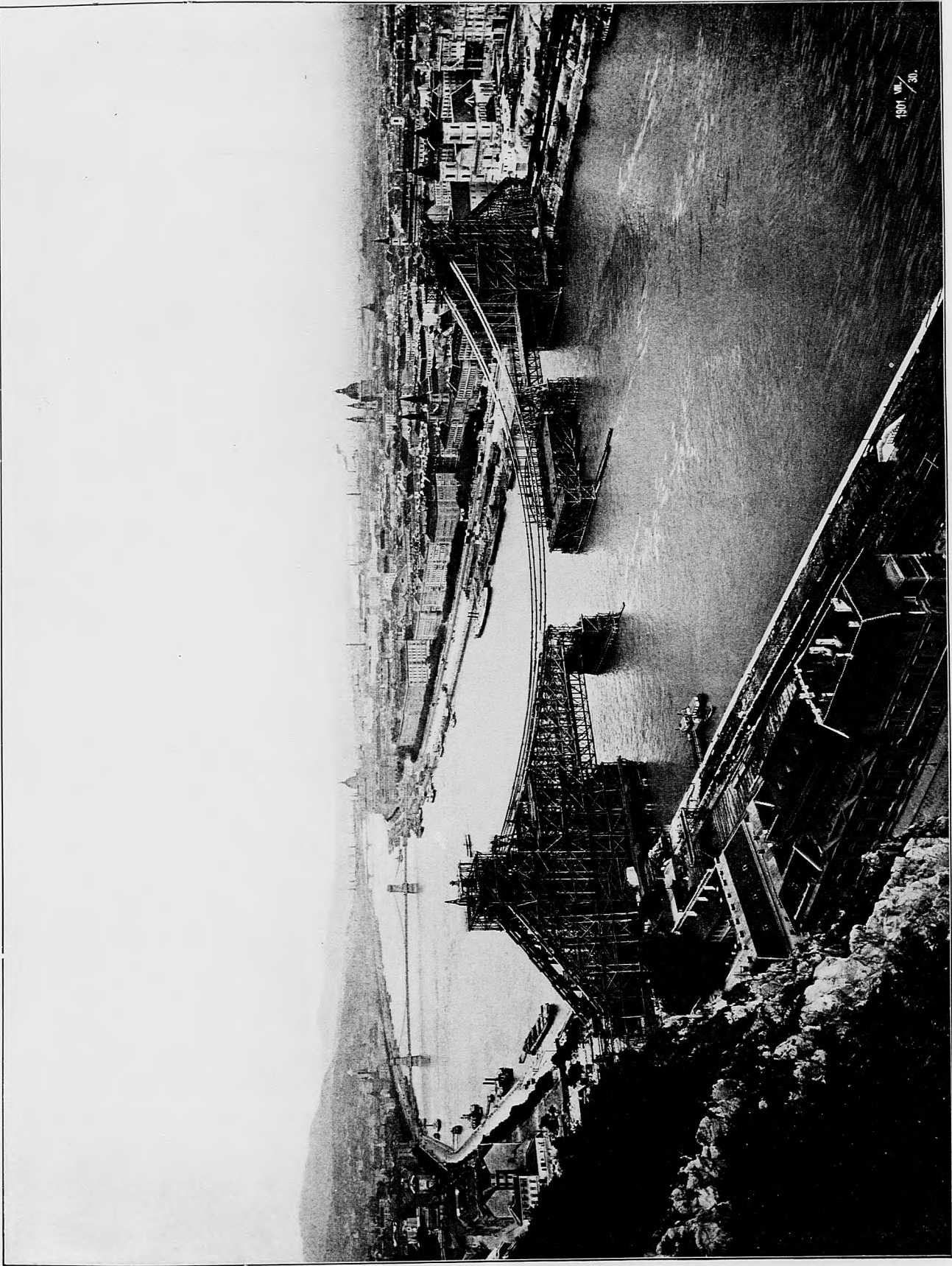
Besides the clear span already mentioned, the Elizabeth Bridge has two land approaches of 40 metres each, thus giving the bridge a total length of 370 metres. The two towers, one on each side of the river, have a total height of 65 m. each over the zero level of the water. Both of them are made

that while the bridge was under a full load, the total vertical deflection was only 230 millimetres against 282 provided for by the previously mentioned calculations. Of this, 52 millimetres were allowed for as a permanent distortion, while the actual testing gave only 26 millimetres of permanent deflection.



