

# HUNGARY

*Budapest, Friday, May 1, 1908.*

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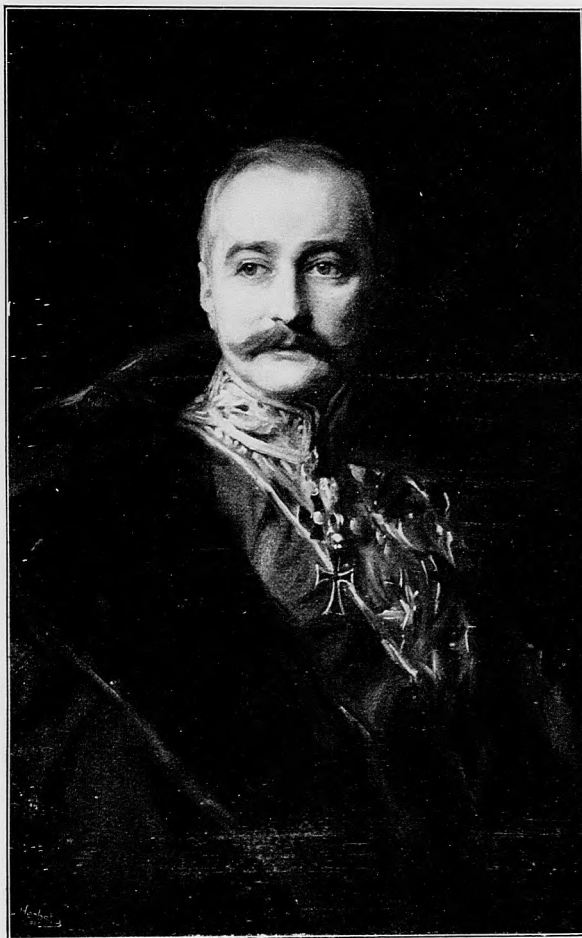
## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

**B**UT THE days of triumph were soon brought to an end by the invasion of the Russians. A Russian army of two hundred and fifty thousand men burst into the land, which in a few months was completely crushed by the united troops of the two great powers in spite of a most heroic defence. Kossuth and many with him fled to foreign lands, and Görgei laid down his arms at Világos on the thirteenth of August. There now began a

period of cruel revenge. Baron Haynau, the Governor-General of the land, caused thirteen heroic Hungarian generals who had been handed over to the Austrians, along with many other leading personages who had taken part in the movement, to be executed. The prisons were filled with prisoners. The Honvéds, that is to say, the soldiers of the national army, were enrolled in the Austrian troops. Thousands of families were plunged in mourning, distress and poverty filled the whole land, which first was placed under military law and then under Austrian rule. The so-called Bach period dismembered Hungary and incorporated it in Austria, overthrew all the old



From a portrait by Fülöp László, the famous painter.  
COUNT MENSENDORFF-POUILLY-DIETRICHSTEIN.

export trade quite impossible.

Yet this foreign rule could not last long. The war between the French and Italians in 1859 brought it to an end, but the pacification of Hungary and the reintroduction of the Constitution of 1848, sanctioned by the King, and dearly desired by the nation, which had rallied round Francis Deák, was not realised before the year 1867. The Parliament of 1861, in which Deák proclaimed the principle of continuity of right, led to no results. It was only under the influence of the war with Prussia in the year 1866

institutions, ruled with unlimited power and at will, banished the people from any participation in public affairs, made the German language the official speech of the country, and remorselessly persecuted all national endeavours.

Bach's innovations were not suitable to the relations and needs of the country, and his government is only remarkable for a slight advance in economic affairs, for it abolished the tariff limitations which separated Hungary up till 1848, not only from Austria but also from its own provinces, and made any development in business and

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that the proposals for a compromise took a satisfactory turn. The statutes of 1867—8, set at rest at last the long strife about the Constitution. King Francis Joseph recognised the Laws of the year 1848, and re-established their validity. (To be continued.)



### The Late Premier of Great Britain.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

ALTHOUGH it was rumoured that the Prime Minister through increasing ill-health would have to resign, the news of his decease came as a sudden shock. Latterly Sir Henry had not gained strength, and therefore his medical advisers prevailed upon him to give up political life, hoping that the strain once taken from his mind he would recover more speedily.

But this, alas! was not to be.

While everyone must regret the reason for the Premier's resignation, and his passing away, it is a cause for thankfulness that one so imbued with the characteristics of a great leader should have been raised up to guide the ship of State.

Since he became Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the most popular man in Parliament. — He triumphed over all the petty jealousies that beset him as leader of the Opposition during the Conservative administration, showed himself a man of grit, to be trusted and revered by all classes; a man the country thought worthy to honour with the highest position to which a subject may attain.

Called to the leadership of Parliament at a particularly difficult period, Sir Henry, by his indomitable courage, showed that the people of Great Britain had chosen wisely. Throughout his career his striking personality made a strong impression on politics and gained for him a great amount of genuine personal affection. Humorous and good-tempered, he always showed the utmost courtesy and respect towards his political opponents. He led the simple life, though he was no recluse; a good citizen, he had a thorough knowledge of all that was going on the world.

Sir Henry has accomplished a great work for his

country, both by his own personal labours, and by raising up a successor so worthy to follow him. Every Hungarian who knew him personally or who followed his career, must regret his untimely removal from a position he filled with distinction.



### The New British Premier.

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.

THAT THE successor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Asquith was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1852 at Morley, Yorkshire. When a boy he attended the City of London

School and there at the age of 17 gained the Bailliol Scholarship. His subsequent career at Oxford University was brilliant. After studying law, he was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1876. A year later he married as his first wife, Miss Helen Meland, of Manchester.

In 1886 he became Member of Parliament for East Fife. During Mr. Gladstone's Government he became Home Secretary, which post he filled with great credit. Both this position and the one he now gives up were won by sheer hard work and loyalty to the Liberal cause through much opposition.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had watched his future minister's career with a critical eye, and when appointed Premier his first office was given to Mr. Asquith. No happier choice could have been made, for Mr. Asquith is a statesman of more than ordinary ability. He is a clearheaded and intellectual orator, and has splendid arguing powers which stand him in good stead in debate.

