

HUNGARY

Budapest, Monday, June 1, 1908.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. VI. No 11.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

DURING the early years of his reign the Emperor was completely in the hands of Prince Schwarzenberg and Radetzky, to whom he was indebted for enabling Austria to emerge from her revolutionary struggle without such loss of prestige. In 1853 a serious attempt was made on his life by a Hungarian named Lebenyi, who wounded him with a knife.

What may be regarded as the notable features of the reign are undoubtedly the repeated, sudden, and often inexplicable changes of policy, which, while they may have arisen from the extreme difficulty experienced in finding any adequate system by which the Empire could be governed also, reveal the personal idiosyncrasies of the monarch. The personal influence of Francis Joseph was seen by the manner in which he concluded a concordat with Rome, thus undoing the work of Joseph II, and re-establishing the plenary powers of the Papacy.

The earlier foreign policy of Austria tended towards an isolation of the Empire. Its vacillation become proverbial. Austria was continually outwitted by Prussia. Francis Joseph was at a



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess Imre Széchenyi.

loss to find a reliable minister, try as he did, it was only to fail. The celebrated transaction called The Compromise of 1867 is the outstanding feature of the Emperor's reign. It is embodied in Law XII of that eventful year, a law of curious ambiguity seeing that so many have gone to pieces on its rocks. Francis Deak, however embodied in a law, in a statute, what had been the unwritten law of Hungary's entire history.

In 1878, Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied by Austria-Hungary in accordance with article 23 of the Berlin Treaty. In Hungary this occupation was viewed with considerable suspicion, not to say a spice of jealousy. Under the long regime of Koloman Tisza, who succeeded Koloman Széll in the October of 1878, Hungary spent its energies in the direction of municipal administration, and a reconstruction of the House of Magnates.

In the House of Commons the period of election was extended from three to five years. Whilst the car of reform was kept moving, it did nothing however to quell the unrest and dissatisfaction felt

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on all sides. In 1883 were the anti-Jew riots, a disorder in some way excited by the National Exhibition at Budapest in 1885. (To be continued.)



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.

The Turk occupied more than a third of our country, in the very heart of it, with Buda, the ancient capital of the Kingdom. The national King soon succumbed and fell back on Transylvania, which he constituted an independent principality without breaking the moral bond which united it to the rest of Hungary. The Hapsburgs remaining sole and unchallenged in possession of the royal title to Hungary, reigned only over the western and northern portions thereof. However, this fragment of their new Kingdom — the «Royal Hungary» of the period — seemed just sufficient to protect their German dominions. Thus they were content until the famous siege of Vienna in 1683 disillusioned them. Called to the throne of Hungary to deliver her from the Turks, and on the express condition of maintaining her liberties and independence, they did not make sufficient efforts against the hereditary enemy, but constantly engaged in enterprises against the Constitution of the country. Religious struggles came in to complicate matters, splitting up what little power of resistance remained, casting some into the arms of the Turks and paralysing the political consciences of others, before princes zealous for the supremacy of the ancient faith.

This lasted for one hundred and sixty years. What other nation could have withstood such heavy trials? Hungary, however, came forth victorious. Mutilated, exhausted, divided, royal Hungary sustained against her own kings an almost constant struggle for her independence and Constitution — a struggle sometimes at law, sometimes by force of arms, when the princes of Transylvania — some of whom are counted among the most illustrious heroes of our history, and who had all in a diverse degree a consciousness of their national mission — supported her. In this interminable series of defeats and victories the final result was favourable to Hun-

gary. The sacred trust of her ancient Constitution was preserved intact — no failure in that respect; it may be *de facto* suppressed, but never will any one be successful in severing the thread of its continuity *de jure*. When things have come to the worst, the unanimous protesting voice of the country has always prevented the prescription from running against us. Through the most terrible periods of history, in the *Corpus juris Hungarici* (a collection of the laws of Hungary, without interruption or break in their continuity, from St. Stephen down to our own times) were preserved the outlines of a juridical Hungary, outlines always traced with a steady hand, with whose design no accident can interfere. We await the propitious moment to take in the reality of the things in the frames of this legal truth; we will wait years — centuries if necessary — but we will renounce it never.

In 1686 the hour of deliverance seemed to have arrived; the armies of the Emperor-King Leopold I. retook Buda and entirely drove out the Turks from Hungary. But this happy event coincided with the establishment of a regime of oppression so terrible that the country could not rejoice. After an attempt at reconciliation, the result of which was to assure to the male line of the Hapsburgs the hereditary possession of the Hungarian crown, armed conflict broke out. A ten-years' struggle was terminated by the Peace of Szatmár, which, on the one hand, confirmed the hereditary right of the dynasty, and on the other, the independence and liberties of Hungary. From this time constitutional conflicts became of rarer occurrence. The famous Pragmatic Sanction (accepted in Hungary by Laws I., II. and III. of the year 1723), which extends the right of succession to the female line of the Hapsburgs, establishes for the duration of that dynasty the principle of indivisibility for the whole of the countries under their sceptre, and at the same time gives new guarantees to our national independence and liberty. The anti-constitutional reign of Joseph II. is followed, under Leopold II., by a new and solemn affirmation of the rights of the nation. An attempt at reaction, in the following reign, gives way in 1825 before the passive resistance of the country. (To be continued.)

Hungarian Antiquities, S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

An Anglo-Hungarian Alliance.

A HAPPY augury for the so much desired *entente fraternelle* between Hungarians and English was the marriage, on Easter Tuesday, of Miss

with initiative as well as genius, she soon carved out for herself a recognised place in the musical world. Royalties and the highest aristocracy soon sought her out, and showered upon her such encomiums as must have turned



Count Alexander Andrassy, President of the Hungarian Automobile Club.



Count Béla Rezső Zichy, Vice-President of the Hungarian Automobile Club.

Aurelie Révy, Hungary's Queen of song, with Major George Alexander Chapman, of Tremlett Hill, Wellington, Somerset, England. For the benefit of our Hungarian readers it must be recorded that the gallant Major is of the best type of an English officer and county gentleman who has well sustained British traditions in love as in war. The bride is well known in England and all over the Continent. Miss Révy, already wedded to her profession, was not easily to be won; but a British soldier is not to be deterred by obstacles. The campaign has been long and stubborn, but the fair besieged having at length capitulated on honourable terms, she is a prize of whom the conqueror may well be proud.

At the early age of six years Aurelie Révy's remarkable musical talent was apparent to all who came in contact with her. Her vocation being unmistakable, her worthy parents encouraged, guided, and supported her in the attainment of her cherished ambition. Having received a solid education and being endowed

the head of any but a modest and sensible girl. When a most charming and accomplished young lady of nineteen, her lovely voice and exquisite playing of piano and violin, attracted to her the valuable friendship of Baroness Eckardstein, daughter of Sir John Blundell-Maple, at whose house in Grosvenor Square Miss Révy appeared before the Princess Louise, her husband the Marquis of Lorne, (now Duke of Argyll), and many other highly distinguished personages, whom she delighted with songs of her own composition, as well as renderings from the great masters of musical art.