ELIZABETH BRIDGE: PIERS AND SUPPORTS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

1908  
1/2



ELIZABETH BRIDGE: TEMPORARY COLLAPSIBLE BRIDGE IN USE DURING CONSTRUCTION.

All the steel and iron used in the structure was manufactured by the Hungarian Royal Steel Mills of Diósgyőr and Zólyombrezo. The total weight of the structure is 11,170,000 kg.; the cost 6,580,000 crowns.

Our illustrations show the bridge in various stages of its construction from commencement to completion. Its architectural beauty cannot fail to appeal to even the most indifferent in such matters.



### STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán Mikszáth...

MR. KISS being a decorous and solemn man, was disagreeably impressed with such senseless trash and calling the waiter he dropped upon Kolowotki.

«You don't speak, Matthias, as behoves a serious man; reflect, should people go about in the costume you desire, neither shoes nor boots had been discovered. What value would the world possess without them, and what we? Eh?»

They then absorbed themselves with meditations and reflections on the great questions and problems of humanity's vocation and both came probably to the conclusion that the world would be rather bare and vacant without boot-makers.

But fortunately such will never be the case; on the contrary, their number will increase with the earth growing colder the human feet more tender. Their number was being augmented in the very town too which furnishes the scene of the present story, a new shield being hoisted over the ancient shop; Stephen Kiss & Co. A printed circular was issued simultaneously, to the customers, running in the following terms:

«I have succeeded in persuading Matthias Kolowotki, the right hand of my honoured friend, Mannl Hein, the Karlsbad king of shoemakers — or rather the shoemaker of kings — to enter into partnership with me and we both will do our utmost together to satisfy the exigencies of our much honoured and

highly esteemed customers, etc.» Mr. Kiss, knowing but too well where trouble lies, had the sides of the shop adorned with the following phrases.

«No more corns! No more deformed feet.»



ELIZABETH BRIDGE: FURTHER PROGRESS; THE TEMPORARY COLLAPSIBLE BRIDGE REMOVED.

Kolowotki, on entering his new home, was greatly struck by Kitty's beauty.

He fancied her a fairy vision and taking Mr. Kiss aside, asked him in a hollow voice, «Is she then really your daughter?»

«Of course! she is my daughter Kitty!»

Kolowotki was seized with a fever of enthusiasm. Jumping down from the carriage, he rushed directly towards Kitty with the evident intention of kissing her; exuberantly he prattled: O dusicska moja Kohanicska. (To be continued)

words when I took up the subject recently. The manifold tokens of sympathy and acquiescence I received on that occasion I can hardly allow to induce me to continue the subject, at least not in the same strain. The

adage will hold good here: If well received, don't repeat your visit too often. But long pent up love, and rage, always fancy, when they finally burst out, that they cannot get ample satisfaction. They feel a torturing esprit d'escalier, and would fain return up the stair-case, finding that, even after having given vent to their pent up feelings, they have omitted to say the very best and most important thing. Well, on the strength of supposing my readers to have regained their equanimity, I will venture to unbosom myself here of sundries I had noted, and experienced, with regard to Shakespeare, long before I knew anything about Tolstoj's nebulous scribble, as it recurs to my mind at the mention of his name.

I can undertake this all the more conscientiously, being in a position to remind my readers of a similar fit of frenzy which seized an equally celebrated author who, thirty-five years ago created a short-lived sensation, without, however, injuring Shakespeare in the smallest degree.