His recent great work, the Licensing Bill, has called down maledictions from the leaders of the liquor traffic, but on the other hand it has drawn forth

the sympathy and support of some of the greatest leaders of the Churches who know better than anyone else the ravages wrought by drink.

Mr. Asquith becoming a widower in 1891, he three years later married the daughter of Sir Chas. Tennant, Bart.



THE LATE SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.



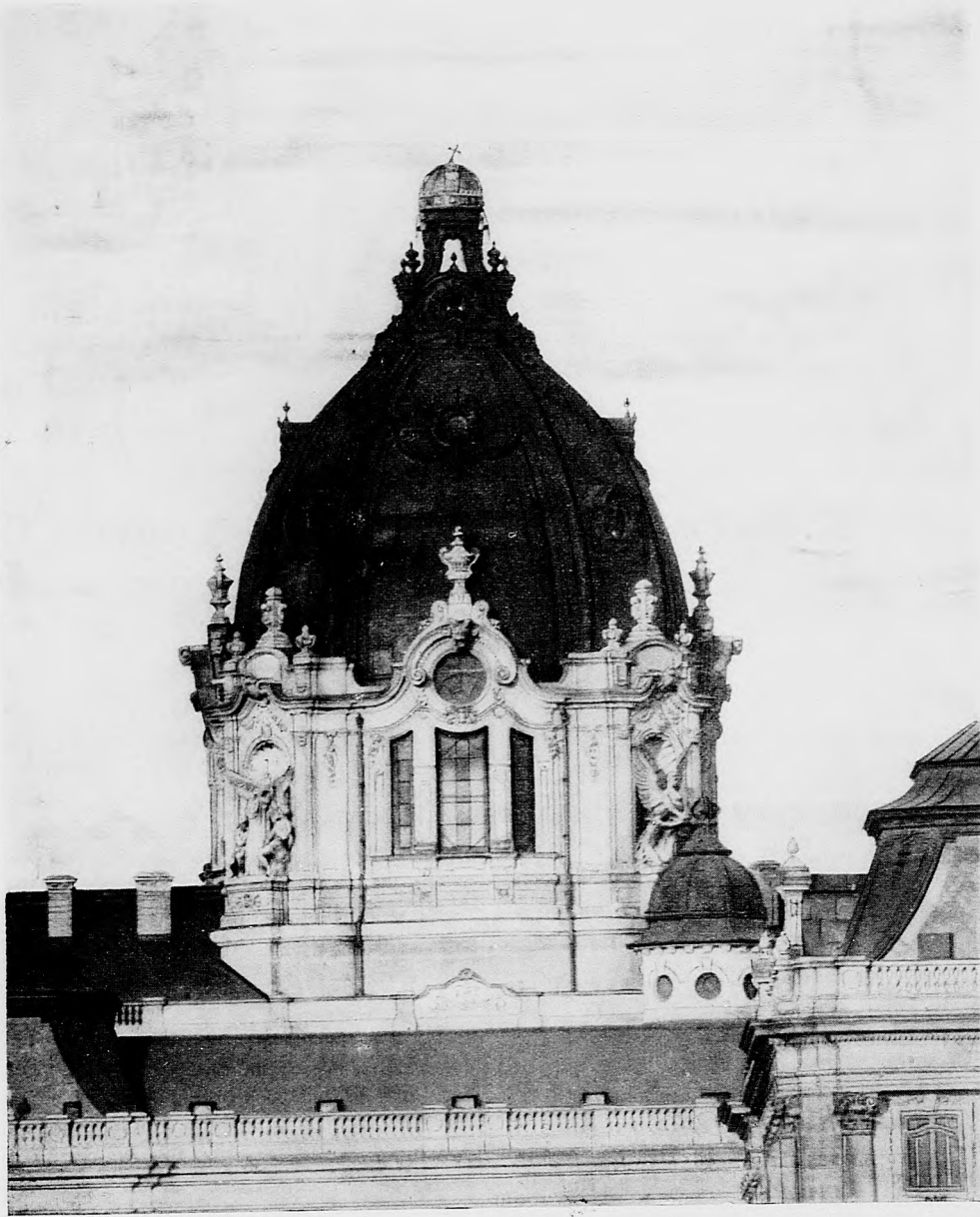
RR. HON. H. H. ASQUITH.

## A Famous Hungarian Industry.

### Champagne-making.

NO VISITOR from England ever thinks of returning to his native land without sampling the famous Hungarian champagne, and this act leads in most cases to a quantity of the wine being taken

obtained a complete knowledge and experience of the process of French champagne-making, he returned in 1881 to Hungary and established his large factory at Budafok, a suburb of Budapest. Business prospered, the premises had to be enlarged from time to time, reconstructed entirely in 1888—9, and the firm of Törley & Company achieved a world-



THE CUPOLA: ROYAL PALACE.

home in order that his family and friends also may be given the opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on this «nectar of the gods».

Immediately after the close of the Franco-Prussian War the founder of the firm, Joseph Törley de Csantavér, took up his residence in the French town of Reims to devote his attention to the study of champagne manufacture. In the course of several years study and hard work, Mr. Törley having

wide reputation. It is impossible within the limits of this brief sketch to describe the immense factory, and the various interesting features of the champagne industry; some reference thereto will be found in the *illustrated album* which we present *gratis* to our readers with the Exhibition Number of «*Hungary*». We will content ourselves by merely stating that upwards of 1,000,000 (one million) bottles of wine are distributed annually by this firm all over the world.

Mr. Joseph Törley was known not only as a wine-merchant but a philanthropist, and on his sudden decease last year, without leaving a will, Madame Törley carried out her husband's verbally expressed

single soul in the capital, though knowing several by correspondence and of others by repute.

It was past five o'clock in the evening of an almost tropical day when my train set me down at



PALACE OF H. R. H. ARCHDUKE JOSEPH, BUDA.

wishes by laying aside a considerable sum from Mr. Törley's estate for the benefit of the poor.

The Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court will provide the means of enabling all English people to taste Törley's Champagne without the trouble and expense of coming all the way to Hungary. There Messrs. Törley & Company will have a special stand (having the sole supply) presided over by Hungarian girls in the picturesque national costume, who will serve out the famous wine to all applicants.