Amid all the perils of her public life her fair fame has remained untarnished; beloved

by many for her pure goodness of heart and elevated mind, she has won and retained the respect of most. As by also those other good women of whom none ever speaks save with reverence — Malibran and Jenny Lind — the operatic stage has been ennobled and purified in the measure of Miss Révy's connection with it.



Béla Krisztinkovich, Director of the Hungarian Automobile Club.

She has doubtless experienced trials resulting from professional jealousy, but her worst wisher has never been able to utter aught of blemish. «The fierce light that beats upon a throne», beats also round the foot-lights when an artiste

is good to have seen the profundity of filial affection and the deference the prima-donna displays towards her parents, rarely found in a child who has attained to such eminence. Throughout her career her parents have lavished



The King's Prize. 1. Count Albert Apponyi and Julius Wlassich. 2. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. 3. The Grand stand.

of surpassing genius is in question; but the poisonous darts of enmity and slander are innocuous against the armour of virtue.

The few who have been privileged to know Miss Révy in the privacy of her home-life can bear witness to her sympathetic kindness, combined with irresistible grace and charm. It

upon her a wealth of loving self-sacrifice; but how amply are they now repaid for all their care and watchfulness in beholding and sharing in their daughter's professional triumph and her latest happiness! Happy in the possession of a father and mother who idolise her, and whom she in turn loves and reveres, —

and moreover in a husband who has proved his devotion through years of apparently hope-

passionately and at the same time playing her new rôle of the «lady bountiful.» Justly proud



Aurelie Révy (Mrs George Alexander Chapman).

less waiting Aurelie Révy is indeed blessed. It is Mrs. Chapman's intention to remain in Budapest, adorning the profession she loves so

as Hungary ought to feel of her distinguished daughter, she belongs not to Hungary alone but to the whole world wherever the uplifting

and soothing power of music and song is felt and appreciated.

For the Major and Mrs. Chapman we wish all the happiness this fleeting life can afford. May their union be a life-long honeymoon fraught with blessings, not only to themselves, but to the two noble nations they represent.



Tátra, the Pearl of Hungary.

IT WOULD be difficult to mention any spot in Europe, or indeed in the world, that offers such advantages to the seeker after health and pleasure as the Tátra district. While Switzerland and other countries have lost their peculiar interest for the traveller in having become too familiar, the Tátra has come into prominence. No visitor has ever been disappointed with the natural beauties he expected to find there; but many have expressed their surprise, and exclaimed like the Queen of Sheba, «*The half had not been told me!*» It is an immense playground in the midst of romantic scenery, surrounded by Nature's most wonderful gifts, its fragrant air giving new life to the tired and jaded worker. In Alpine peace and purity, release is found from daily duties, and a blessed restoration experienced of exhausted or excited nerves. Thousands flock every summer from all parts of the Continent and from England and America to enjoy the pure and invigorating atmosphere of the High Tátra mountains.

The greatest and most modern summer and

winter resorts are situated in the High Tátra. Tátra-Füred and Tátra-Lomnicz are in full swing in winter and challenge comparison with any and every winter resort anywhere. Lake Csorba, which is the highest winter or summer health resort in Hungary, (1351 meters), is called the Pearl of the Tátra. The whole of the Tátra baths and watering places lying upon the southern slope of the Carpathians enjoy a mild climate. An interesting phenomenon of the Tátra is that, with the approach of winter, the temperature rises. The mean temperature for May is 9 degrees Celsius, (48 Fahr); for June, 14 C.; for July, 17 C.; for August, 16 C.; for September, 10 C. The Tátra district is equipped not only with facilities for cures in keeping with the most up-to-date discoveries of modern medical science, but also with grounds laid out for every kind of sport practised by the higher classes of Society.

Lake Csorba is the highest inhabited spot in Hungary. It reminds one of the scenery of the Black Forest, though in reality it far excels it in beauty.

In the valley of the Vág we see before us the Huss-Park, on the banks of the river Pop-rád. Here one often finds in the evening a great number of tourists seated on the verandah of the large hôtel, in Swiss style, partaking of dinner to the bewitching strains of the Czigány band. One might sit throughout a whole moonlight night admiring the glorious panorama stretching out before our eyes.

But charming as this might be, it would not by any means approach in interest the



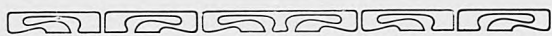
The Exhibition Building in the City Park.



The Valley of the Vág, Near Királylehota.

sunrise next morning. If we ascend the mountains we shall see a never-to-be-forgotten picture. Nature has most lavishly bestowed her bounties here. It is a scene that can neither be imagined nor described, and it requires more than ordinary strength of mind not to feel overpowered by the impression this grandiose spectacle invokes. One knows not where to look first; whether upon the beautiful pine-clad heights, whose summits glisten with crowns of eternal snow, on which the violet hue of the rising sun is reflected; or on the innumerable lakelets, waterfalls, and streams, that glitter on the flanks of the mountains like stars in the firmament. Words fail to describe the sublimity of the spectacle; it is truly a fairy picture.

There is abundance of hotel and private accommodation. The principal resorts are the Palace Hotel at Tatra-Lomnicz, and Hotel Szentiványi at Lake Csorba, both owned by the International Sleeping-Car Company.



Comments on Shakespeare.

By Eajos Dó-
czi. Transla-
tion by Ch.
Hirst

AND TO this rigmarole of unpoetic prose, he actually adds this peremptory dogma: «These defects must finally (!) be exposed, in order to give these home-bred poets their due».

It is quite evident that not only fools, but wise-acres too never die out. Let me assure my readers, that it is not from unappeased anger that I dwell on this subject, for the stupidity of the great Schopenhauer-boggler almost excuses Tolstoj for having, in his divine self-complacency, sinned against the purest products of creation, the admirable representation of men and their destinies. After all perhaps, these aesthetic diabolical wretches only do good. They induce those who enjoy, or only partially understand Shakespeare, to study him, and his character from their own point of view, instead of tracing the track of systems and theories. The study of Shakespeare, however, is a profitable pleasure, which abides with us long after the exasperation at the calumny and sacrilege of that genius have subsided.

It is positively incomprehensible how any one gifted with a taste for literature, and art, can bring dramatic and artistic maxims to bear on Shakespeare. This the public should bear in mind before falling into the snare. No rule can be applied to Shakespeare, being himself the richest and purest source of all rules. Aristotle is the most ancient aesthetic we know of. To this day his rules contain profound truths, and according to Tolstoj, the only ones

bearing on the dramatic art. But whence did he obtain his rules? Peradventure from the dismemberment, denial, and detraction of those works of art which the Grecian world venerated as divine revelations, as mirrors of their external and internal being? — No. He extracted his rules from these works of art himself. Criticism has its rights, but it derives its force, and functions from a knowledge of what is good, a desire to unmask what is bad. (To be continued.)