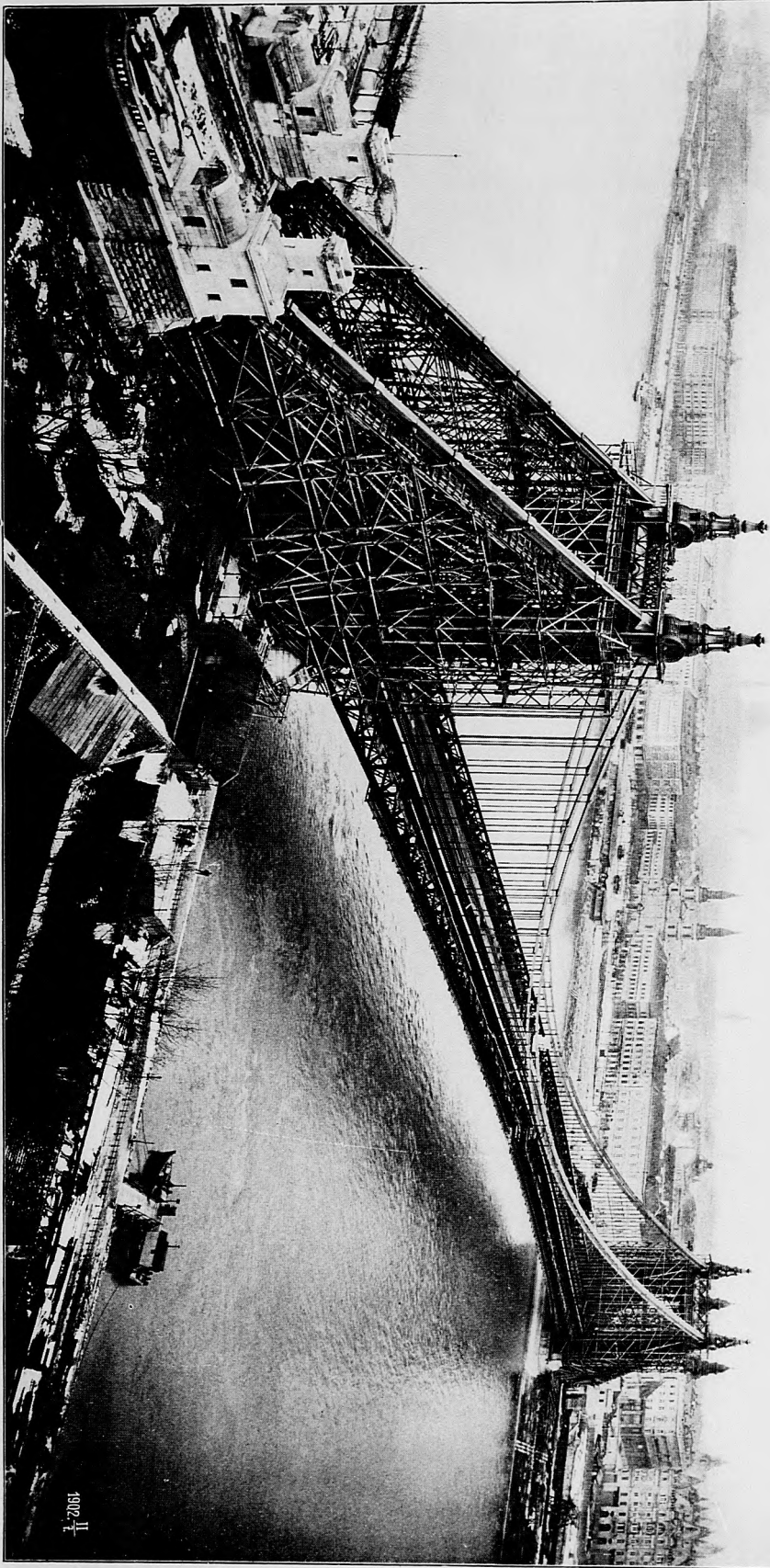
Necrologists have failed to avenge themselves on the late Eduard von Hartmann, the philosopher of the unknown, for having, in a vile treatise, vilified Shakespeare's sweetest tragedy «Romeo and Juliet» with an equal amount of rancour as Count Tolstoj lavished on «Lear» and «Othello». He did not go so far indeed as to call Shakespeare a senseless bungler, devoid of soul and wit; but he asserted that the love between Romeo and Juliet did not merit that name. That it

was an impulsive plunge into sensual gratification, lacking every vestige of true and lofty sentiment; that Juliet who, on seeing Romeo for the first time, declared to the nurse: that «if this man be married she would choose the grave for her bridal-bed», was a «rutish hind»; that