In England, which is *not* a wine producing country, and whose people are not therefore, generally speaking, *connoisseurs*, wine of a very inferior quality is apt to be foisted upon them. We hope therefore that the opportunity thus afforded them by the Exhibition will not be lost, and that before the appearance of our next issue thousands of English families will have become personally acquainted with the sparkling beverage for which Hungary is so famous.



### Impressions of Budapest.

By Arnold ..  
... De Cisle.

WHEN SIX months ago I first arrived in Budapest I was a veritable «stranger in a strange land», knowing absolutely nothing of Hungarian and having not the personal acquaintance of a

the Nyugati (Western) Railway Station, and my first care was to secure a room at an hotel. Prior to this, however, I had visited a *kávéház* and asked in German for a cup of tea, and received in due time a *glass of milk!* This was my first introduction to the Magyar language, for I thereby learnt that milk was «*tej*» (pronounced «*tay*»).

As this is not, however, to be a record of my private transactions, but of my impressions, I will not further digress but plunge immediately *in medias res*.

My first visit next morning was to the General Post Office to enquire for correspondence possibly awaiting me. This noble edifice is in size and style not unlike its cousin at Liverpool, but taller, having four stories, the top floor with glass roof being reserved exclusively for the telegraph instruments. The interior fittings and apparatus, and the manner of conducting the business of the Post Office and Telegraph Service, are very similar here as elsewhere; but what soon struck my attention was the ingenious principle upon which the street letter-boxes are planned. They are cleared by men on motor cycles, and incredible as it may seem to English readers, *these men never handle nor even obtain a sight of the letters taken out of the boxes!* The collecting-bag is *locked up* when given to them at headquarters. The act of attaching it to the letter-box causes *both to open* automatically,

and the contents of the letter-box fall into the collecting-bag. The act of withdrawing the bag from the box effectively *closes both*, and the collector rides away to repeat the performance elsewhere. On his return to headquarters the bag is un'ocked by a responsible official, *and here the first personal handling takes place*. I recommend the British Post-Office to take a lesson from the Hungarian Post-Office Administration in this respect; for surely no sensible person can fail to see the vast superiority of this over the antiquated method in vogue in the United Kingdom. I believe Hungary and Austria are the only countries in the world possessing the excellent system described.

It has since been my good fortune to know Budapest and its people better, and the result is a cordial admiration for both. The city is in many respects as fine as Paris, and its million or so of inhabitants are wonderfully like the English in physique and complexion — though, as regards the «fair» sex, the brunette is more in evidence than the blonde. Most English take their ideas of the Hungarian physiognomy from the so-called «Hungarian bands» that are sometimes met with in England. Let me tell them that these «Hungarian bands» are rarely composed of Hungarians at all, but of *Ciganys*, or gipsys, who abound in Hungary.

Andrássy-út in Budapest there is but little to choose. In Budapest the glowing and vivacious East and the sober West meet. The Hungarian capital is at once the hub of the Continent and the half-way house on the highway to and from the Orient. In the course of an hour's stroll along the Danube Embankment a Babel of tongues may be heard — not, *sous entendu*, in loud and clamouring confusion, but in the subdued tones of ordinary conversation, interesting to many and annoying to none. Besides the native Hungarian (which must be studied to be appreciated), one may hear the decisive tone of the English, the nasal drawl of the American, the guttural German, the suave and musical Italian, and Slavonian, Croatian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Servian, Wallachian, Turkish, Greek, and Armenian. As the representatives in the flesh of these languages are usually attired in their distinctive national dress, one may be quite sure that Budapest is never dull.

In approaching the city a glorious panorama unfolds itself before one's eyes. The broad expanse of the blue Danube, with its varied craft busily gliding to and fro like so many stately swans. On one side is Buda with its ancient fortress (now dismantled) frowning down from what appear like inaccessible rocky heights, and its modernised



IN THE CORRIDOR: ROYAL PALACE.

These are about as much Hungarian (except for the fact that they are *subjects of Hungary*) as a Hottentot is an Englishman. In short, between the wayfairers of the Strand in London and those of

Royal Palace, the stately home of Hungary's King when he chooses to visit his Hungarian capital. On the other side, among beautiful terraces, parks, gardens, avenues, and magnificent squares, adorned



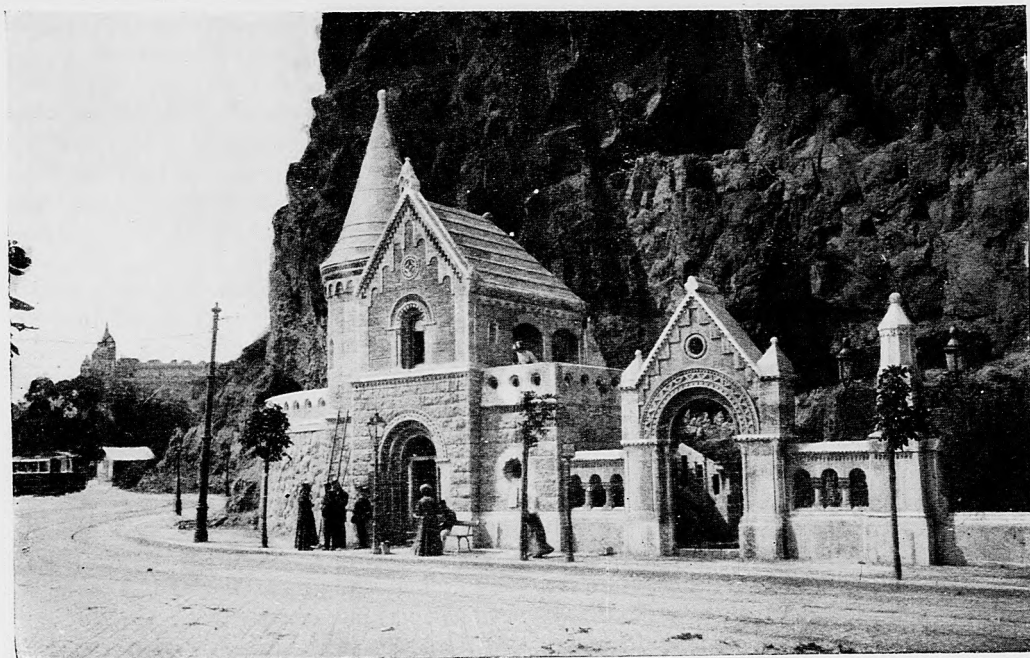
THE BALL-ROOM : ROYAL PALACE.

with the statues of Hungary's worthy sons, is the sister city of Pest, both cities forming one municipality under the style of Budapest, and joined together by six magnificent bridges — the «Elizabeth» being the largest single-span bridge in the world. A short distance away, rising like a green emerald from the waters of the Danube, is the picturesque Margaret Island; while to complete the spectacle, the Svábhegy and the Gellérthegy, dotted with vineyards and pretty villas, form a stately background to the lovely picture.

