

# HUNGARY

*Budapest, Wednesday, July 1, 1908.*

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 13.

## Hungary and Its People.

*Traffic in Hungary.*

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

ANY ONE familiar with these times must be astonished at the enormous progress made. At present there is not a corner of the land of which one can say that it is out of the way, there is not a district which is not touched by the great lines of roads or which has not some point of contact with the vast network of communication.

Great expenses are incurred for roads as well as for water-ways and railways. Just look at these three great elements of communication independently.

If we compare the present condition of our roads with that of 50 years ago, we must remember the fact that at that time the road formed the only means of communication, that the object of the roads was not the same as at present, namely to feed navigation and the railway, but the road stood in the position which railways and navigation now occupy. And yet how small was the extent, how meagre the condition of roads in those days compared with the present network of traffic. Even in 1848 the country had 276.5 geographical miles; of roads the rest scarcely deserved the name of roads, being only tracks whose direction was generally doubtful.

Apart from certain causeways which were made at the expense of the state at the end of



Baroness Andor Orczy.

the reign of Charles III., some advance is observable since 1825, when the counties took up road-making and made the roads by the help of the public labour which was at their disposal, whereby at their own discretion they imposed the burden of labour on their own dependents, but themselves determined the manner and character of the expense of these public works. Although the government had the right of supervision over road-making, the counties, conscious of their autonomy, paid no heed at all to this right. This

condition of things underwent no essential change when Act. 9 of 1844 settled public works in a manner incumbent on the whole land and decreed that the power of supervision belonging to the royal government should be upheld by the present law.

The epoch of Absolutism called into being in Hungary the conception of the public roads. Absolute power in order to subjugate the land more completely ordered that the more important roads should be taken under official administration and the cost of their maintenance and renovation should be defrayed by the treasury. This was equally significant with the classification of the roads. Along with state roads there were high roads and communal roads.

(To be continued.)

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## 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 Diet, convoked in 1861, required the integral enforcement of the Constitution which the latest laws, those of 1848, had given to us. It declared that if this *restitutio in integrum* were refused us, the country would continue to suffer and to wait, but would never surrender a single just claim. According to the simple and sublime words of Francis Deák: «What violence robs us of, the fortune of time and circumstances may restore; but if we ourselves give up our rights, they will be for ever and irrevocably lost». The whole history of a people is told in these few words.

The steadfast strength of the nation, and the wisdom of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, resulted in the famous Compromise of 1867, which definitely settled the too long struggles

integrity of her territory, and put her Constitution in force once more; therefore it contained the express recognition of the immutable principles of our national politics. At the same time it laid down the obligation of «mutual defence», subsisting between Hungary and Austria in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction, and the institutions and forms demanded by the advent of constitutional rule in Austria. It will be to the eternal glory of the present reign to have conceived and realised this grand idea.

The nation restored, rejoicing in the security of her independence and her ancient liberty, has, during the 40 years that have elapsed since 1867, developed and progressed in an astonishing degree. The dynasty, on its part, has only had cause to congratulate itself on being bound up with our national dogmas. Hungary's independence, her unity, and her Constitution have withstood the hurricanes of ten centuries. Secure on this rock, the House of Hapsburg may defy the severest trials; to think otherwise is to be ignorant of the history of Hungary. (To be continued.)



Unveiling of the Vörösmarty Monument.

between the nation and a dynasty that opposing aspirations had often divided and that common interests had always brought together again. This Compromise recognised the independence of the Kingdom of Hungary, reconstituted the

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## The Vörösmarty Monument.

THE MONUMENT of Michael Vörösmarty, that mighty giant of Magyar song, to whom the whole nation looks with supreme pride,

garian characters hewn from the same white marble, and more than life-size, about 20 in number, are grouped in picturesque and most effective attitudes. On the plinth are the words: «Hazádnak rendületlenül légy hive, oh magyar!»



Unveiling of the Vörösmarty Monument: Arrival of Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta.

was recently unveiled on Gizella Square in Budapest in the presence of a most distinguished assemblage, among them His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Joseph and Her Imperial and Royal Highness Archduchess Augusta, Koloman Széll, Ex-Prime Minister and son-in-law of Vörösmarty, the members of the Hungarian Cabinet, etc. etc. By this beautiful monument, the work of Edmund Telcs, from the design of Géza Márkus, justice has been done to the immortal genius of Vörösmarty, who in our desperate struggle for constitutional life and culture served the nation's cause of freedom by the gentle influence of literature and a pure and beautiful language. His statue inspires our gratitude to the man, to whose heart the greatness of the country, the glory and the welfare of Hungary, was most dear.

He was equally conspicuous as a writer of romances and ballads, as a dramatic author and also as Shakespearian translator.

Vörösmarty's monument, an exquisite work of art, is of white marble representing the poet in a sitting position. In front and on either side below Vörösmarty's figure Hun-

«Unswervingly be faithful still, O Magyar, to thy home!» representing the first line of his famous patriotic anthem.



## The Development of Hungarian Home Industry. (Act. III. of 1907.)

THE reductions in freight which may be granted on the basis of this provision of the Act apply only to such articles as have been produced by home industry or for the acquisition of which abroad the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce has, on the basis of § 7 of the Act, given his consent.