### Comments on Shakespeare.

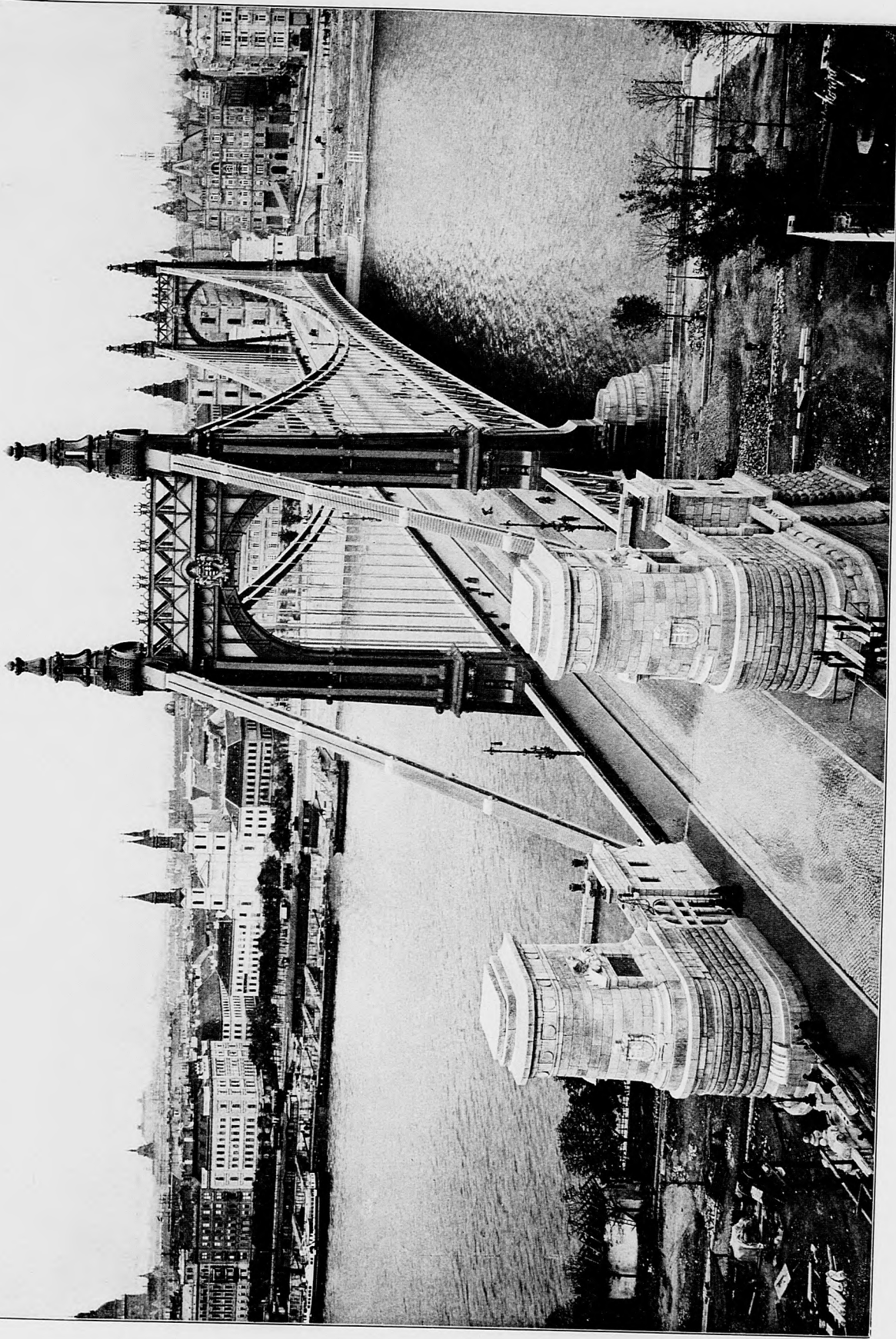
By LAJOS DÓCZI. Translation by TH. HIRST.

I OUGHT NOT — nor will I — expostulate further on Tolstoj's bungling assault on Shakespeare. I certainly was not chary with



ELIZABETH BRIDGE: APPROACHING COMPLETION.

1902 II



ELIZABETH BRIDGE: «FINIS CORONAT OPUS!»

Romeo who, from love to her was willing to abandon his name, furnished a proof of an utter want of a sense of honour, and at the same time of a callous indifference for his relations; that the marriage ceremony, without the consent of the parents, was a loathsome piece of hypocrisy, worse than concubinage; in a word that this dalliance, with which the whole world sympathizes, falls far short of the «German ideal love» Mr. Hartmann, whom the modern Germans boast of as a brilliant literary man, assigns, as a cause of these «Shakesperian blunders» a certain deficiency of his natural bent, and intellectual development, but more especially a false conception of the bearing of noble womanhood and maidenhood during the period of cutting, growing, and flowering of sexual love.

(To be continued.)



### A New "School Geography".

WE HAVE received from the publishers two volumes of School Geography; one book is the edition of 1907, the other a revised edition just out

shown to make the amende honorable. Here are a few parallel extracts:

**1907 Edition (incorrect):**

Austria and Hungary are dealt with *inclusively*.