Child Criminals.

UNDER the above heading in a recent issue of the 'Daily Chronicle' Mr. Percy Alden, M. P. who recently visited Hungary, deals critically with the Children's Bill now before the British House of Commons. Observing that less than a hundred years ago even children were hanged for such offences as stealing and rick-burning, and pointing out the progress made in that respect during the last century, Mr. Alden nevertheless considers that there is yet plenty of room for improvement even in the Bill now under review. He very ably argues that to send children to prison for any offence whatever is simply to manufacture criminals, and quotes examples.

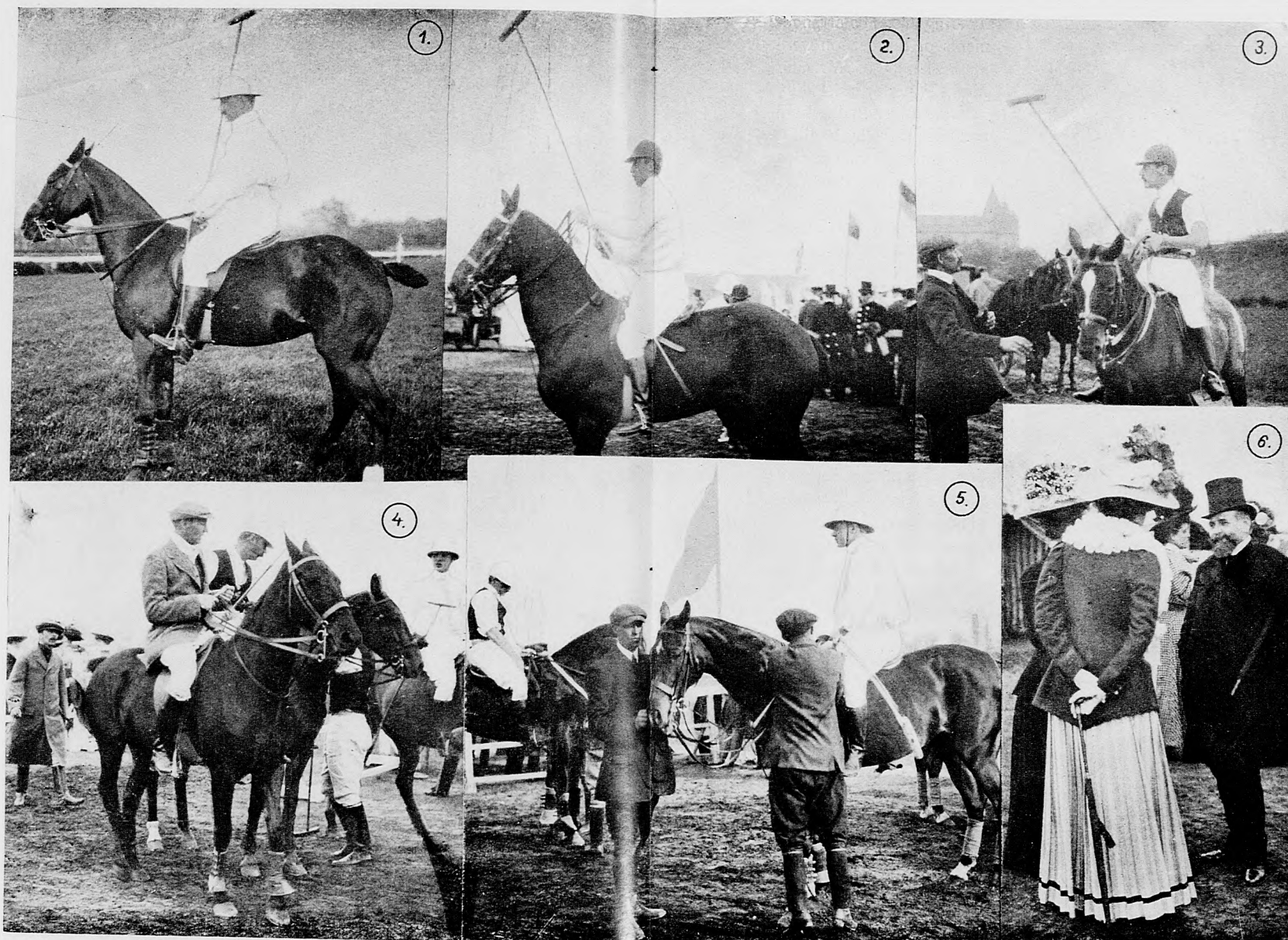
Clause 102 of the Bill makes compulsory the Children's Courts, which have proved such a success in Birmingham and other towns of England.

The proceedings of the Birmingham Juvenile Court for 1907 show that not a single child under the age of 16 was committed to prison in that year, whereas the city alone sent 112 to prison in 1904—the year previous to the establishment of the Children's Court—in addition to fifty-four from the surrounding districts.

A defect in the Bill is that it leaves optional, and as a matter of favour, the reception of juvenile delinquents into the public reformatories. Sooner or later the British Government must either remedy this, or else meet the failure by the establishment of State industrial

schools and reformatories of a special character to which all children can be admitted when admission is refused them by the existing voluntary institutions.

When Mr. Alden was in Hungary, in January,



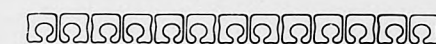
Budapest Polo Club Match: 1. Lőrinc Rohonczy, 2. Count Antal Sigray, 3. Count Wenckheim, 4. H. Ritoh and Count L. Károlyi, 5. Counts Károly and Manó Andrassy, 6. Count Aladár Karátsonyi.

he investigated our system of dealing with child offenders, and in the article we are now considering he pays us the compliment of calling it a «Model System». We cannot better conclude than by quoting Mr. Alden himself: «It would be well to state that the five Houses of Correction in that country, to which are consigned boys and girls who have com-

mitted some breach of the law, make thorough industrial training an essential factor in treatment, in this respect setting an example to England. The inmates are termed «pensionnaires», or boarders. They are established in homes con-

Kassa, I was struck by the emphasis laid upon this side of the work, and especially with the department of horticulture, which department is so well managed as to show an annual profit. It turned out, at the same time, efficient, well-trained gardeners, who had not the slightest difficulty in finding work when they left the institution. The worst punishment inflicted, but rarely resorted to, is that of isolation from the rest of the family, and usually some loss of distinction or favour, or a simpler diet, is the form of discipline adopted. Surrounded by trees and gardens, these homes, with their abundant exercise and humane treatment, have proved most successful in eradicating the germs of criminality, and I doubt whether a better system can be found in operation in any part of the civilised world.

It is upon some such lines that the British Government must move, and the subsidy of £12,800 which has just been granted to the Borstal prison is from this point of view a step in the right direction».



London Notes

London, Earl's Court, 19th May, 1908. By Sheena... Macdonald.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Aldershot yesterday and witnessed the manoeuvres, in which 30,000 troops took part. The weather was delightful, and the Queen wore quite a light gown and a heliotrope hat, while His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal.