*Chapter III. deals with the qualifications for the acquisition of favours (concessions), the transfer and prolongation of the same.*

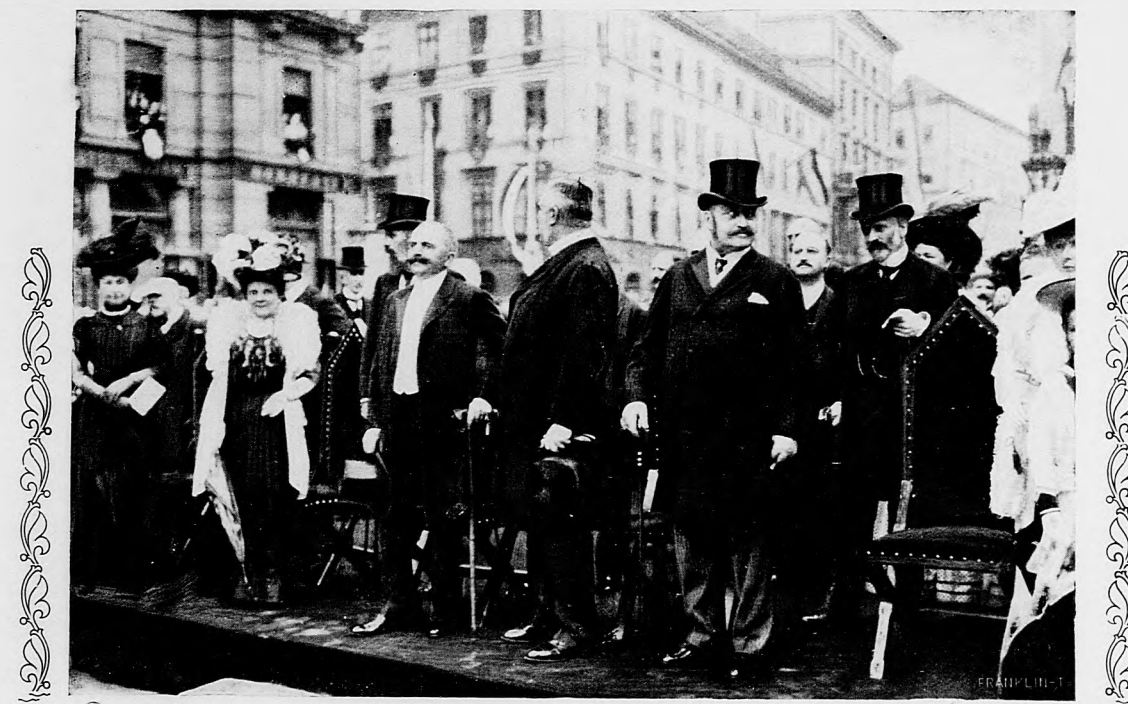
All those who desire to enjoy the State favours (Concessions) defined in § 1 of the Act must, in order to receive the same, send in a petition provided with a (bill) stamp of the value of one crown (10 d.).

The petition must be presented to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, either directly or through the respective Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

If the petition pray for State favours previously guaranteed, it must be presented to the respective Royal Hungarian Inspector of Industry, who, after instituting an enquiry as laid down in § 42 of the present instructions, shall hand the same on together with a report on the affair to the Ministry of Commerce.

From these rules Hungarian agricultural distilleries are exempted, and petitions referring to the granting of State favours (Concessions) to the same shall be handed in direct to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture; further exemptions are made in the case of enterprises under the jurisdiction of a mining commissioner, provided the favours (concessions) have been previously guaranteed. Petitions referring

to the granting of concessions previously guaranteed to such enterprises shall be presented to the respective mining commissioner, who shall proceed as defined in the third paragraph of the present clause. Finally an exception may be made with regard to industrial enterprises in Croatia-Slavonia, which may present their petitions addressed to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce through the Ban of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. In cases where any such enterprise is petitioning for State favours (concessions) already guaranteed, the petition shall in every case be presented to the Ban of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, who shall take the measures laid down in the third paragraph of the present clause.



Cabinet Ministers at the Unveiling of the Vörösmarty Monument.

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Petitions presented with a view to obtaining State favours (Concessions) must contain 1. a detailed enumeration of the articles produced or the pro-

duction of which is contemplated by the industrial establishment in question; 2. a description of the processes employed sufficient to enable experts to form a judgment; 3. the number of workmen employed in the establishment; 4. the amount of the capital invested or to be invested in the site and buildings, the machinery and equipments of the establishment; 5. an approximate estimate of the quantity and value of the annual output; 6. an enumeration of the more important agents of production (e. g. in the case of spinning mills the number of spindles, in that of weaving mills the number of looms) that control the output, the latter with a view to facilitating an estimate of the productive capacity.

Should the petitioner desire to complete the number of workmen, the investment and output contemplated, by degrees, though by a stipulated date, the petition must contain all data referring not only to the first year, but also to those succeeding. In cases where a preliminary guarantee is petitioned for, with the petition must be enclosed a list of materials to be used in manufacture, and of the machinery and equipments which, as far as can be seen, are not obtainable in Hungary.

According to § 27. the owners or lessees of agricultural distilleries must enclose with their petition, which shall contain the data enumerated in § 26 of the present instructions, the following appendants:

a) the decision of an Inland Revenue Office confirming the agricultural character of the distillery, or an authenticated copy of the same;

By Lajos  
czi. Cra  
tion by  
hirst . . .

b) documents proving that the appliances (machinery etc.) of the distillery were obtained from home factories or that the petitioner was, by virtue of § 2 of Act IX of 1900, exempted from the obligation of obtaining the same from such sources by the Minister of Finance after consultation with the Minister of Commerce.

(To be continued.)



## Comments on Shakespeare.

(Continued.)

By Lajos Dó-  
czi. Transla-  
tion by Ch.  
hirst.....

WORKS of art are older than art in demonstrating this. If Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides had never existed, and had it not been undeniable and clear to every one that they were creative, esoteric, unfathomable, having, as it were, wrought miracles. I should like to know whence Aristotle would have deduced his rules, and made his observations; how, wherefore, and the limits of the sphere in which the drama operates.

Well, it might be alleged, Shakespeare, being different from the ancients, rules on hand might be applied to him, including such also deduced from subsequent mighty Greek, nay even subsequent Shakespearian works — nay let us say deduced from the ever-living influences, varying with the spirit of the age, from the tastes of the masses, and the ideals of the most eminent men. Easily said. However, this will not be the case until these successors shall have overtaken their predecessors; as Shakespeare overtook his, but, be it remarked, not till their influence has proved itself as lasting as his; and finally, only when in proportion to his survival, namely with regard to form and idiosyncracies, but not taking him as a whole, which, after the lapse of three hundred years predominates over mind and intellect, more vividly than when he was young. Has Shakespeare for hundreds of years ever been surpassed as a representative and judge of mankind, in connection with their characters and destinies? Has ever any mortal surpassed him with regard to the plenitude of forms, to the manifoldness, and depth of thought, the brilliancy of language, wit, and fertility, the coupling of artistic taste with the most naive inspiration? After this experience, is it possible to expect, surmise, or even imagine that he can be surpassed? Surpassed namely, in the sense that the rules of his creations can ever perish, the spirit of what is to be considered as dramatic, as evinced in his works of a lifetime, ever perish?