*The chief Hungarian towns are Budapest and Szegedin.*

*Buda is inhabited mostly by Germans.*

*The highest peak is Mount Neoi (8343 feet).*

*In Hungary... the Parliament, which meets in Pesth, is called the Imperial Diet.*

**1908 Edition (correct):**

Austria and Hungary are dealt with *separately*, under distinct heads.

*The best known (towns) are Budapest, the capital, Pozsony (Pressburg), Zágráb (Agram), Kassa (Klausenbourg), Szeged, Debreczen, and Arad.*

*Budapest is the heart whose beats regulate the circulating blood of a strong national life.*

*Ferencz József Peak (8737 feet) is the highest mountain in Hungary.*

*Hungary... is an absolutely self-governing country. The Hungarian Parliament is of the usual type — an Upper and a Lower House*

The last quotation from the 1907 edition is the most glaringly incorrect. For the past twenty years the latter half of the name of the Hungarian capital



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(1908). We are not sure whether we are right in thinking that the *later* edition is the result of the Authors discovering that the information given about Hungary in the *earlier* issue was grossly incorrect. If so, they deserve great credit for the eagerness they have

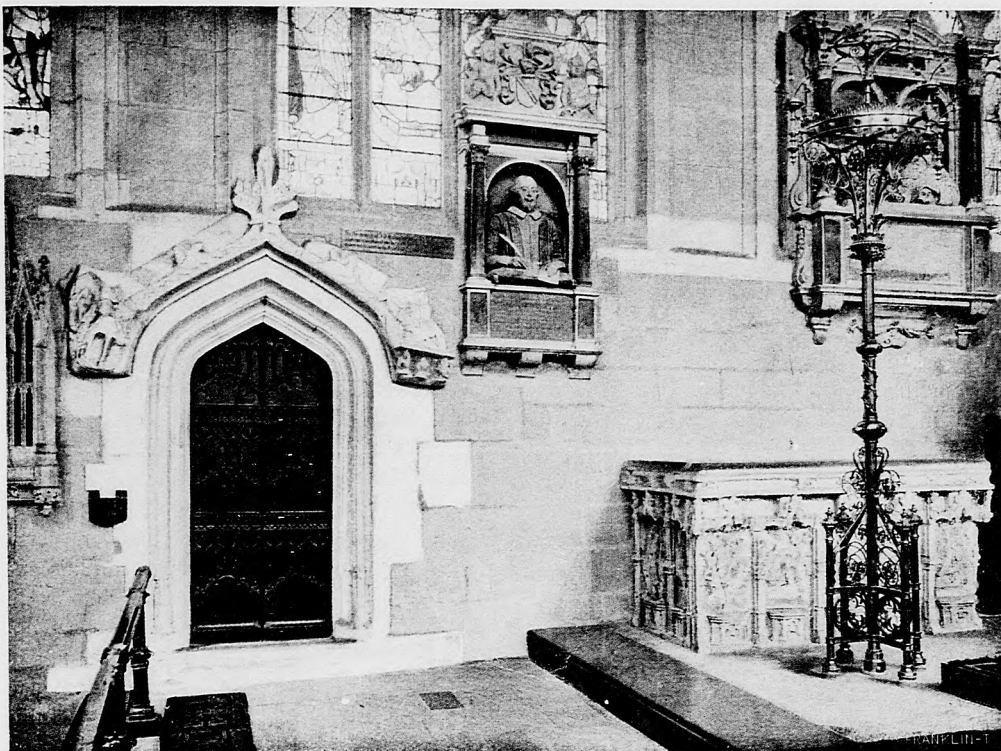
has been spelt «*Pest*». With regard to the statement that «In Hungary the Parliament... is called the Imperial Diet», we would place it on record that the Hungarian Parliament has *never* been an «Imperial Diet». A «Diet» is an *inferior parliament*

of a mere *tributary state*. This the Hungarian Parliament has *never* been, but always a Sovereign Parliament bound only by certain well-defined agreements (necessary for mutual defence) with Austria. The only real discrepancy noticed in the *new* edition

His Excellency, Count Julius Andrassy, M. P., P. C., Minister of the Interior, has received the honour of the freedom of the city of Miskolcz.

★

In recognition of Count Albert Apponyi's efforts



SHAKESPEARE'S MAUSOLEUM IN STRATFORD CHURCH.

is that the capital is there described as «Budapest (Ofen)». «Ofen» is the name given by the Austrians to *Buda alone*, and not to *Budapest*.

In the 1907 edition the discrepancies are self-evident, though we do not in the least doubt the bonâ-fides of the authors, — they merely suffered from lack of knowledge of our country, like many in Gt. Britain.