On the 15th inst the Prince and Princess of Wales in a downpour of rain declared open the Franco-British Exhibition. About 140,000 people passed the turnstiles and many fine dresses were spoiled by the rain and the encumbrances that littered the ground. The place was in a state of chaos, and

still is, for it is thought it will take quite 2 months to get it into order. The buildings are very beautiful, of course, and the Exhibition when complete will be very fine.

The Suffragettes, 200,000 strong, propose having a demonstration in the Stadium, when it is expected that deputations will gather from all parts of the world.

On the 26th the King and the French President will

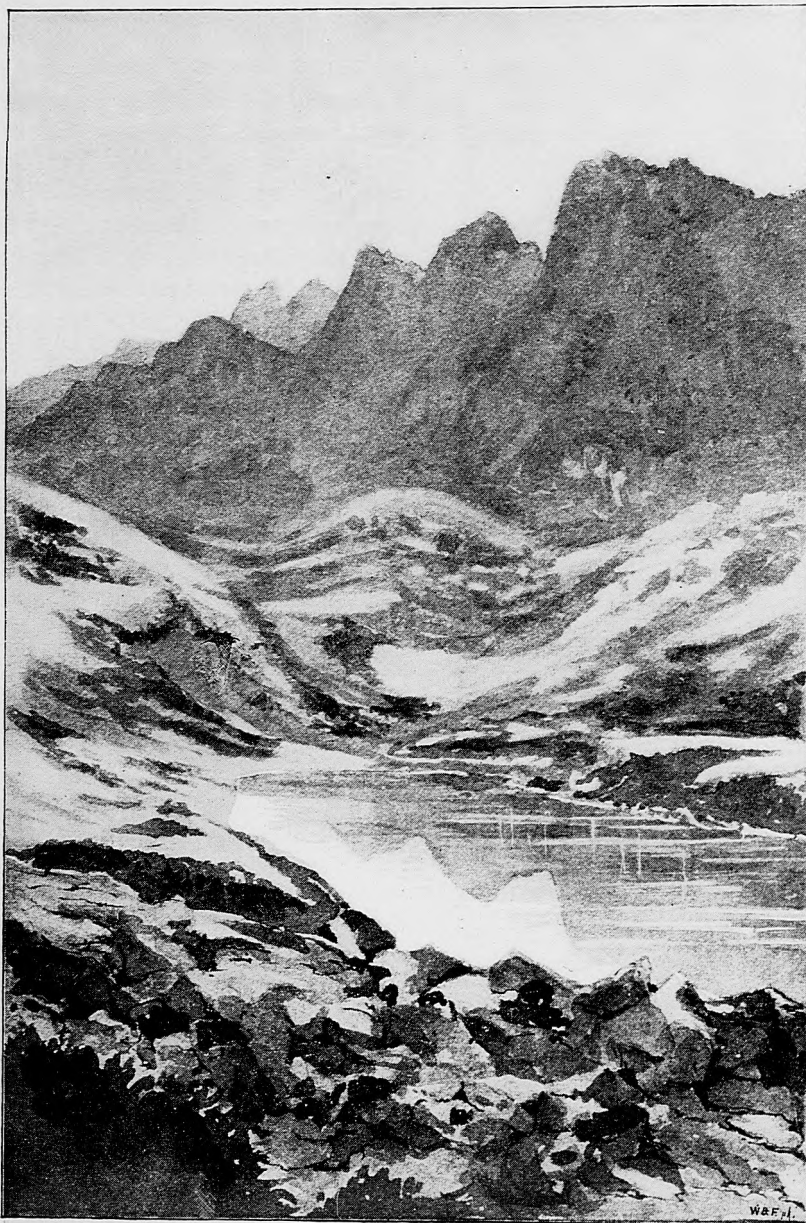
taining about twenty or thirty, each home with its foster-parent. The educational and industrial work is suited to the children, and so far as the boys, at any rate, are concerned, an attempt is made to teach every boy a trade (which he himself is allowed to choose) before he leaves the institution.

Visiting the reformatories of Aszód and

visit the Exhibition in state, when a special gala will take place. Already half a million visitors have passed the turnstiles, and it is only necessary to state that 16,000 workmen were busy all last night to show how colossal is the undertaking.

*

At last some provision for old age is in sight



The Fisher Lake, High-Tátra.

and old age pensions for those of 70 years of age and upwards will come into force in January next.

We hope, however, that Mr. Asquith will see his way to make the age-limit 65. One cannot expect a perfect Bill at once, and can only be thankful that a step has been taken in the right direction.

The Hungarian Exhibition.

1. The Hungarian Trading Company.

One of the prettiest and what must prove to be one of the most popular sections of the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court is that of the Hungarian

Trading Co. The arrangements of this section were in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Kopperley, assisted by Mrs. Henniker-Bedingfield and Miss Dorothy Bedingfield, who will take charge of the section when Mrs. Kopperley returns to Budapest. To these ladies the highest praise is due for the splendid way in which the arrangements have been carried out, which show to advantage an amazing amount of beautiful handicraft.

On leaving the Imperial Court one enters the «Hungarian Street». As one gazes at the different styles of architecture depicted there, one gets a glimpse of a bright array of colour through an arched doorway. As one nears the entrance one hears on all sides, «How pretty!» «How quaint!» and other notes of admiration. And really the display *is* quaint and pretty, and the Crockery must find ready purchasers on account of the very reasonable prices of the goods. But the red, blue, and green of the Crockery stall is only the precursor of a much finer and distinctly superior show further on, for although Hungary is not represented nearly to the extent she might be, everything in design, decoration, and general arrangement

throughout the Exhibition has an air of refinement one seldom meets with in the general run of exhibitions. At the end of the Crockery room one may note the contents of a spacious glass case. These are antique embroideries, wedding bonnets in gold embroidery, laces, etc. — all relics of a by-gone age and very interesting. Adjoining is a room set out with a Hungarian bed, a table set with

Through . . .
 . . . English
 Spectacles . .