In thesis — hypothetically — this is not absolutely inconceivable. He himself, however,

hitherto is the only specimen of the fact, that thousands of years ago, the rules, according to which perpetuity was established, may, by an equal perpetuity, be reduced to a nonentity. Shakespeare has not only surpassed the Greeks, whom he too took from, but even in their principal domain, hurled from the throne. He has substituted the tragic of the old world by that of the new. He is indeed the author of the tragedy of the Christian world — N. B. —



Lehel Odry.

not the Christian tragedy, which the Spanish animates, which the moralizing Fakir of Poljana approves of, nor yet the German moral tragedy, in whose service, Eduard von Hartmann puts the sweet forms of Romeo and Juliet in the pillory.

The tragic of the ancients, that which, in consequence of fear and compassion, leads to purification, had lain in fate. Gods caused men to suffer, but had it not been in their power to save them, fate predominated over gods and men, and the inevitable, which dominated gods and men, ensued.

(To be continued.)

## The Hungarian Exhibition.

### II. The Educational Section.

(Through English Spectacles.)

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

THE QUESTION mostly asked by visitors to the Educational Section of the Hungarian Exhibition is, what benefit can the Educational System of Hungary reap by exhibiting at such labour and expense? This question is not difficult to answer. First of all, the section does not exist as a commercial asset of the Exhibition, the main object of its promoters being to show the *completeness* of the Hungarian Educational System, through which it is hoped to attain a high degree of culture. There is

and on the left the papers of the different nationalities, headed by «Hungary», the only English newspaper published in the land. Then follow 2 French papers, numerous German, Roumanian, Slovak, Servian, Hebrew, etc. Under this canopy will be found the office of Dr. Béla Erődi, the superintendent of the Section, who is always delighted to give information to enquirers. By the side of this division hangs a very interesting chart showing the growth of newspapers in Hungary. Passing along, the first division on the right exhibits the works of English authors translated into Hungarian, and those of Hungarian authors translated into English, as well as books by Hungarian writers bearing on English subjects. Among



Earl's Court Exhibition : Hungarian Street.

no doubt that to the majority of educated people in London it is the most interesting section, being in itself the Exhibition in miniature. For does it not show that the Hungarian children are trained in the subjects corresponding to their surroundings, whether professional, commercial, or agricultural pursuits?

On entering, a large placard proclaims the «Educational Section». On the right a unique view is afforded the visitor in a display of the various titles of newspapers printed and published in Hungary. That Hungarians keep themselves well posted as to the affairs of their own country as well as those of other countries is evidenced by the fact that a country town of some 30,000 inhabitants boasts of no less than 4 or 5 newspapers. Budapest makes a fine show and takes up the central position. On the right are displayed the country newspapers,

them are Singer and Wolfner's «*Handbook on Hungary*», Paget's «*Transylvania*», The Christmas Number of «*Hungary*»; also translations of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Kipling, Macaulay, Southey — all have their place. One can understand Macaulay being translated into Hungarian, but it would be interesting to know how the Hungarians have managed Dickens' dialects!

The music and words of the «*Hymnus*» hangs on the walls of this section, with numerous photographs of Hungarian litterateurs. One large case is devoted entirely to the productions of Jókai, Shakespeare, and Petőfi. Jókai's stirring novel, «*The Black Diamond*», has been brought out by Jarrold & Sons in a popular 6<sup>d</sup> edition. The Athenaeum and Franklin Printing Companies have each a fine show; while the *éditions de luxe* in the centre case are much admired.

The next division is devoted to appliances for teaching Geography and History, which subjects in Hungary as in England go hand in hand. The relief maps are particularly fine, and are much noticed by teachers. The ordinary maps are clearly defined and largely inspected by all interested in geographical matters. There are several models in this section, the principal one being that of a fortress. The miniature stalactite and ice-cavern lit up by electricity shows one of the wonders of the Carpathians. Splendid photographs give some idea of the architecture to be found in Hungary. Those of Bártfa and Lőcse Town-Halls are strikingly good.

The next division deals with University Extension and Scientific Institution exhibits, shown mostly by photographs. Some fine pictures of the Royal

the last-named being the first to enter Tibet; he lies buried at Darjeeling where a fine monument has been raised to his memory by Hungarian and English friends.

The next division is devoted to exhibits from the schools for mentally and physically defective children, Basket-work, clay-modelling, knitting, wood-carving, are the occupations of the blind, while the feeble-minded also show some of the above and include brush-making, crocheting, and needle-work. The deaf and dumb have a fine show of wooden models of homely articles, such as barrows, trays, farm implements, wells, mills, etc. Embossed leather work and various kinds of needlework make up a very interesting collection. The reference to this division is not complete without mentioning the photograph



Earl's Court Exhibition: Hunting Section.