It is not here my intention further to describe the city. Guide Books do that — and generally succeed in conveying an incorrect idea, while I wish, if possible, to avoid falling into that error. The series of pictures with which this article will be

by her accredited representatives. The Ministries of Justice, of Commerce, of Agriculture, and of Public Instruction, are all in the immediate neighbourhood; while the Ministries of Finance, of the Interior, and others, are on the Buda side of the river: all majestic edifices, second only in size and exterior beauty to the Houses of Parliament.

At the entrance to each of these Government palaces stands, with his bâton of office, a guard, usually of commanding stature and physical proportions, and always magnificently apparelled in a gay uniform resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, altogether too brilliant for detailed description. It is due to this gorgeous creature, however, to place on record his invariable courtesy and tact — qualities characteristic of the Hungarian, whatever



UNDER THE GELLÉRT HILL.

illustrated will do more in the way of enlightenment than many columns of letter-press description.

It has fallen to my agreeable lot to pay frequent visits to the Houses of Parliament and certain of the Government Ministries. Exteriorly they all compare most favourably with their counterparts in London. For interior magnificence the Houses of Parliament, abutting on the Danube, far surpass anything of which Westminster may boast. Stately corridors, whose ceilings are exquisitely carved and gilded, whose walls are adorned alternately with gigantic mirrors and historical paintings, and whose floors are laid with miles of softest crimson carpet, on which no footfall can be heard; noble staircases and lofty halls, superbly furnished and decorated with statuary, busts, and works of art, as befits the glorious traditions of a great people; not to speak of «The House» itself — the auditorium — in which the weighty affairs of the nation are discussed

may be his rank and station. The lovely Városliget (City Park) has always the gay aspect of the Champs Elysées. Herein are several Art Museums and Picture Galleries, besides the open air attractions afforded by the wonderful carpets of living flowers, the curious fountains (fabled and other monsters spouting shimmering water in all directions), the placid lakes populated with alert gold and silver fish — who actually seem to smile at the ineffectual attempts of the children to secure them, the shady walks and sylvan dells, vistas culminating in classic busts and statues, «where every prospect pleases», a veritable Arcadia on a spring or summer day.

Hungarian hospitality knows scarcely any bounds, and as concerns myself, I have made more friends in Hungary in six months than I ever made in England in six years. The guest who is overwhelmed with kindness by his host and hostess, will often be sent home loaded with good things for

his absent family. And this generosity is not spasmodic, capricious, or of brief duration. I have been told (and I find no difficulty in believing it) that it is not uncommon for a wealthy Hungarian family to have a poor gentleman or lady staying with them as guest *for years*, or even *for a lifetime*. Tutors, governesses and lady-companions are treated with the same consideration as members of the family of their employers. These noble qualities are not confined to the higher classes; peasants would give away their last crust, or the coats from their backs, to those who might need them.

The Hungarian nobles have residences which vary much in design and style; and some have seats which out-rival many of the ancestral halls and castles of England.

A word must be said of the Policemen. They are, like all Hungarians, polite and courteous; well-developed fellows, looking handsome in their white-plumed billy-cocks (resembling somewhat the hat worn by the Italian *bersaglieri*). They carry sabres and small-arms, though the use of these weapons is, I am glad to say, not required once in a lifetime. There are two classes — foot and mounted — and these latter, to be met with at the junctions of roads and at all busy thoroughfares, sit their noble chargers like centaurs. During the night these mounted police patrol the city in pairs, the champing bits of the horses and clanking sabres of the riders being often the only sounds that disturb the stillness of the small hours.

If English people, my compatriots, only knew of the natural delights of this richly-blessed land, to say nothing of the wonderful treasures of art and science gathered together in its capital, they would not delay to pay it a visit. They need not be deterred by the consideration of railway expenses, for one may travel here at the rate of five miles for a penny (3<sup>rd</sup> class), while second and first class fares are equally moderate. Water excursions on the «blue

Danube» — up to Vienna and down to Belgrade — are also pleasures of which visitors should not omit to avail themselves. The river-steamers are comfortably, even sumptuously appointed, and afford sleeping accommodation for those requiring it.



### London Notes

London, Easter Monday, 1908.

THEIR Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra leave London today for Copenhagen. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> inst they will visit the Swedish capital, where they will be met by the King of Sweden, the Royal Family, and the Cabinet Ministers. After spending a few days in Stockholm, their Majesties will go to Christiania to visit King Haakon, Queen Maud, and little Prince Olaf.

By Sheena...  
- Macdonald.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia left London on Saturday last on her return to St.-Petersburg. The King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria accompanied Her Imperial Majesty to the Station.

Easter, which is always looked forward to with more or less anxiety with regard to the weather by would-be holiday-makers, was ushered in with a strong north-east wind, boding ill for those who usually spend the spring holiday out-of-doors. Nevertheless Charing Cross and Victoria Stations were crowded with people on their way to Paris and other Continental towns.