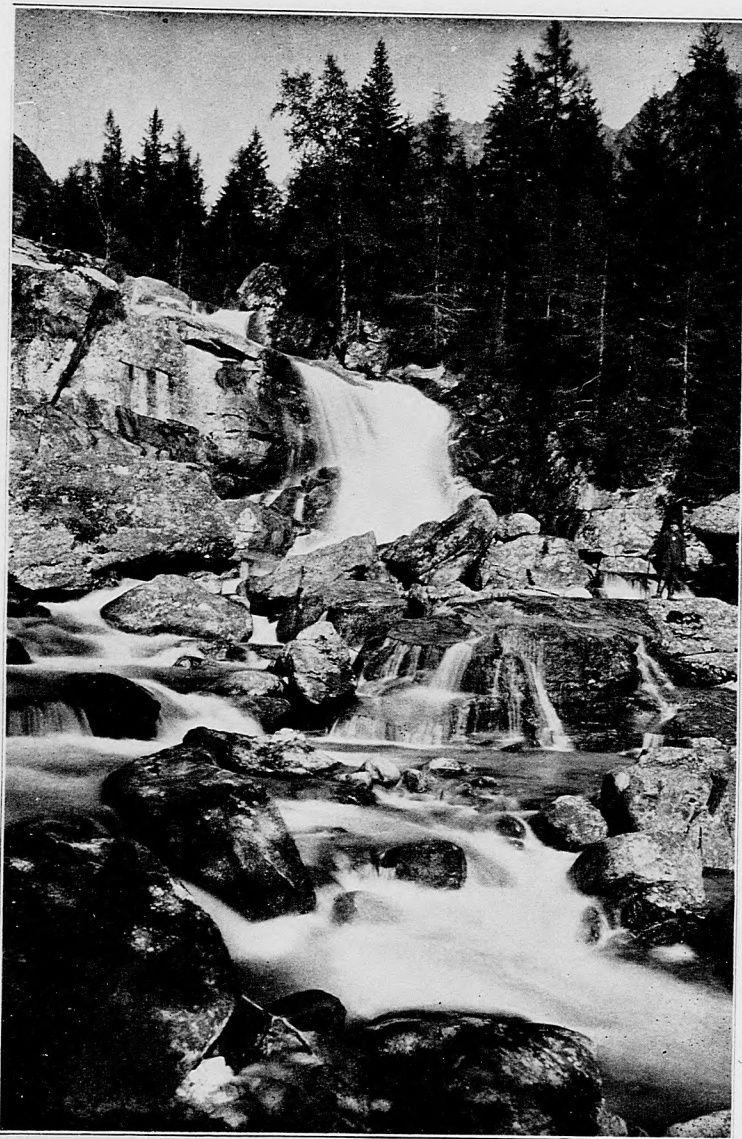
native Crockery, and a quaint-looking painted wardrobe. To the right, two rooms opening into each other are resplendant in Torontál rugs, mats, and cushions thrown carelessly over charmingly carved furniture and hung on the walls, where the beautiful hand-loom work with its artistic design is shown to perfection. Intermixed with the wealth of wool and colour, one finds some specimens of *Kalotaszegi* sewing, and other beautiful products of Hungary. In one of these rooms a carved oak cradle and some very dainty baby-clothes are the delight of the ladies.

On entering the largest of these low-roofed rooms, one finds displayed some magnificent specimens of handmade lace and embroideries in gowns and blouses, and if these do not find a ready sale during the London season the English ladies will be sadly lacking in good taste. The modern morning and tea-gowns are marvels of loveliness. A line of rooms opening to the street and furnished with glass cases, in which are displayed some wonderfully fine bedspreads, etc. in *Kalotaszegi* work, leads to the furnished apartments. It must be remembered that these are simply *peasant dwellings*; the better classes furnish very much in the same style as English and French people do, though much of their furniture is made after special Hungarian design. In good class houses in Hungary are rooms furnished entirely in Torontál loom-work, and all the materials for furnishing such a room may be purchased in this section of the Exhibition. Apropos of the rooms shown, I suppose nothing similar has ever before been arranged here. The vivid colouring of the deal furniture, the walls hung with crockery and needlework, the quaint stone, are all very interesting to the English visitor who has never seen these before. «How very quaint!» «I wonder if the houses are really so!» «What an interesting country Hungary must be!» One may thus see that this section is raising interest in Hungary. The English public are very curious, as is shown by the numerous questions put to those in charge, and a great deal can be done in educating the people of this country on Hungary by explaining the exhibits.

Hungary is very popular in England, and all are

agreed that the Exhibition is an especially artistic one. The Americans have not yet arrived in any great number. We wish this section the success it deserves, in bringing before the English and American people such a fine display of arts and crafts.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary». *Fordítást eszközöl.*



The Tarpatak Waterfall, High-Tátra.

Topical Notes

SO MANY rumours have been circulated as to the illness of the King, we feel it our duty to explain that His Majesty, owing to his advanced age, has been suffering from fatigue occasioned by the round of ceremonials in connection with his recent Jubilee celebrations. His Majesty now suffers from nothing worse than a cold, and fulfils his royal duties as usual.

His Royal Highness Archduke Joseph, a lover of all kinds of manly sport, has just made an automobile excursion, in the company of his aide-camp and Court Councillor Adolf Libits, from Budapest, via Miskolcz, Debreczen, and Nagyvárád, to Kisjenő, his country residence.

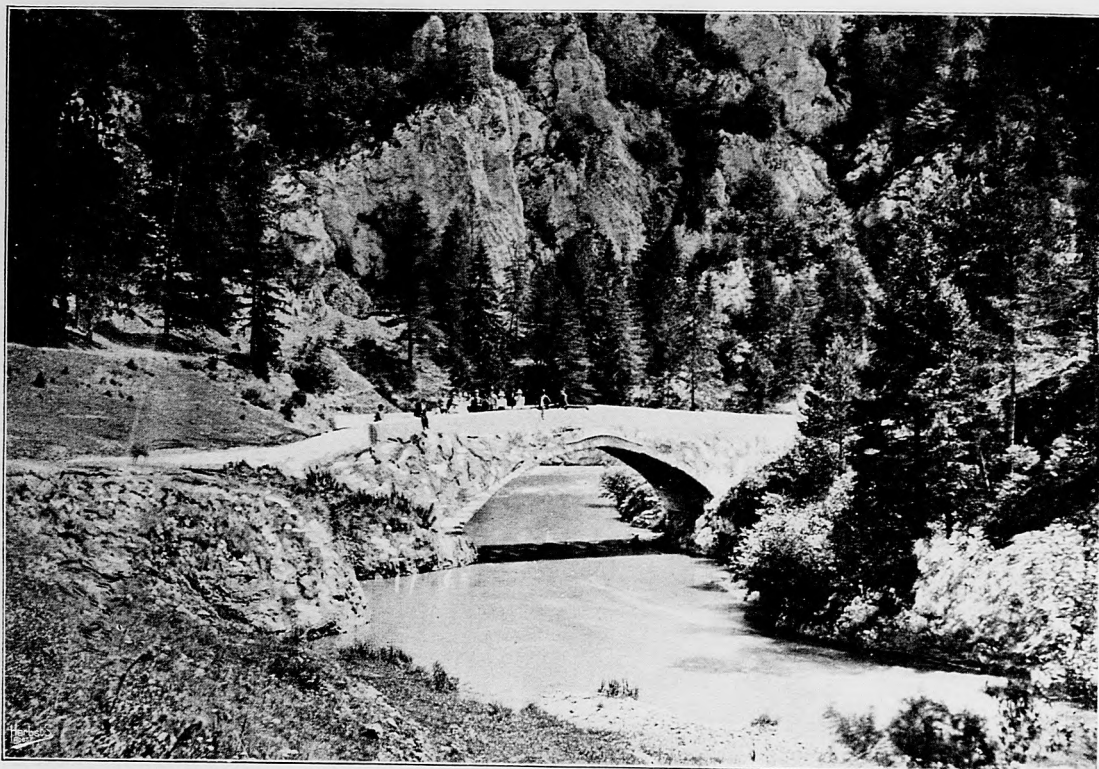
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On the 19th ulto. Count Louis Apponyi, Lord Chamberlain to H. M. the King, and Countess Apponyi, gave a grand soirée. Besides the members of the family, Countesses Teresa and Adèle and Counts Julius and Henry, the following visitors were present, Count and Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Count and Countess Paul Szapáry,

were present, their Royal Highnesses Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta remaining till the close. The beautiful gardens were fancifully illuminated, the clear moonlight adding an additional attraction to the fairy scene.