Dramatic Academy, a noble edifice, showing the various stages through which the pupils pass, will excite the interest of our compatriots who desire to see a similar institution established in England. Here, too, are the Statistic Tables of the Hungarian National Museum, a collection of photographic slides used in the Urania theatre, as well as another collection used in teaching hygiene. One side of the division is taken up with a very interesting map showing regions explored by Hungarians. This is something of a surprise, for Hungarians are regarded as a stay-at-home people, and not prone to wander, like the British. The discoveries dating from 1235 till 1908 are clearly defined on the map, with the names of the discoverers and the dates of the discoveries underneath. The most notable names here are Benyovsky, Zichy, Xantus, Tordai, Teleki, Magyar, Vámbéry, Stein, and Cosmo de Kőrös,

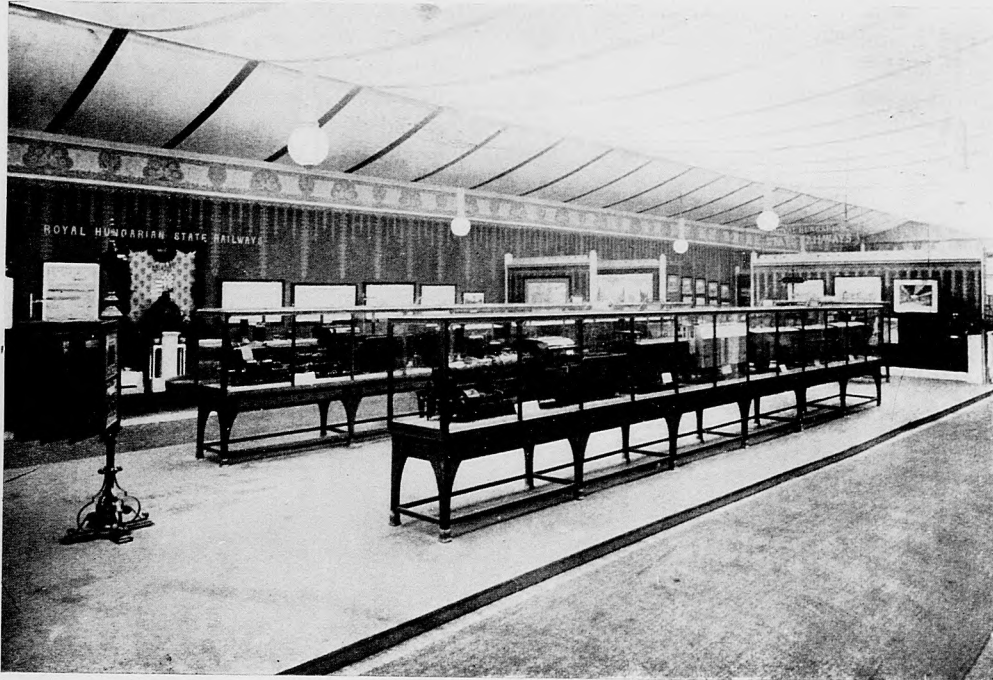
of Count Albert Apponyi, Minister for Public Instruction, in a white silk frame beautifully embroidered in tiny red tulips, the national flower of Hungary.

The University and College Exhibits occupy the next division. Here are photographs of the observatories of Hungary, with numerous diagrams and statistics. A splendid collection of botanical specimens attracts many students. The flora of the Tátra, the vale of Torda, the meadows of Kolozsvár, the King's Alps, and St. Anne's Lake, are very interesting. Fine photographs of the Universities complete this admirable collection.

Next to this, and taking up the space of two divisions, is the collection of the Royal Hungarian College of Art. The studies in charcoal from life are very fine, as also the designs for friezes, furniture, crockery, metal-work, lace, book-binding, etc. The

leather-work exhibit is very beautiful. The plaster and bronze models are of a high order of merit. There are also some very good specimens of copper-plate printing, steel and wood engraving, with accompanying plates.

place in this division. A case shows some fine specimens of work turned out by the Society for the Promotion of Female Culture, with a portrait of the foundress, Mrs. Paul Veres. Pamphlets on the subject may be had on application, as well as



Eari's Court Exhibition : Hungarian State Railways Section.

The drawings and paintings of still life, in water colour and in oils, are especially interesting, as they introduce subjects of every day life in Hungary which are quite foreign to the English eye. These comprise the quaint dipping-wells of the Puszta, shepherds' huts, vases, fruits peculiar to Hungary, representations of the strange-looking crucifixes one encounters in the villages peopled by Roumanians, and the more artistic and substantial ones of the Hungarian villagers.

Turning into the next division, one's attention is drawn to a revolving frame containing some fine photographs illustrative of the work carried on in secondary schools. The stereoscopic machines do good work in showing life-like representations of school-life; one especially shows that the training in anatomy has reached a degree of perfection which has not come within the scope of general education in England. The teaching of physiology in English schools has not been treated in a serious manner.

Among the photographs are those of the rooms containing models of types from Stamboul, pottery from Tunis and Algiers, gymnastic appliances, etc. The next division contains geometrical models, clay models, shells, appliances for teaching physics. Many school books containing English exercises are also found here. A model of the interior of the Francis Joseph Institute, a High School in Budapest for the sons of gentlemen, also finds a prominent

quite a handsome and elaborate handbook on the Educational System of Hungary.

The Grammar Schools, the Commercial Schools, and the High School for Girls at Budapest occupy a large division, and show some magnificent specimens of needlework, the flat embroidery in silk being worthy of the highest praise. The lace is superb, and the specimens of plain and fancy needlework are very beautiful. Here also is a case of specimens relating to the teaching of commercial subjects, which show how thorough is the training for commercial life in these Hungarian schools.

The section devoted to the exhibits from the Teachers' Training Colleges shows some capital work in geological, geographical, botanical, anatomical, and agricultural specimens, collected and arranged by the students themselves. They form, in fact, a miniature natural history museum.

Last but not least we find ourselves in the section for Kindergarten and Elementary Schools, whose exhibits comprise all the apparatus used and articles made by the children. Here is a great map showing the position of the different nationality schools in Hungary.

One cannot go thoughtfully through the Educational Section of the Hungarian Exhibition without carrying away a vast amount of useful knowledge of that too little known country, and the Ministry is to be complimented on the success this section

has already achieved, as indicated by the press reports and those of well known educationalists who have visited it. The work of explaining the exhibits could be in no better or worthier hands than those of Dr. Erődi and his assistants Dr. Ervin Schwöder and Dr. Gábor Fináli.