There is no doubt the Women's Movement is spreading strongly in England. The most recent agitation is that of the «Cabin Girls». Many Hungarians who have visited London are acquainted with the dainty tea-rooms, called «Cabins», situated



SZABADSÁG-TÉR (LIBERTY SQUARE)

in all the best thoroughfares and got up with a certain degree of luxury, including a Girls' String Band, played in the afternoons and evenings. The Piccadilly branch had a new manager later. His ways not falling in with the views of the young lady waitresses, they complained at headquarters, asking for the removal of the manager, which was refused. Then the 46 girls, headed by Miss Ken Ware, one of their number, came out on strike. Their places were quickly filled by girls drafted from other «cabins», but many sympathisers came forward on the side of the girl-strikers. In the meantime the Women's Freedom League has taken up their cause. Mrs. Despard leading the movement, has given them £ 50 towards fitting up a new shop they mean to open in Leicester Square, and which is to be carried out on strictly co-operative lines. On Saturday a demonstration was held in Hyde Park at which several women spoke, including Miss Ken Ware. After stating their case the fair platform orators were pelted with coins, which went to swell the amount needed to finance their new concern. The Women's Political Union has promised its support. The new rendezvous is to be called «Ken's Kabin Limited», and all the girls will share alike in the profits. No doubt they will do a big trade among curious visitors.

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A good story is told by the supporters of the new Licensing Bill. A publican in Ayr (Scotland), wishing to advertise a special brand of whisky, offered a prize to anyone who should most cleverly answer the conundrum *why his whisky was like a certain bridge in the town?* A poor country lad, who probably knew by bitter experience the havoc wrought by drink, sent in the answer: *Because it leads to the Workhouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Cemetery!* The adjudicators, who were impartial, awarded the prize for this answer.

## Széchenyi Anniversary Commemoration

IN COMMEMORATION of the 48th Anniversary of the death of Count Stephen Széchenyi, «the greatest Magyar», the National Széchenyi League organised a special gathering in the great hall of the Royal Hotel. The programme was opened with «Hunyady László» overture by Erkel, played by the band of the 44th infantry regiment.

Dr. Charles Schandle, president of the League, delivered an interesting address. There was a large audience, among whom were nearly all the members of the Széchenyi family and also members of the families of Andrassy and Almassy, also Count Albert Apponyi, and Count Aladár Zichy, Ministers, Count A. Dessewffy, president of the House of Lords, Stephen Ottlik, Ministerial Councillor, representing the Minister of Agriculture, and a large number of Members of Parliament.

An impressive speech was made by Count Victor Széchenyi, emphasizing the superb merits of Count Stephen in rousing the nation from the deadly apathy of his time, to the possibilities of a glorious future. He also referred to the important question of furthering the interests of national industry. At the conclusion, the delegates from the university, colleges, and young people's societies of Budapest stepped forward and placed laurel wreaths before the portrait of Count Stephen Széchenyi. Then followed the recitation of V. Bárd's «Ode to Széchenyi» by Z. Hirsch, university student, and several songs. The proceedings terminated with a brief address by Eugene Gaal, Member of the House of Lords, dealing with Széchenyi's importance to Hungary in the results achieved by his well-directed activities.

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



R (LIBERTY SQUARE) BUDAPEST.

## 🌿 Topical Notes 🌿

**H**IS MAJESTY King Francis Joseph attains his imperial jubilee on the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. and elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate it in a manner worthy of the occasion. The German reigning princes will visit Vienna; the German Emperor and Empress are expected to call there on their homeward journey from Corfu, and all this brilliant assembly will present their congratulations to Francis Joseph in the Palace of Schönbrunn. There will be a state banquet and numerous other fêtes and festivities.

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His Excellency Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, has been honoured with the freedom of the royal borough of Gödöllő in recognition of his ten years ministry, as referred to in our last issue.

\*

His Excellency, Count Albert Apponyi, Minister for Public Instruction, and family are spending the Easter holidays at Brixen (Tyrol). They return to town in the first week of May.

\*

His Excellency, Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, spent Easter in Dalmatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, where he was accorded a warm reception in all the towns he visited.

\*

On the 20<sup>th</sup> instant the Automobile Club will give a grand ball in the Gerbaud Pavillion of the City Park, under the presidency of Count Béla R. Zichy. Count Stephen Széchenyi and Count Joseph Wenckheim are Vice-Presidents; and Béla Krisztinkovich, Jr. Secretary. Tickets may be obtained at the Committee Office, Kígyó-tér 1.

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International Medical Congress at Budapest. For some time past the medical fraternity of Budapest have been actively engaged in the arduous work of preparation for the Sixteenth International Congress which will be held from August 29<sup>th</sup> to September 4<sup>th</sup> next year. His Majesty the King has accorded to the enterprise his august patronage, and the Hungarian Government and the Municipality of the capital will support it in a practical way. Next year, then, Budapest will be enlightened by the presence of hundreds (possibly thousands) of medical luminaries from all quarters of the globe. Learned physicians from all parts of Europe, from Gt. Britain, America, and Australia, have already signified their intention of being present and speaking on the occasion.

### Mr. Peter Ráth.

Peter Ráth, Court Councillor, General Manager of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway, last week attained the twentieth anniversary of his retention of that important post, during which the railway has developed and prospered in an extraordinary degree. The occasion was observed with rejoicings at Igló, of which Mr. Ráth is a freeman. He was met at the station

by an enthusiastic crowd, who accorded him a hearty ovation; and accompanied to the banquetting hall by the railway official staff, chief among whom were Julius Szekula, Royal Councillor, Robert Éder, Anthony Kant, Anthony Löwy, Francis Szaager, Francis Nógrády, Francis Szabó, John Szigethy, Eugene Karácsonyi, and Nicolas Hollán. His Excellency, Anthony Günther, Minister of Justice, who is M. P. for Igló, and the Lord Lieut. Valerius Smialovszky, were among the principal speakers. Mr. Ráth's official admirers presented his portrait to the Railway Orphanage; while a gala performance at the theatre and other festivities took place in honour of the occasion.

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We beg to draw our readers' attention to the album of Views of the Törley champagne Factory at Budafok enclosed with the Exhibition number. «Talisman», the king of Hungarian wines, can be obtained at all the Restaurants in the grounds of the Earl's Court Exhibition.

### Our Bookshelf.

A three-volume work of Kálmán Mikszáth entitled «*Különös házasság*» («*A peculiar Marriage*») has recently been published by Révay Testvérek. This novel displays all the author's best qualities, the plot being worked out with all his deep philosophy, resourcefulness, and skill. The life of the old Hungarian high court judges (*táblabíró*) serves as an interesting and instructive background to the presentation of the tragic fate of two young persons, and the gay life of the Viennese Court. The story is told in an easy, natural manner, without the least suggestion of artificiality, unfolding Mikszáth's distinctive individuality his perfect knowledge of mankind, his attractive personality and prolific mind.