However, the 1908 issue is so good that we feel delighted the British boys and girls have at last an opportunity of learning all about us geographically, instead of being misinformed by the absurdities that have hitherto appeared in geography books.

Schools and private instructors will do well to get the book, *but be sure to get the revised edition of 1908*. The price is 2s./6d. from Meiklejohn and Holden, 11, Paternoster Square, London. EC.



### Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King is now restored to convalescence. Owing, however, to his advanced age, he is advised to put off all travelling and participation in public functions. His projected visit to Hungary cannot therefore take place.

in the interests of public education, His Excellency has received the honour of the freedom of the city of Arad.

★

In connection with the Children's League the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> days of this month were devoted to street collections. No one was importuned, the offerings were entirely voluntary, yet the respectable sum of 219.626 crowns was realised. Well-known Society ladies assisted in this work of charity, many presiding over the collecting boxes. Moreover, prominent singers and choirs displayed their talent in the open air, from the tops of omnibuses, after which the public were given the opportunity of showing their appreciation of the entertainment by contributing to the Children's Fund.

★

Count and Countess Ladislas Széchenyi arrived in Budapest on the 1<sup>st</sup>, staying at the Grand Hotel Hungaria. On the 5<sup>th</sup> the noble pair left for their home at Órmező, where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by their tenantry and the leading townspeople.

★

Our next issue will contain the initial instalment of a new article by Count Albert Apponyi, Minis-

ter for Public Instruction, entitled «A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution».

\*

The Director of the Industrial Art Museum, Mr. Eugene Radisics, Ministerial Councillor, is arranging a series of Exhibitions, the first of which, to be held this month, will demonstrate popular industry. In the beginning of summer the exhibits from the Sűmeg Museum will be placed on view; to be followed in the autumn by a display of ecclesiastical art, and also a most interesting collection illustrative of the industrial and artistic progress of Budapest.

\*

We are glad to note that the English Royal Agricultural Society has issued a cordial official invitation to the Hungarian Agricultural Society to attend the Royal Society's Annual Show to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne from June 30<sup>th</sup> to July 14. The invitation is conveyed in a letter from the English Society's secretary, Mr. Thomas Mc.Row to the Chief Secretary of the Hungarian Society, Mr. Z. Szilassy, M. P. In the course of the letter of invitation the writer says: «I am further to add that I shall be pleased to afford you every possible assistance in settling the arrangements for your tour though this country, and in making the visit as pleasant as possible for those who come over». The invitation has been accepted; and we trust the intercourse arising therefrom may weld still another link in the fraternal chain that already binds Hungary and England.

#### Hungarian Exhibition in London.

We would again remind our readers that the Hungarian Exhibition at London opens on the 9<sup>th</sup> prox. Budapest and several other principal towns of Hungary have voted pecuniary subsidies towards the expenses. Most of the exhibits have already arrived in London, and the remainder are about to follow. We hope, and believe, that the enterprise will be crowned with an abundant success.

\*

In the Elek and Glovác districts the Arad County Agricultural Association will hold an Exhibition of breeding horses and horned cattle in June next.

#### An Apostle of Peace.

Sir Max Waechter, an English politician who has just concluded a short stay in Budapest, has distinguished himself of late years by the energy and zeal with which he has prosecuted his Peace Crusade. The aim of Sir Max is to establish friendly relations between all the States, with a view to removing

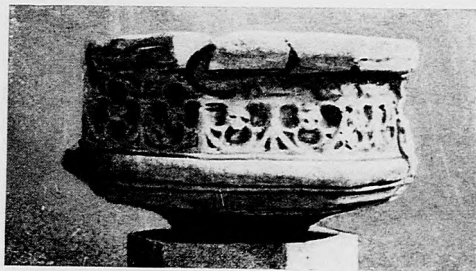
that fear which is constantly expressing itself in the form of increased armaments, draining the resources of nations and reducing all but the wealthiest of them to the verge of bankruptcy. Sir Max believes with the Great Teacher, that «*love casteth out all fear*»; and in his laudable efforts to convert the European peoples to the gospel of love of neighbour, we can but assure him of our hearty concurrence and wish him God speed.