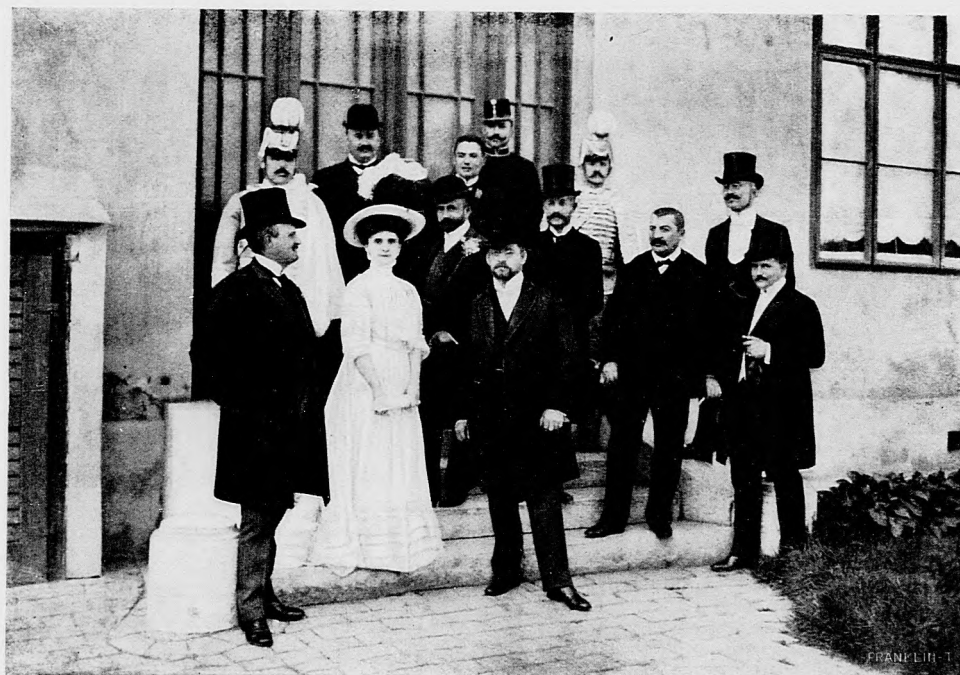


### Congress of Hungarian Cultural Societies

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AN IMPORTANT Congress of the Cultural Societies of Hungary (Közművelődési Egyesületek Kongresszusa) was held recently in the County Hall at Budapest. Count Michael Károlyi in the chair Fifty-six delegates attended from all parts of the country. The mission of these societies is to propagate the national spirit among the non-Magyar population of Hungary, and to safeguard its interests. — A brilliant assembly was present including, among many others, Count Albert Apponyi, Minister for Public Instruction, Kálmán Széll, Ex-Prime Minister, Julius Wlassics, Ex-Minister for Public Instruction, Victor Molnár, States Secretary, Eugene Rákosi, Member of the House of Magnates, Count Emil Dessewffy, Béla Barabás, M. P., Dezső Nagy, M. P., Béla Földes, M. P., Vladimír Zichy, M. P., Albert Bedő, Paul Ruffy, Elek Benedek, William Clair, Antal Reményi,

ing speeches were delivered by Count Apponyi, Eugene Rákosi and Kálmán Széll. Mr. Széll, who was elected president of the Congress, made an important speech with reference to the nationalist agitation, which he characterised as «the assassination of the Hungarian nation.» This agitation, said the speaker, is still being carried on in the European press, and must be fought against by all the lawful means in our power. We must enlist all sections of society to lend a helping hand in repudiating and disproving the misrepresentations and calumnies spread abroad against us, especially in the British press. I charge these vile agitators with being «the assassins of the Hungarian nation», spreading their cowardly and abominable falsehoods under the shield of anonymity. We cannot too strongly suppress these outrages, which poison the minds of our people and embitter foreign opinion against us. The accusation that we oppress our nationalities is one of the blackest of falsehoods, as is seen in an investigation of the facts. Every fair-minded individual may know that we show no favour or preference to any section of the inhabitants of this country; every citizen enjoys equal rights as prescribed by law, irrespective of nationality or creed. I appeal to enlightened public opinion, asking, had we wished to suppress everything not typically Hungarian and to keep the power in the hands of certain classes, whether



Home Industry Exhibition at Zombor: Opening by State Secretary Sztérényi.

Eugene Zolnay, Joseph Sándor, and Emil Ábrányi. Telegrams were despatched to His Majesty the King expressing loyalty, and to their Royal Highnesses Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta thanking them for their high patronage. Interest-

a thousand years have not been sufficient in which to accomplish it? The condition of the nationalities themselves gives the lie to the accusation — by the fact that during all these hundreds of years their languages, religions, and customs, indeed all

their national characteristics, are still alive and flourishing. We do not wish to interfere with these; we only desire that the nationalities should attach themselves to us Magyars, and fit, like the pieces in a mosaic, into our national destiny. (Applause.)

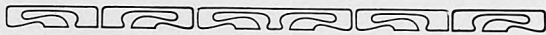
explaining the exhibits and answering enquiries about them. A very pleasant and instructive afternoon was spent, and after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the Doctor the company dispersed, the journalists to return to the City to write the highly



Home Industry Exhibition at Zombor: Principal Hall.

Many important questions were discussed and resolutions passed.

It is the aim of «Hungary» to expose all false reports against our country, and to endeavour to convince the public of the evil of this nationalist agitation.



### London Notes

London, 18th June, 1908.

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

THEIR MAJESTIES King Edward and Queen Alexandra are at present in residence at Windsor Castle, the most beautiful of England's royal homes. Today at noon a royal procession starts from Windsor to attend the Ascot races. His Majesty's two-year-old short-horn obtained the prize at the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Society's Show yesterday.

\*

In response to the invitation of Dr. Béla Erődi, Superintendent of the Educational Section, Earl's Court, a goodly company of persons interested in educational matters, with several journalists visited the Exhibition on Thursday last. Dr. and Mrs. Erődi received their guests in the Pavilion of the Queen's Restaurant, where tea was laid for the company, and afterwards conducted them over the Educational Section. The Doctor was kept busy

complimentary notices of their reception which appeared in the newspapers next morning.