The book is very simply yet tastefully got up, and will no doubt find favour with many readers.

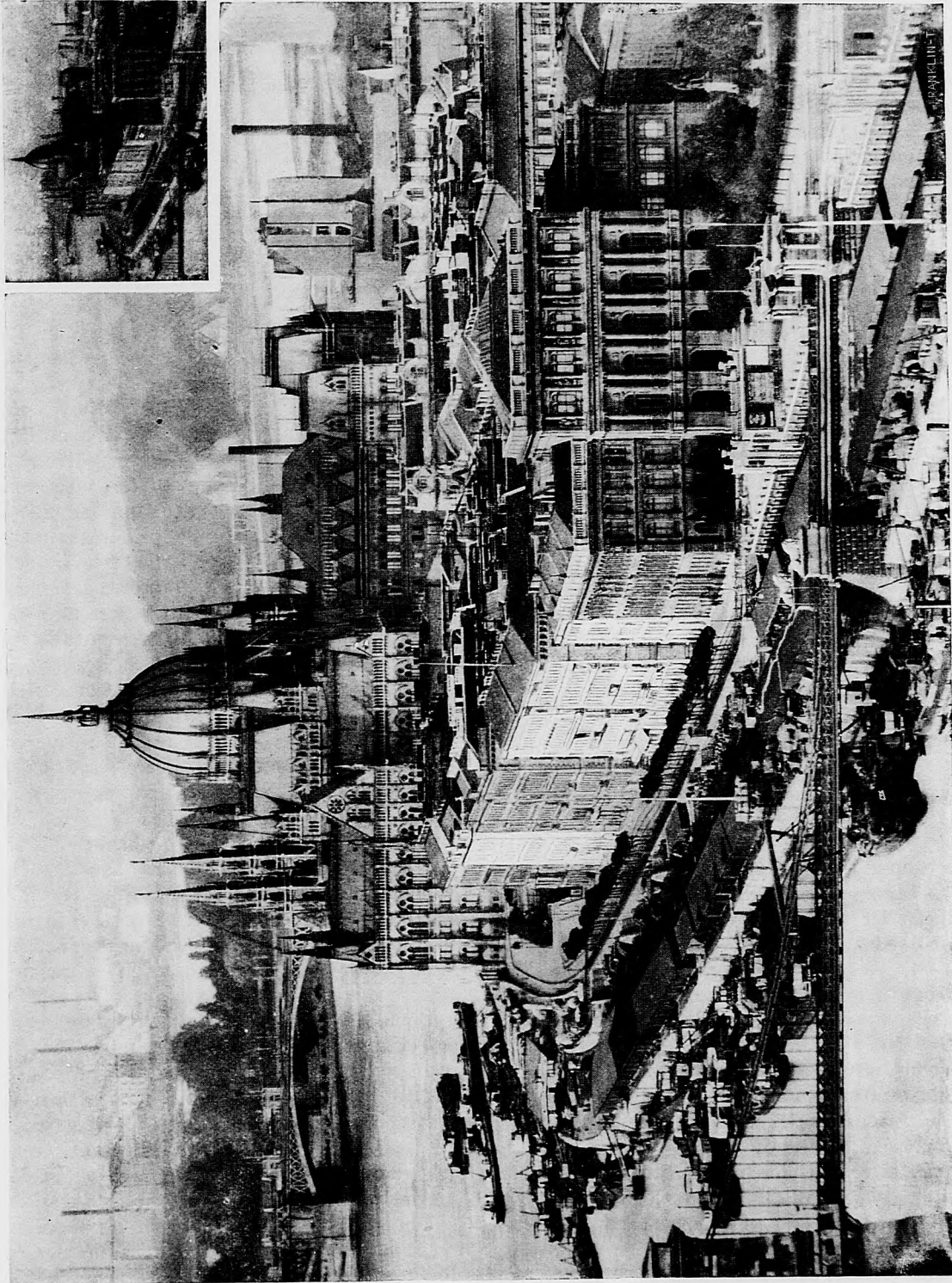
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A volume entitled «Lectures and essays on modern religious philosophy and sociology» by Flora Kozma (Mrs. Perczel) has just been issued from the press. The book is entertaining, besides that it contains a fund of information and instructive facts of religious philosophy that arouse our interest in the ideas and some undoubted truths the authoress seeks to propagate. Mrs. Perczel endeavours to discover a connecting link between differing religions; efforts made in this respect by religious conferences are ably dealt with, and in her expounding of the future and mission of liberal Christianity, she strongly recommends the co-operation of different Churches in order to spread the idea of emancipation from useless dogmas. The book will doubtless interest a wide circle of readers, especially ladies; as in the chapter on Feminism the authoress comes to the conclusion that women are justified in their demand for equal rights, but the realisation is dependent on the development of Social life and the moral state of its conditions. Price 4 crowns: «Patria» Publishing Co. IX. Üllői-út 25. Budapest.

the Exhi-  
tion . . .

The Hungarian Exhibition which opens on the 9th at Earl's Court has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. As usual pessimists have been abroad, to prophesy nothing but financial

must strike out from his vocabulary the words «failure» and «impossible»; with hope, courage, and perseverance, he must work in such wise that it may be said of him, in an adaptation of the words