#### A Distinguished British Visitor.

The Marquis of Bute, one of the wealthiest of British noblemen, honoured our capital with a visit concurrently with the visit of Sir Max Waechter. Lord and master of the charming Scotch island of Bute, and of other fair domains in Great Britain, the Marquis takes a keen interest in the solution of economic problems. His chief title to fame, however, consists in his presenting the city of Cardiff (where he has extensive interests) with the magnificent docks that bear his name, at a cost of upwards of 50,000,000 Crowns. Young women of the humbler classes also know of His Lordship as the founder

of the «Marriage Fund» which, under certain not difficult conditions, provides the wherewithal for poor girls to set up house-keeping. The noble Marquis was welcomed to Budapest by Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior, Count Maurice Esterházy, and Marquis George Pallavicini.

\*



FONT IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE WAS BAPTISED.

Not least in importance among the recent visits to Budapest has been that paid by Mr. Augustus Forel, a Swiss professor, who delivered a series of lectures illustrative of the evil effects of alcohol on the human system. The audiences were numerous and attentive, and it is evident that Mr. Forel has left behind him an impression, of which it is hoped good fruit may soon be seen.

#### German Merchants in Budapest.

A representative body of merchants from Berlin have just concluded a visit to Budapest, where the hospitality of the City and the Ministry of Commerce was extended to them. A Banquet was given in honour of the distinguished visitors at the Royal Hotel. Francis Kossuth and Count Albert Apponyi welcomed them in a felicitous speech.

#### International Congress on Moral Education.

This interesting congress will be held in London from September 23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> and is confidently expected to evoke world-wide sympathy and co-operation. Lord Avebury is Treasurer; and on the international committee are Sir Edward H. Busk and Professor Sadler (England), Dr. F. Paulsen and

Dr. C. Kerscheneiner (Germany), Baron D'Estournelles de Constant (France), Senator Pasquale Villari (Italy), Dr. F. Jodl (Austria), M. Buis (Belgium), Prince Tarchanoff (Russia), Dr. Gobat (Switzerland), Dr. Harald Höfding (Skandinavia), State-Secretary Victor Molnár and Dr. Julius Pikler (Hungary), and Dr. Felix Adler (United States). On the executive committee are Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D. Sc., Litt. D. and Professor J. W. Adamson.

The Secretary for the Hungarian section is Dr. Edmund Wessely, IV., Reáltanoda-utca 7. Budapest, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

**The International Automobile Exhibition in Budapest.**

Arrangements for the inauguration on the 17th May are now nearly complete. The number of applications for space, received from all parts of the Continent, have been without precedent in the history of automobile exhibitions; and these signs encourage us to hope that Hungary is awaking to her possibilities in the realm of the motor industry. May it be so; may she grasp them, and prove to the nations that she is worthy a place in the industrial annals of the world.



**Our Illustrations**

*Frontispiece:* His Excellency, Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture.

\*

Portraits of State Secretaries, Joseph Szerényi M. P., Alexander Popovics M. P. (Photo by Hollenzer and Okos), Béla Mezössy M. P., and Iván Ottlik (Photo by Erdélyi) (see article on «Ministerial Decorations and preferments»).

\*

Five engravings showing the progress of the construction of the Elizabeth Bridge, in connection with an article on the subject.

\*

Six pictures of scenes and souvenirs in connection with the life of Shakespeare, whose works are so admired by Hungarians that it is said, with some truth, that the great English dramatist and poet is better known in Hungary than in England.

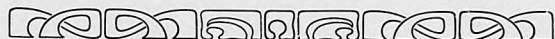


**Important Notice.**

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,

Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. «The State and Agriculture in Hungary.» By Dr. Ignatius Darányi.
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).»



**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».

\*

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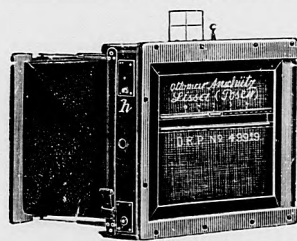
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**English spoken. English spoken.**

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság e napokban tartotta XII. évi rendes közgyűlését csetei Herzog Péter báró igazgatósági tag elnöklete alatt. Elnök a jegyzőkönyv vezetésével dr. Fellner Frigyes igazgatóhelyettes, vezértitkárt bízta meg, a jegyzőkönyv hitelesítésére pedig csetei Herzog Mór Lipót báró és Györgyey Illés részvényeseket kérte fel. Ezután előterjesztetett az igazgatóság jelentése, a melyet tudomásul véve, a felmentvényt a közgyűlés úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelő-bizottságnak megadta és elhatározta, hogy az 1,995.469 kor. 92 fillér tiszta nyereségből 1,440.000 kor., vagyis 6 százalék, tehát részvényenként 34 korona osztalék folyó évi április hó 1-től kezdve fizetessék ki. A szelvények folyó évi április hó 1 től kezdve az intézet pénztáránál, a Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbanknál, a Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltóbanknál Budapesten vagy az Union banknál Bécsben fizettetnek ki.