\*

The procession of Suffragettes and the subsequent meeting in Albert Hall was one of the most remarkable demonstrations that have ever taken place in the annals of history and plainly showed that women really are in earnest about getting the vote. Many gentlemen sympathisers joined the ranks and helped to carry some of the heavier banners. Next Sunday is to be a «field day», for the militant section will march in procession to Hyde Park and hold several meetings.

The Suffragettes are nothing if not ingenious. Yesterday they hired a barge, and proceeding to the Terrace of the Houses of Parliament abutting on the river, they were successful in gaining a hearing from the honourable members gathered there. Mrs. Drummond was the chief speaker.

\*

It was partly owing to the Albert Hall Suffragette Meeting on the 13th inst. that the Concert given by Jóska Szigeti and Miss Myrta Stubbs was not so well attended as it deserved. Miss Stubbs proved herself a pianoforte player of great promise. She gave three studies of Chopin with much delicacy of feeling, and the graduation of tone in other numbers was conceived and carried out in a

manner that indicated the possession of artistic powers of a high order. Jóska Szigeti, who is already well known to English audiences, gave a sterling display of his ability as an exponent of violin music. In the *legato* passages his phrasing was very fine, and his energy and enthusiasm were inspiring, especially in the last movement of Hubay's *Concerts*. Judging by his playing of the three items on the programme it is evident that a brilliant future awaits the young Hungarian violinist.

\*

Exhibitions are very numerous in London at present. The Far East is brought home to us by the great Orient Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. The Near East is represented by the Hungarian Exhibition. International Horse Show at Olympia is drawing many country people to town; while the Home Arts and Industrial Association's Exhibition in the Horticultural Hall reveals some especially fine work in tapestries, embroideries, lace, metal, and wood-work kindly lent by Her Majesty and other royal ladies.

\*

Speaking of Exhibitions, I think it should be generally known that the management of Earl's Court is indefatigable in endeavours to make Hungary known to English people, and seem to have the matter as

arrangement, and will receive the parties of teachers in his section, show them round, and hand them over to be conducted through the other sections. Already several parties have been arranged, and daily applications are arriving for passes. The first party will visit the Exhibition from the «Hugh Myddelton» School on the 25th June. We hope these visits will result in making Hungary better known. If teachers are instructed, we know the people will have the benefit. Mr. Hartley has also promised special terms for schools, which the teachers are eagerly taking up. Our grateful thanks are due to him and the management for their generosity and helpfulness in all sections of the Exhibition.



Topical Notes

THE KING has left for Ischl, where he will remain until the end of September. Afterwards His Majesty contemplates a visit to Gödöllő, his favourite Hungarian residence.

\*

Francis Kossuth has gone to Carlsbad for a stay of two or three weeks on account of his health.



Home Industry Exhibition at Zombor: Side Hall.

much at heart as if the leaders were born Hungarians. In carrying out the suggestion that teachers specially should benefit, Mr. Hartley has kindly put at my disposal free passes for all teachers who may apply. Dr. Erődi is intensely interested in the

He was cordially welcomed to the city by the Burgomaster and other civic dignitaries. His Excellency will afterwards take the waters at Pöstyén.

\*

We hear that the famous Törley champagne

(Talisman — «the king of wines») is much indulged in at the Earl's Court Exhibition.

\*

The Delegations will meet in Budapest on the 25th September.

#### A Rising Hungarian Artiste.

Mr. Lehel Odry has played the leading rôle in «Narancsvirág» («Orange-blossom») in Budapest, Debreczen, and other provincial towns during the season now closed, having made himself popular by his fascinating tenor voice. Mr. Odry presented quite a distinguished appearance in the picturesque hussar uniform of the «Kurucz» period, in which we present his portrait to our readers.

\*

His Excellency Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior, with the Dowager Countess Tivadar Andrássy and daughters, have arrived in London. The party inspected the Hungarian Exhibition, where they spent a considerable time.

#### Hungarian Agriculturalists in London.

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No. 42.913/1908.

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Budapest, June 1908.

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# STANDARD

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Alapítottatt 1825.

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

(Talisman — «the king of wines») is much indulged in at the Earl's Court Exhibition.

\*

The Delegations will meet in Budapest on the 25th September.

#### A Rising Hungarian Artiste.

Mr. Lehel Odry has played the leading rôle in «*Narancsvirág*» («Orange-blossom») in Budapest, Debreczen, and other provincial towns during the season now closed, having made himself popular by his fascinating tenor voice. Mr. Odry presented quite a distinguished appearance in the picturesque hussar uniform of the «Kurucz» period, in which we present his portrait to our readers.

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Fensége kamarai szállítója

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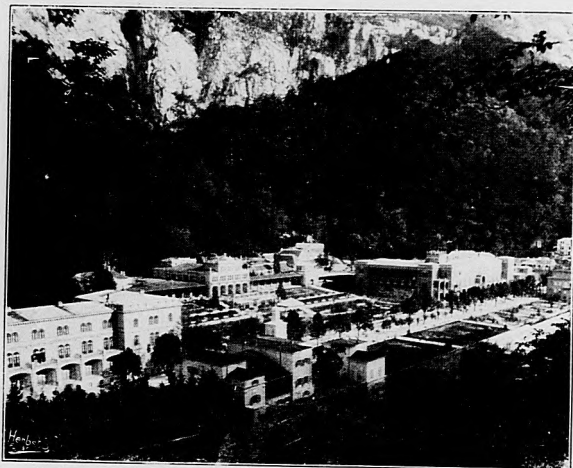
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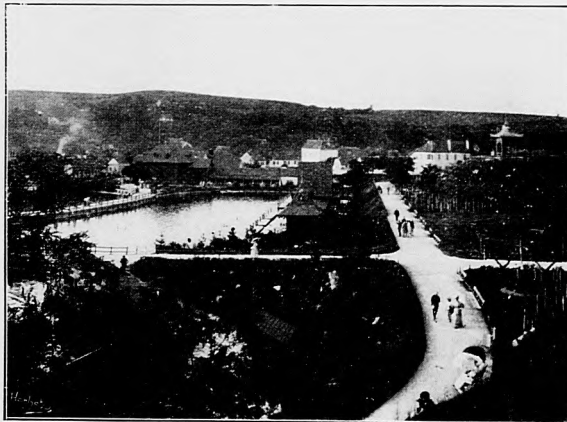
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A

vonal- szám
318 <sup>1)</sup>
28
1502
1002
302
906 <sup>2)</sup>
604 <sup>3)</sup>
1302
10
402
320
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A