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Mr. Carl Siewers having now translated into English all King Oscar's prose writings, published in various magazines, with His Majesty's special permission, and copies having been graciously accepted by H. M. King Edward, the Kaiser, the Tsar, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages, Mr. Siewers is now engaged in bringing them out in book form, with His Swedish



The River Hernát, Near Igló.

Count and Countess Wenckheim and daughter, Count and Countess Nicolas Maurice Esterházy, Dowager-Countess Michael Esterházy and daughter, Count Aladár Zichy, Count Géza Andrassy, Count Antal Zichy, Count Paul Teleki, Count Joseph Wenckheim, Count George Festetics, and Count Paul Esterházy.

The Karátsonyi Fête.

On the 17th ulto. Count Eugene Karátsonyi, Patron of the Hungarian First-Aid Society, and Countess Karátsonyi, gave a grand miscellaneous fête and concert at their Buda mansion for the funds of this invaluable institution. Many professional artistes and noble amateurs gave their services and thus helped to realise the handsome sum of 30,000 Crowns for the Society. The cream of the aristocracy

Majesty's most important speeches, poems, etc., and numerous illustrations mostly contributed by Royalty, under the title of «The Literary Souvenirs of a King.»

International Automobile Exhibition at Budapest.

The IVth International Automobile Exhibition in the City Park closed yesterday. Its object was to encourage the Hungarian motor industry, and in this it has achieved an all round success, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Count Alexander Andrassy, President, Count B. R. Zichy, Chairman of the Executive, and Béla Krisztinkovich, Director of the Exhibition. It has surpassed in interest all its predecessors.

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On the 20th ulto. a grand ball, attended by the *élite* of Society at present in the capital, was given

in the Gerbeaud Pavillion, City Park, in aid of the Chauffeurs' Pension Fund. A considerable sum was realised.

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Lecture on Petőfi. A lecture on Hungary's great poet was recently delivered by Mrs. Ginever (née Győry Ilona) at the headquarters of the Hungarian Society in London. Actuated by a profound patriotic zeal Mrs. Ginever tried her best to rouse the interest of her English audience in the works of Petőfi, by explaining and enlarging upon the beauties of his poems. She gave a brief description of Hungarian literature prior to Petőfi's appearance on the scene; then dealing with the poet's relation to

ness, and special fitness for purposes of war, measures have recently been taken by the Agricultural Ministry to have the studs of private owners placed under its permanent supervision.

Tours to London.

Several parties have been arranged, per special through trains (and boats), from Budapest to London, under the leadership of Dr. Ákos Molnár. The first party leaves on the 20th inst., and others follow on July 15th and August 20th respectively. The return fare (allowing 8 days in London) is 600 Crowns, including hotel accommodation and all general expenses. Application for tickets or for further



The Lake Csorba, High-Tátra.

English literature, she related incidents of his glorious life, characterising him as a champion of liberty and a devoté of the Muses; concluding with the recital of Petőfi's «National Song», one of his most popular poems.

The Export of Hungarian Horses.

This industry is on the increase. While in the year 1905 the number of horses exported was only 32,130, in 1906 it rose to 50,241, and for last year the total of 60,241 is recorded. It is significant also to note that the value of the animals has increased, the aggregate price received by the owners for horses exported last year being 38,000,000 Crowns, as against 25,000,000 Crowns in the preceding year. In order to preserve the excellent characteristics peculiar to Hungarian horses, their stamina, tough-

information to be made to the Secretary of the Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara, Debreczen, or to «Hungary» Office, VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2, Budapest.

English Footballers in Budapest.

On the 10th inst. a representative Football Team composed of the following members will pay us a visit. H. P. Bailey (Leicester), Crompton (Blackburn Rovers), W. S. Corbett (Birmingham), Warren (Derby County), K. R. G. Hunt (Wolverhampton Corinthians), E. H. Lintott (Queen's Park Rangers), Rutherford (Newcastle), Woodward (Tottenham), Stapley (West Ham), Windridge (Chelsea), Bridgett (Sunderland). Reserves: Dukat (Woolwich) and Bradshaw (Sheffield). The team has 6 professionals and 5 amateurs.

★

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of «Hungary».

Sir. As a tourist from New Zealand and a press correspondent, will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to express my keen appreciation of the universal kindness and courtesy I have received whilst visiting your capital city, and also my admiration for its many charms and beauties.

I have now been travelling some months, my itinerary including China, Japan, and parts of India and Egypt, and I consider that Budapest is the most attractive and up-to-date city I have yet visited; it will, I am sure, take a lot of beating. Your Houses of Parliament particularly attracted my admiration. They are, in my opinion, unrivalled in point of beauty and architecture. The beauty of your ladies, your gardens, the Basilica, and the Danube, with its fine bridges and lovely scenery will linger long in my grateful memory.

With many thanks for your personal kindness, I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, F. H. Wood.

Vienna, May 16th 1908.



Our Illustrations

Frontispiece: Countess Imre Széchenyi, widow of the late Count Széchenyi, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin; mother of Count Ladislas Széchenyi who has recently married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

*

Promoters of the Automobile Exhibition: His Excellency Count Alexander Andrássy, President of the Hungarian Automobile Club; Count Béla Rezső Zichy M. P. Vice-President; Béla Krisztinkovich, Director of the Club.

*

Aurelie Révy, prima donna of the Budapest Opera, who has married Major George Alexander Chapman, who owns extensive estates in England.

*

5 Views of the Tátra, in illustration of our article on the subject.

*

Automobile Exhibition Building in City Park.

*

Polo Match at Budapest.

*

The King's Prize (Budapest Races).



Important Notice.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained **Gratis** and **Post free** by any persons interested in the subjects of which

they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office, Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

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

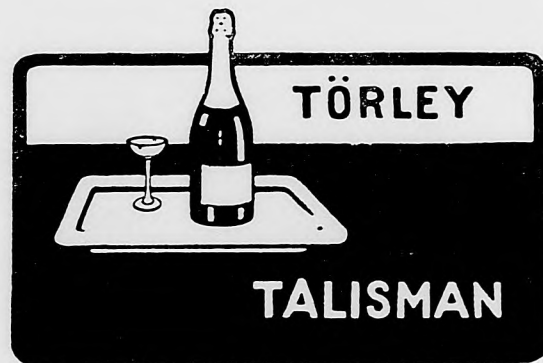
2. «The International Convention for the Protection of Birds» and «Hungary—Historical Sketch», by O. Herman, Ex. M. P.