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2. Az ajánlatok az egyes munkacsoportokra külön-külön, vagy az összes munkára együttesen is tehetők, azonban az összmunka-ajánlattevők minden kárpótlás nélkül tűrni kötelesek, hogy ajánlatuk végösszegének 50%-áig egyes munka csoportok ajánlatukból kivehetőek és azok más kedvezőbb ajánlattevőnek, vagy ajánlattevőknek odaigérhetőek legyenek.

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4. Ajánlattevők tartoznak egységárait s az ezek alapján kiszámított vállalati végösszeget a díjtalanul rendelkezésükre bocsátott ajánlati költségvetési ivekre beírni, mely célra csakis a kibocsátott ajánlati ivék használhatók fel. Az ajánlat maga szintén a kibocsátott ajánlati lapon tehető meg.

5. Az egykoronás bélyeggel ellátott s lepecsételt ajánlatok legkésőbb 1908. évi április hó 23-án délelőtt 11 óráig a m. kir. gazdasági műszaki hivatalhoz (Budapest, V., Vécsey-utca 3. szám) nyújtandók be, hol a beérkezett ajánlatok ugyanazon nap déli 12 órakor bontatnak fel. Később érkező vagy távirati uton küldött ajánlatok figyelembe nem vétetnek.

6. Tartoznak az ajánlattevők az építési általános föltételek 6-ik §-ában előírt, az ajánlati összeg 5%-ának megfelelő bánatpénzt, az ott körülírt módozat és kikötés mellett, bármely kir. adóhivatali vagy állampénztárnál befizetni s a befizetést igazoló letétnyugtát az ajánlathoz becsatolni. Készpénz vagy értékpapír az ajánlatokhoz nem csatolható.

7. Fenntartom magamnak a jogot, hogy az ajánlatok közül szabadon választhassak, esetleg egyik vagy másik munkát teljesen visszavonhassam, vagy az ajánlatoktól el is tekinthessek.

8. Az építkezésre vonatkozó általános és részletes építési föltételek, a szerződés-tervezet, valamint az eredeti és jóváhagyott terművelet gazdasági műszaki hivatalomnál (Budapest, V., Vécsey-utca 3. szám) és az aradi m. kir. állami jószágigazgatóságnál a hivatalos órák alatt betekinthezők, s az ajánlati költségvetési ivék, valamint az ajánlati lapok mindkét helyen a hivatalos órák alatt kivehetőek.

9. Az ajánlatokhoz építési és fölszerelési anyagminták csatolandók.

10. Az épület ez évi október hó 30-ig teljesen és tökéletesen betetendő és 1909. évi június hó 30-ikán rendeltetésének átadandó.

11. Az építési telek a Széchenyi- és a Ferdinánd-utca sarkán levő volt Takácsy-féle telek.

Budapest, 1908. évi márczius hó 30-án.

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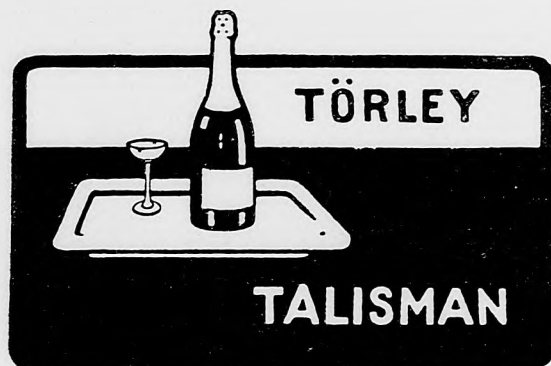
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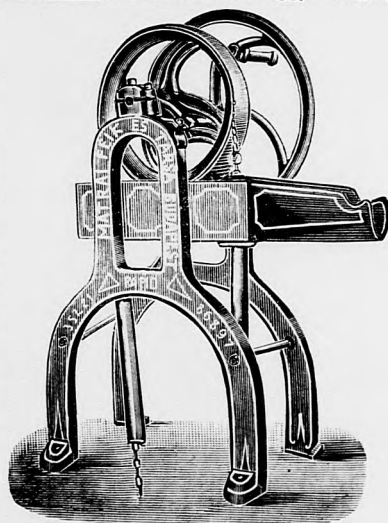
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