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712 <sup>1)</sup>
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136 <sup>2)</sup>
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- köz
- 3) Vas
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- 2) Min
- vas
- 6) Min
- leke

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

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
318 <sup>1)</sup>	6 00		sz. v.	Hatvan	610	12 20		sz. v.	Arad, Tövis
28	6 25		o.	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	8	12 30		o.	Szombathely, Wien
1502	6 50		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	310	12 30		o.	Hatvan
1002	7 00		o.	Fiume, Torino, Róma	26 <sup>1)</sup>	12 50		o.	Bicske
302	7 05		o.	Pécs, Vinkovce	322	1 25		o.	Gödöllő
906 <sup>2)</sup>	7 10		o.	Ruttká	1304	1 40		gy. v.	Fehring, Graz, Nagykanizsa
				Ujvidék, Belgrád <sup>3)</sup>	1504	1 50		o.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka
				(Gyulafehérvár, Nagyszében, Tövis, Brassó <sup>4)</sup> , Máramaros-sziget	912	1 55		sz. v.	Szabadka, B.-Bród
604 <sup>3)</sup>	7 20		o.		602 <sup>2)</sup>	2 00		gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest <sup>4)</sup>
					4	2 05		o.	Wien, Páris
					404	2 15		o.	Kassa, Lemberg
1302	7 25		o.	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	504	2 25		o.	Kolozsvár, Tövis, Sz.-Német
10	7 30		sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	22	2 25		sz. v.	Bicske
402	7 35		gy. v.	(Kassa, Lemberg, Máramaros-sziget)	312	2 30		o.	Hatvan, Szerencs
320	7 40		sz. v.	Gödöllő	510	2 40		o.	Szolnok
908	7 45		o.	Belgrád, Bród	1902	2 55		gy. v.	Eszék, Bosna-Bród, Gyékényes
606	8 00		o.	Arad, Brassó	904	3 20		o.	B. Bród, Belgrád, Konstantin.
1508	8 10		o.	Kassa, Csorba	1022	3 25		v. v.	Paks
1008	8 20		o.	Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs-Bród	304	3 30		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
506	8 20		o.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	324	3 50		sz. v.	Gödöllő
408	8 30		o.	Munkács, M.-Sziget	1004	4 10		gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, N.
1708	9 00		o.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	18	4 30		sz. v.	Komárom
306	9 15		o.	Ruttká, Berlin	6	5 15		gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
2	9 20		gy. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	326	5 20		sz. v.	Gödöllő
944	11 15		tszsz.	Kiskörös	508	5 40		o.	Kolozsvár, Brassó
20	11 55		sz. v.	Bicske	308	5 55		o.	Ruttká, Berlin
					322	6 25		o.	Pécel
					916	6 30		o.	Kiskörös
					314	6 40		o.	Hatvan
					16a <sup>2)</sup>	6 55		o.	Bicske
					1706	7 05		o.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw
					16	7 10		o.	Győr, Triest
					316	7 40		o.	Hatvan
					1912	7 50		o.	Pécs, Bród
					328	8 15		o.	Gödöllő
					24 <sup>3)</sup>	8 20		o.	Bicske
					514	8 25		o.	Szolnok
					1006	9 00		o.	Kassa, Csorba
					502	9 15		gy. v.	Fiume, Nizza
					1306	9 25		sz. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw
					406	9 30		o.	Fehring, Graz, Triest
					406	9 40		o.	Arad, Brassó
					19	10 10		o.	Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget
					12	10 30		o.	Belgrád, Eszék, Sarajevó
					1010	10 45		o.	Wien, Páris
					1506 <sup>7)</sup>	10 45		gy. v.	Fiume, Nápoly
					338	11 10		v. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg Ruttká, Szerencs

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közl.
- 2) Ujvidéktől Belgrádig csak május 14-től közlekedik.
- 3) Május hónapban csak Tövisig közl.
- 4) Május hónapban csak Brassóig közl.
- 5) Csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti hét-köznapokon közlekedik.
- 6) Csak június 1-től közlekedik.
- 7) Június 30-tól szept. 14-ig közlekedik.