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).»

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○○○○○○
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«Hungary» is on sale at the publication stalls in the Exhibition Grounds at Earl's Court.

PEJTSIK KÁROLY

József Főherczeg Ő cs. és kir.
Fensége kamarai szállítója

Fényképészeti cikkek
=== szaküzlete ===

BUDAPEST,
IV., Városház-utca 1. szám.
v. Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. sz.

*Árjegyzékekkel és felvilágosítással a legnagyobb
készséggel szolgál.*

vonal- szám	óra
318 ¹⁾	6
28	6
1502	6
1002	7
302	7
906 ²⁾	7
604 ³⁾	7
1302	7
10	7
402	7
320	7
908	7
606	8
1508	8
1008	8
506	8
408	8
1708	9
306	9
2	9
944	1
20	1

vonal- szám	óra
102	
148	
122	
712 ¹⁾	
152	
4102	
6502	
150	
1404	
104	
154	
712	
134	
4112 ¹⁾	
116	
156	
708	
6508	
158	
1362 ²⁾	
6704 ¹⁾	

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
318 ¹⁾	6 00	sz. v.	Hatvan	610	12 20	sz. v.	Arad, Tövis
28	6 25	o	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	8	12 30	a	Szombathely, Wien
1502	6 50	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	310	12 30	a	Hatvan
1002	7 00	o	(Fiume, Torino, Róma)	26 ¹⁾	12 50	a	Bicske
302	7 05	o	(Pécs, Vinkovce)	322	1 25	a	Gödöllő
906 ²⁾	7 10	o	Ruttká	1304	1 40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Nagykanizsa
604 ³⁾	7 20	o	Ujvidek, Belgrád ²⁾	1504	1 50	a	Kassa, Poprad-Felka
1302	7 25	o	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-szeben, Tövis,	912	1 55	sz. v.	Szabadka, B.-Bród
10	7 30	sz. v.	Brassó ³⁾ , Maramaros-sziget	602 ⁴⁾	2 00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest ⁴⁾
402	7 35	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	4	2 05	a	Wien, Páris
320	7 40	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	404	2 15	a	Kassa, Lemberg
908	7 45	o	(Kassa, Lemberg,	504	2 25	a	Kolozsvár, Tövis, Sz.-Német
606	8 00	a	Maramarossziget)	22	2 25	sz. v.	Bicske
1508	8 10	o	Gödöllő	812	2 30	a	Hatvan, Szerencs
1008	8 20	o	Belgrád, Bród	510	2 40	a	Szolnok
506	8 20	o	Arad, Brassó	1902	2 55	gy. v.	Észak-Bosna Bród, Gyékényes
408	8 30	o	Kassa, Csorba	904	3 20	o	B.-Bród, Belgrád, Konstantin.
1708	9 00	o	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs	1022	3 25	v. v.	Paks
306	9 15	o	Bród	394	3 30	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
12	9 20	gy. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	324	3 50	sz. v.	Gödöllő
944	11 15	tszsz.	Munkács, M.-Sziget	1004	4 10	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Nizza
20	11 55	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislau	18	4 30	sz. v.	Komárom
			Ruttká, Berlin	6	5 15	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
			Wien, Graz, Sopron	326	5 20	sz. v.	Gödöllő
			Kiskörös	508	5 40	o	Kolozsvár, Brassó
			Bicske	505	5 55	o	Ruttká, Berlin
				395	6 25	o	Pécel
				322	6 30	o	Kiskörös
				916	6 40	o	Hatvan
				314	6 40	o	Bicske
				166 ⁵⁾	6 55	o	Bicske
				1706	7 05	o	M.-Sziget, Stanislau
				16	7 10	o	Győr, Triest
				316	7 40	o	Hatvan
				1912	7 50	o	Pécs, Bród
				328	8 15	o	Gödöllő
				24 ⁶⁾	8 20	o	Bicske
				514	8 25	o	Szolnok
				1510	8 45	o	Kassa, Csorba
				1006	9 00	gy. v.	Fiume, Nizza
				502	9 15	o	Bukarest, Stanislau
				1806	9 2 ⁷⁾	sz. v.	Fehring, Graz, Triest
				608	9 30	o	Arad, Brassó
				406	9 40	o	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget
				910	10 10	o	Belgrád, Eszék, Sarajevo
				12	10 30	o	Wien, Páris
				1010	10 45	o	Fiume, Nápoly
				1506 ⁷⁾	10 45	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg
				338	11 10	v. v.	Ruttká, Szerencs

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
513 ¹⁾	4 40	sz. v.	Tápiószecső	321	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
645	5 00	tszsz.	(Máriaradna, Arad,	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Mizza, Róma, Fiume
339	5 10	v. v.	Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	609	12 25	sz. v.	Tövis, Arad, Fűspökladány
309	5 30	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	301	12 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
1707	5 45	o	Hatvan	7	12 50	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely
909	6 00	o	M.-Sziget, Stanislau	401	1 00	gy. v.	Lemberg, Lawoczne
607	6 05	o	Belgrád, Bosna-Bród	903	1 05	o	Konstantinápoly, Bród
17	6 10	o	Brassó, Arad	601 ⁴⁾	1 15	o	Bukarest, Arad
11	6 25	o	Komárom	1	1 35	o	London, Páris, Wien
405	6 35	o	Wien, Triest	503	1 40	o	(Tövis, Kolozsvár,
1505 ²⁾	6 50	gy. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa,	1901	1 50	o	Szatmár-Nemethi
1911	6 55	sz. v.	Maramaros-Sziget)	1501	1 55	o	(Gyékényes, Eszék,
913	7 10	o	Csorba, Kassa	1301	2 10	o	Pécs, Bród
507	7 20	o	Paks, Bród, Eszék	315	3 10	sz. v.	Bárta, Kassa
1307	7 25	o	Kiskörös	21	4 15	o	Graz, Fehring
319 ³⁾	7 30	o	Brassó, Kolozsvár	323	4 50	o	Hatvan, Szerencs
311	7 40	o	Graz, Fehring	15	6 35	o	Bicske
501	7 50	gy. v.	Gödöllő	505	6 40	o	Gödöllő
1003	7 50	o	Hatvan	907	6 55	o	Bród
1508	8 15	o	Bukarest, Brassó	325	6 55	o	Gödöllő
509	8 30	o	Róma, Fiume	3	7 05	gy. v.	Wien, Graz
313	8 45	o	Bicske	305	7 10	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká, Szerencs
1007	9 05	o	Csorba, Kassa	605	7 25	o	Brassó, Arad
13	9 20	o	Szolnok	407	8 00	o	(Munkács,
911	9 40	o	Hatvan	1009	8 15	o	Maramarossziget
307	9 50	o	Fiume, Bród, Pécs	1705	8 20	o	Fiume, Bród Pécs
5	10 15	gy. v.	Győr, Szekesfehervár	333	8 30	o	Stanislau, Msziget
27	10 35	sz. v.	Szabadka	23	8 35	o	Pécel
			Berlin, Ruttká	1507	8 45	o	Csorba, Kassa
			Sopron, Győr	385	9 05	o	Pécel
			Triest, Nagykanizsa	9	9 10	o	Wien, Graz, Triest
				303	9 15	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
				1001	9 35	o	(Róma, Fiume,
				603	9 40	o	Vinkovce, Pécs
				403	9 55	o	(Nagy-szeben, Brassó,
				905 ⁵⁾	10 00	o	Kolozsvár, Stanislau
				1303	10 10	o	Lemberg, Munkács
				1503	10 20	o	(Maramaros-Sziget,
				547	10 35	tszsz.	Belgrád, Ujvidek)
				25 ⁶⁾	10 50	sz. v.	Graz, Fehring,
				327	10 55	o	Csorba, Kassa
				317 ⁷⁾	11 20	o	Nagykátá
							Bicske
							Gödöllő
							Hatvan