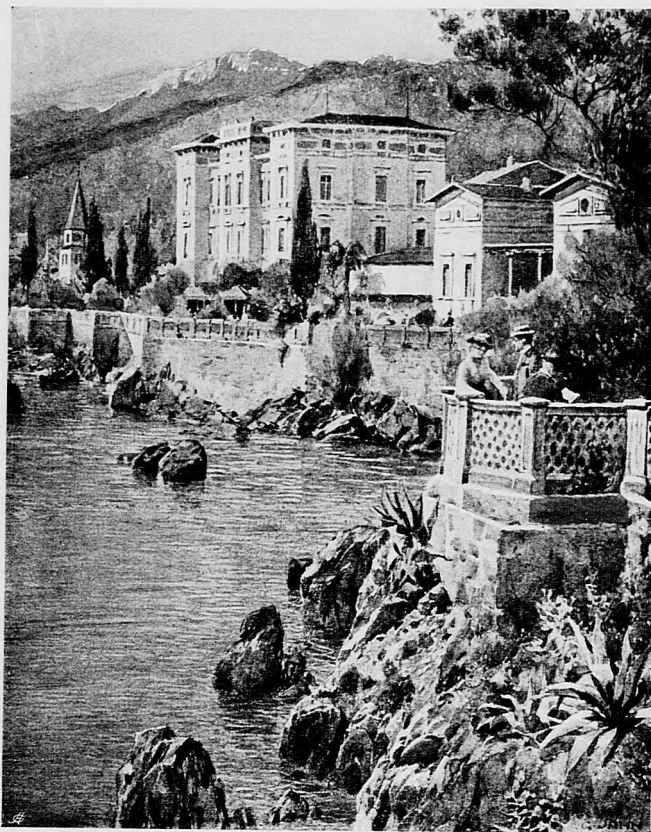


THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FROM THE GELLERT HILL.

disaster to all our efforts. We cannot, of course, foresee the result, but to admit at the outset the possibility of failure, is simply to court what we most anxiously wish to avoid. He who would succeed

of Shakespeare, that though he may not *command* success, he has at least *deserved* it. This can truly be said of all who have wrought for the Hungarian Exhibition in London, which marks an epoch in

the history of our nation; and if its success in other respects should be problematical, it will certainly have achieved the highest moral success (the best of successes) in cementing the *entente cordiale* and drawing closer the ties of good fellowship existing for so many Years past between Hungary and Great Britain. Moreover, whatever happens or does not happen, the Exhibition will have not failed to make this country better known, understood, and appreciated, and these two results alone will stamp the enterprise with the hall-mark of success of the kind which is much more valuable than the financial consideration could possibly be. Our congratulations and hearty good wishes!



GRAND HOTEL QUARNERO.

Hotel Quarnero, — which with a dozen villa-dependances are the property of the International Sleeping-Car Company. Mr. Croci is responsible for the whole of them, and a more urbane gentleman it would be impossible to have for one's host.

One of my first excursions was by steam-boat to lovely Lovrana, calmly nestling amidst its orange and lemon groves. The return was made on foot along the sea-shore by way of Ika, a charming little spot, and occupied a good hour. A splendid path has been made the whole distance, protection from the danger of falling over the rocks being

afforded by an iron railing on the seaward. The marine views to be obtained are the loveliest imaginable, the sunsets being of indescribable beauty.

Wherever one goes one hears the Hungarian tongue, among, of course, others, for Abbazia is quite cosmopolitan. I had the good fortune to meet there a charming English family who had come over from Venice, on the off-chance of finding Abbazia an interesting place. They expressed their eminent satisfaction, and observed that if the natural beauties of Abbazia were only better known, it would be simply inundated with English and American health and pleasure-seekers. There are no lack of entertainments: plenty of *al fresco* concerts, Italian and nigger minstrels, while a private orchestral band plays daily in the Quarnero Park from 10 a. m. till 12 noon, and from 3 till 6 p. m.

One does not tire of Lovrana after a first visit, and so on another day I walked to Lovrana and returned by electric car. This convenience was opened only some two months ago, and will no doubt be duly appreciated by all visitors to Abbazia.

The spot is often the rendezvous of Royalty, the Stefanie Hotel being named after the ex-Crown Princess who frequently sojourned there. The Governor of Fiume, Count Alexander Nákó, delights to run over to Abbazia and its neighbourhood with parties of friends, either on his automobile or his sumptuously appointed yacht.

Notwithstanding that the weather on two on three



## Easter at Abbazia

### The Austrian Riviera.

LEAVING Budapest by the 6—55 p. m. train, next morning found me in Fiume with a good appetite for breakfast. The pangs of hunger appeased, and feeling at peace with all the world, I took the 8 a. m. boat for Abbazia.

«Sailing, sailing, o'er the waters blue!» — and the waters *are blue*, and no mistake. I once showed to a lady-friend a coloured picture of the scene and she objected, «But the sea cannot be so blue as that, it is impossible». I was, however, able to assure her from personal experience that it was an actual fact; the water is, indeed, of an indigo hue. The hourly service of boats plying between Fiume and Abbazia are the property of the Ungaro-Croata Steam Navigation Co.; they are well-appointed and most comfortable, and run from 7 a. m. till 7. p. m. daily, Sundays included.

Establishing myself at the Hotel Royal Stefanie, under the aegis of the genial manager. Mr. Luigi Croci, I soon set about exploring the neighbourhood. First of all I should pay a tribute of admiration to this luxurious hotel and its sister the Grand

days left something to be desired, my holiday in Abbazia was a most enjoyable one and I returned home to Budapest with renewed vigour and spirits. In justice it should be said that usually the weather in Abbazia is to be depended on, but on this occasion the climatic conditions seem to have been generally disturbed everywhere. It is a seaside resort quite protected from the ravaging winds, the Bora and the Sirocco. It possesses fine sea baths, warm baths, and a wonderful park in which the tropical world of plants finds a congenial home. Palm trees are in abundance, and the cypress blooms luxuriantly along the shore.

English and American visitors can best reach Abbazia via Venice, whence the Ungaro-Croata steamers run six times weekly — 3 daily and 3 nightly services. The crossing of the lovely Adriatic occupies seven to eight hours, and no more charming sea excursion can be made, whether in the sunny daytime or by the fairy light of the moon.



### Royal Foot-washing.

THE WASHING of the feet of twelve poor men at Easter by the King of Hungary is an ancient and interesting ceremony. It is usually performed by His Majesty Francis Joseph on Maundy Thursday, usually in the Grand Hall of the Hofburg, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of

fusely decorated with flowers. Abundant refreshment is placed before them, the King himself waiting upon them, and afterwards removing the dishes, which are eventually sent to the houses of the recipients. The repast over, the King proceeds to perform the footwashing ceremony, afterwards hanging a silken purse of money around the neck of each of the old men. Last year their aggregate age was 1036 years.