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

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
518 <sup>1)</sup>	4 40		sz. v.	Tápiószecső	321	12 10		sz. v.	Gödöllő
645	5 00		tszsz.	(Máriaradna, Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen)	1005	12 15		gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Róma, Fiume
339	5 10		v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	609	12 25		sz. v.	Tövis, Arad, Püspökladány
309	5 30		sz. v.	Hatvan	301	12 45		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
1707	5 45		o.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	7	12 50		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron, Szombathely
909	6 00		o.	Belgrád, Bosna-Bród	401	1 00		gy. v.	Lemberg, Lawoczne
607	6 05		o.	Brassó, Arad	903	1 05		o.	Konstantinápoly, Bród
17	6 10		o.	Komárom	601 <sup>4)</sup>	1 15		o.	Bukarest <sup>4)</sup> Arad
11	6 25		o.	Wien, Triest	1	1 35		o.	London, Páris, Wien
405	6 35		o.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)	508	1 40		o.	(Tövis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Németi)
1505 <sup>2)</sup>	6 50		gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa	1901	1 50		o.	Gyékényes, Eszék, Pécs, Bród
1911	6 55		sz. v.	Paks, Bród, Eszék	1501	1 55		o.	Bártfa, Kassa
913	7 10		o.	Kiskörös	1801	2 10		o.	Graz, Fehring
507	7 20		o.	Brassó, Kolozsvár	315	3 10		sz. v.	Hatvan, Szerencs
1307	7 25		o.	Graz, Fehring	21	4 15		o.	Bicske
319 <sup>a</sup>	7 30		o.	Gödöllő	323	4 50		o.	Gödöllő
311	7 40		o.	Hatvan	15	6 35		o.	Győr
501	7 50		gy. v.	Bukarest, Brassó	505	6 40		o.	Brassó, Kolozsvár
1003	7 50		o.	Róma, Fiume	907	6 55		o.	Belgrád, Bród
19 <sup>3)</sup>	8 00		sz. v.	Bicske	325	6 55		o.	Gödöllő
1509	8 15		o.	Csorba, Kassa	3	7 05		gy. v.	Wien, Graz
509	8 30		o.	Szolnok	305	7 10		sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká, Szerencs
313	8 45		o.	Hatvan	605	7 25		o.	Brassó, Arad
1007	9 05		o.	Fiume, Bród, Pécs	407	8 00		o.	(Munkács, Máramaros-sziget)
13	9 20		o.	Győr, Székesfehérvár	1009	8 15		o.	Fiume, Bród Pécs
911	9 40		o.	Szabadka	1705	8 20		o.	Stanislaw, Msziget
307	9 50		o.	Berlin, Ruttká	333	8 30		o.	Pécel
5	10 15		gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	23	8 35		o.	Bicske
27	10 35		sz. v.	Triest, Nagykanizsa	1507	8 45		o.	Csorba, Kassa
					335	9 05		o.	Pécel
					9	9 10		o.	Wien, Graz, Triest
					303	9 15		gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
					1001	9 35		o.	(Róma, Fiume, Vinkovce, Pécs)
					603	9 40		o.	(Nagyszében, Brassó <sup>7)</sup> , Kolozsvár, Stanislaw)
					403	9 55		o.	(Lemberg, Munkács, Máramaros-Sziget)
					905 <sup>5)</sup>	10 00		o.	Belgrád, Ujvidék
					1303	10 10		o.	Graz, Fehring
					1503	10 20		o.	Csorba, Kassa
					547	10 35		tszsz.	Nagykátá
					327	10 55		sz. v.	Bicske
					317 <sup>6)</sup>	11 20		o.	Gödöllő Hatvan

- 1) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapot követő köznapon, továbbá minden kedden és pénteken közlekedik.
- 2) Július 2-től szeptember 16-ig közlekedik.
- 3) Csak június 1-től közlekedik.
- 4) Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
- 5) Belgrádtól csak május 14-től közl.
- 6) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szeptember 13-ig közlekedik.
- 7) Május hónapban csak Tövistől közl.

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

Dél előtt				Dél után					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová
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 <sup>a</sup>	5 50		o.	Ersekújvár	123	12 25		o.	Nagymaros
152	6 00		o.	Szeged, Szolnok	162	1 10		o.	Dunakeszi-Alag
4102	6 10		o.	Göd	4114 <sup>3)</sup>	1 50		o.	Pilisicsaba
6502	6 40		o.	Esztergom	128	2 10		o.	Párkány-Nána
150	6 45		o.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	4106	2 15		o.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
1404	7 00		gy. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	106	2 30		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
104	7 55		o.	Zsolna, Berlin	120	2 35		sz. v.	Galánta
154	8 00		sz. v.	Wien	704	2 40		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
712	8 30		o.	Dunakeszi-Alag	720	2 45		sz. v.	Cegléd
184	8 45		o.	(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	6504	2 50		o.	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét
1112 <sup>1)</sup>	9 05		o.	Nagymaros	164a <sup>2)</sup>	3 10		o.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
116	9 20		o.	Pilisicsaba	166	4 10		o.	"
156	9 35		o.	Wien, Berlin	130	4 20		o.	Nagymaros
708	9 40		gy. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	716	4 30		o.	Szeged
6503	11 15		sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	108	5 05		gy. v.	Wien, Páris
				(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	138	5 20		sz. v.	Szob
158	11 25		o.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	124	6 15		o.	Nagymaros
136 <sup>2)</sup>	11 35		o.	Nagymaros	124	6 25		o.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
6704a <sup>1)</sup>	11 55		o.	Cegléd	722	6 30		o.	Cegléd
					4108	6 40		o.	Esztergom
					1406 <sup>4)</sup>	6 50		gy. v.	Berlin, Pozsony, Wien
					722a	6 55		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
					170	7 15		o.	Dunakeszi-Alag
					142 <sup>2)</sup>	7 25		o.	Vác
					710a	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 20		o.	Zsolna, Berlin
					118	10 00		o.	Wien, Páris
					706	10 15		gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest
					172a	10 30		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
					714	10 35		o.	Kiskunfélegyháza
					140	11 10		o.	Nagymaros
					902 <sup>5)</sup>	1			



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**Commercial Bank at Hercules Baths.**

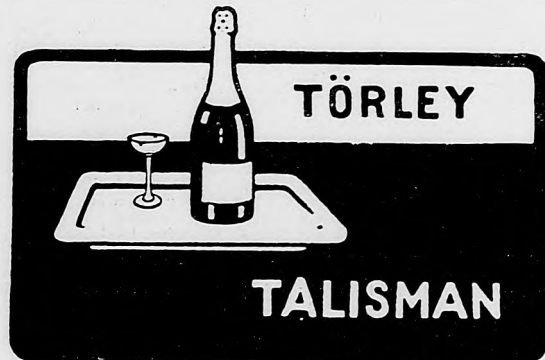
The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head-quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has opened a branch at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

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The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

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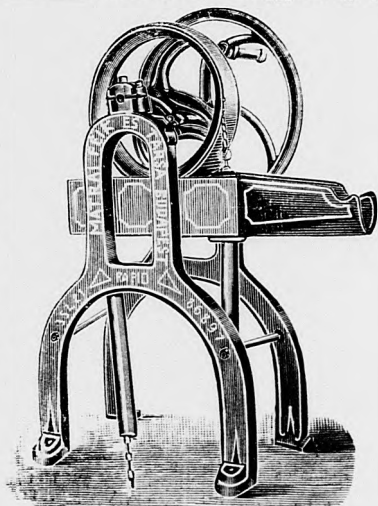
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