A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
102	1 00	k. ost.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende)	6704	12 05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
148	5 35	sz. v.	(London)	4104	12 10	o	Esztergom
122	5 45	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest	160	12 15	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest
712 ¹⁾	5 50	o	Ersekújvár	128	12 25	o	Nagymaros
152	6 00	o	Szeged, Szolnok	162	1 10	o	Dunakeszi-Alag
4102	6 10	o	Göd	4114 ²⁾	1 50	o	Piliscsaba
6502	6 40	o	Esztergom	126	2 10	o	Párkány-Nána
150	6 45	o	(Lajosmizse,	164	2 15	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest
1404	7 00	gy. v.	Kecskemét)	4106	2 20	o	Esztergom
104	7 55	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest	106	2 30	gy. v.	Wien, Páris
154	8 00	sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	120	2 35	sz. v.	Galánta
712	8 30	o	Wien	704	2 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
134	8 45	o	Dunakeszi-Alag	720	2 45	sz. v.	Cegléd
4112 ¹⁾	9 05	o	(Temesvár, Karánse-	6504	2 50	o	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét
116	9 20	o	bes, Bázias)	164 ²⁾	3 10	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	9 35	o	Nagymaros	166	4 10	o	a
708	9 40	gy. v.	Piliscsaba	130	4 20	o	Nagymaros
6508	11 15	sz. v.	(Wien, Berlin)	716	4 30	o	Szeged
136 ²⁾	11 35	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest	108	5 05	gy. v.	Wien
6704 ¹⁾	11 55	o	Bukarest, Bázias)	138	5 20	sz. v.	Szob
			(Lajosmizse,	124	6 00	o	Nagymaros
			Kecskemét)	168	6 15	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest
			Rákospalota-Ujpest	124	6 25	o	Párkány-Nána
				722	6 30	o	Cegléd
				4108	6 40	o	Esztergom
				1406 ³⁾	6 50	gy. v.	Berlin, Pozsony, Wien
				722	6 55	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
				170	7 15	o	Dunakeszi-Alag
				142 ⁴⁾	7 25	o	Vác
				710	7 35	o	Cegléd
				6506	7 40	o	Lajosmizse
				710	8 05	o	Bukarest, Bázias
				132	8 10	o	Párkány-Nána
				4110	8 30	o	Esztergom
				172	8 45	o	Dunakeszi-Alag
				1408	9 30	o	Zsolna, Berlin
				118	10 00	o	Wien, Páris
				706	10 15	gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest
				172	10 30	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
				714	10 35	o	Kiskunfélegyháza
				140	11 10	o	Nagymaros
				902 ⁵⁾	11 20	k. exp.	Belgrád, Konstantinápoly
				702 ⁶⁾	11 30	k. exp.	Bukarest, Konstantinápoly

Dél előtt				Dél után			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
701 ¹⁾	12 50	k. ost.	(Konstantinápoly	157	12 05	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
143	4 08	sz. v.	(Bukarest)	159	12 55	sz. v.	Nagymaros
145	5 25	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest	133	1 25	o	Bukarest, Bázias
721	5 30	o	Dunakeszi-Alag	703	1 30	gy. v.	Páris, Wien
721a	5 45	o	Cegléd	103	1 40	o	Dunakeszi-Alag
4101	5 50	o	Cegléd	161	2 25	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
139	6 00	o	Esztergom	163	3 00	o	(Kecskemét,
6505	6 10	o	Nagymaros	6507	3 20	o	Lajosmizse
147	6 15	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest	162 ²⁾	4 00	o	Rákospalota-Ujpest
6701	6 20	o	Szolnok, Cegléd	6703	4 05	o	Szolnok, Cegléd
1407	6 35	o	Szolnok, Cegléd	127	4 10	o	Nagy-Maros
217	7 05	tszsz.	Berlin, Z				

STANDARD

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Magyarországi fiók: Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.

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==== Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek. ====



BENCZE CZIPŐKÜLÖNLEGESSÉGEK
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WIKUS TÁTRA

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Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

No. 3708/1908. II. 1.

Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture hereby gives notice that the Administration of the Horse-breeding department of Debreczen is prepared, at 10 a. m. on Friday, 29th May, 1908, to consider tenders, properly sealed and delivered, for the supply of bread, oats, hay straw-litter, and firewood, required during the period 1st November 1908 till 31st October 1909 by the Eperjes, Debreczen, Turjaremete, Rimaszombat, Szatmárnémeti, and Jászberény branches of the Royal Hungarian State Stud-Farms.

Conditions may be obtained on personal application at any of the branches, or at the Administration of Debreczen aforesaid.

Forms of tender are required to be submitted, and the goods to be supplied must be according to the samples contained in the official list published by the authorities.

Budapest, 9th May, 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

TO LET, dwelling consisting of 3 Rooms. Kitchen Verandah, and Garden. Apply, Mátrai Villa, János-utca Pusztaszent-Mihály.

English Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepregy-utca 2. II. 11.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

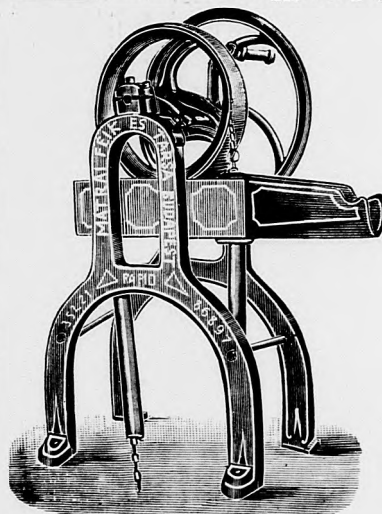


MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

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szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



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Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más lánczoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.