This year is the first occasion during His Majesty's long reign of sixty years that this unique ceremony has not been performed by the King in person; on account of his indisposition and the infirmities of his great age, His Majesty was advised by his physicians to abandon it. The ceremony was, however, performed by deputy, at the hands of Bishop Medard Kohl, in the Matthias Church in Buda, in the presence of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. After the ceremony the poor men were regaled to the sumptuous feast provided by the King, each receiving a new suit of clothes and the usual purse containing newly-minted crowns. The combined ages of the twelve were 977 years. Doubtless this was the most glorious and the happiest day of their long lives.

**Just once.**

It was Charley's first game of golf. His patient friend had taken him sadly around the eighteen holes, watched him hack the ball into small bits and cut up the green as though it had been ploughed



diplomats, ministers, court functionaries, and high officers of State in attendance. His Majesty is usually assisted by several Archdukes. The old men selected for this honour are seated at a long table pro-

by shrapnel. After the game Charley and his patient friend were talking to a few of the golfers on the club house verandah. «That was a beautiful shot you made this afternoon, Charley,» said the patient friend.

## A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,  
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

### A) *Historical Introduction.*

On this land of 322,300 square kilometres, with a population of about twenty millions, now called Hungary, no race succeeded in creating a permanent political establishment during the five centuries which elapsed between the decadence of the Roman empire and the coming of the Hungarians. Yet by its geographic and its mountainous configuration this territory is an advanced post of the West.

It was necessary for Europe to maintain a garrison there under the penalty of having always an open door to the incursions of the barbarians; and as this garrison could not be found in its own reserve forces, the East had to supply it.

Towards the end of the ninth century a new Asiatic horde appeared on this so often disturbed land; a tribe (in appearance like their predecessors) descended the southern slopes of the Carpathians and in a few years achieved the conquest of the present territory of Hungary.

Not very agreeable neighbours during the first century of their establishment in Europe, these new-comers from the first gave evidence of an extraordinary political capacity. On the ruins of the small principalities they had destroyed they founded — barbarians and pagans though they were — a state better organised and more solidly unified than most of those of the middle ages. This state possessed a vigorous and effective central power, a kind of national representation, and very broad local liberties. From the beginning the primordial elements of the Hungarian Constitution were found therein.

Árpád was the name of this great chief who conquered a new country for the Hungarians, and the central power was invested in his dynasty with the reservation that the nation should have the right of election from among its members.

This was, then, a system of mixed transmission, half hereditary, half elective.

(To be continued.)

## The National Picture Gallery.

THE NATIONAL Picture Gallery in the City Park is now exhibiting its spring collection. Most of the paintings on view are so excellent that it seems invidious to single out any for special mention. In the sphere of landscape, however, we can scarce forbear to praise (33) «Mountain Lake» by Katona Nándor, which is evidently a scene from the Tátra; also (19) «A field of Poppies» by Tölgyessy Arthur. The attention to detail in this work is truly wonderful. (55) «Isola Bella» by Kacziany Ödön, is a fine study in the blending of sea and sky with the luxuriant hues of the lovely island. The most striking representation of an interior is (46) «The Hofkirch at Innsbruck», by Bruck Lajos, the lights and shades being remarkably depicted. (186) «Tokay Wine», by Madarász Victor is somewhat grotesque, and strongly suggestive of

«... the Lady of Riga  
Who went for a ride on a tiger.»

The animal's ferocious glare confirms the subsequent fate of the Lady as related in the veracious rhyme. We would recommend the picture to Messrs. Törley, as a splendid subject for an advertisement — that is, of course, with the artist's permission.

★

We usually receive an annual visit from some English football team. This year our visitors have been «The New Pirates» from London, who appeared on Margaret Island on Sunday last, after being welcomed at Leipzig, Prague, Vienna, and Grass. A visit from the Manchester Unity Football team is promised us shortly.



### Our Illustrations

FRONTISPIECE: His Excellency Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, who, with Sir John Bell (Lord Mayor) opens the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court on the 9th inst.

★

The late Rt. Honble. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and his successor in the Prime Ministry of Great Britain: the Rt. Honble. H. H. Asquith.

★

Six scenes in Budapest: the Houses of Parliament; Ball-room in Royal Palace, also the Cupola and a scene in the Corridor; Palace of Archduke Joseph; Liberty Square — a memorial of the War of Independence. The streets branching off from this square are named in honour of the principal patriotic leaders who gave their lives for their country. In the centre it is proposed shortly to inaugurate a monument of «Liberty».

★

Hotels Stefanie and Quarnero, Abbazia.

## 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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Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1907 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*

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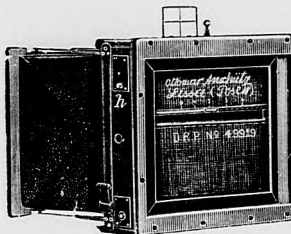
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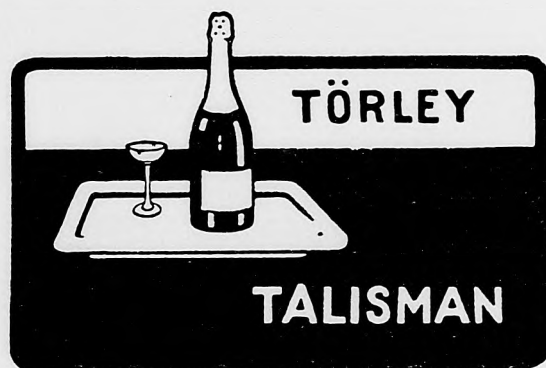
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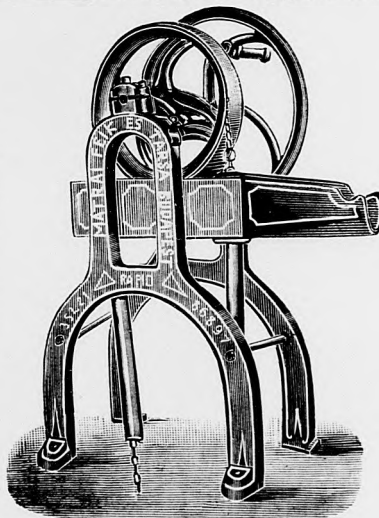
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