

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, September 1, 1908.

Vol. VI. No 17.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

WHEN THE project is perfectly carried out the system of roads, already 135.000 kilometres long, will be still more imposing.

After all we cannot say that the high roads have lost their significance. They have only changed their rôle. The importance of this rôle will increase in proportion as the efforts of our traffic policy to elevate navigation succeeds and as the tendency which is pronounced throughout Europe succeeds in winning that importance for water-ways, so long neglected for purposes of traffic, which they naturally enjoy. And as the high roads which run along lines of navigation have been most neglected, the greatest attention is now being paid to these.

The water-way is the means of transport for goods in bulk possessing relatively small value but which from an economical point of view are the more precious, such as grain and coal. And although the direction of our rivers does not always correspond to that of our commercial traffic, it is a great benefit to the land that it is precisely the countries pierced by the great water-ways which produce the most grain, which are in want of the largest number of the stones which are produced at the upper course of the rivers, and which consume the most coal and will consume them



Countess Antal Cziráky.

especially in the future. Therefore our navigation policy has made such a step in advance as to correspond with this new arrangement of things and further to establish the necessary contact and co-operation between boat and railway. The length of the navigation lines under state control is 3094.5 kilometres. Of these 350 kilometres for the two navigation canals, the Béga and Francis canals, and 120.5 kilometres for the lake Balaton must be deducted. On the navigable rivers there are 2624 kilometres and

of these 2504 kilometres are open to steamers, a smaller traffic with rudder boats and rafts is in existence also on other rivers.

For navigation most important naturally is the Danube line of 1033 kilometres and the united lines of the Tisza, Save and Drave of 1294 kilometres and the two navigable canals.

In the interests of the regulation and navigation of the rivers the Hungarian State has done much. It makes many sacrifices at present and will do so in the future, and since the last decade the systematic regulation of rivers has been carried on with particular reference to the interests of navigation.

Agreeably to the special regulations of the Budapest portion of the Danube, Act. 8 of 1885 determined the

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SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum.
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regulation of the upper Danube from Dévény to Dunaradvány, for which 17 million florins were set aside. The result of this regulation is important for navigation, for the water has now the desired depth, the constant dredging of the bed has ceased, lading and unlading of the boats so as to lighten them are unnecessary, the distance by boat is shorter and the towing is easier. In 1895 a united regulation of the middle Danube was decided on, at an expense of 52 millions, from which enormous advantages will result for navigation.

The systematic regulation of the Tisza is in progress and also the transference of its junction



King Edward inspecting the Hungarian Exhibition.

with the Francis canal, works which require an expense of 17 millions and will likewise be of great advantage for water traffic. And what ought to have been mentioned in the first place, the great work of regulating the Iron Gate has attained its completion, a work which obviates the worst hindrances to Danube navigation; the walls which almost closed this most important river of Hungary against the east have been raised, and now it is possible for even the largest river boats to ascend the Danube as far as Orsova.

To show the great sacrifices which modern Hungary has made on this department of navigation we must mention that the country has spent on its water-ways 80·2 millions from 1867 to 1896.

(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.

Royalty personifies national unity; thus it ought to be strong and efficacious. Surrounded by ambitious neighbours, ever exposed to their schemes, the nation knows that she must have a real head, and she does not haggle with him over the amount of power necessary to the due accomplishment of his task. If he uses it

well, his power seems sometimes unlimited; if he does not know how to use it, the Assembly or the national representatives take it into their own hands; if he abuses it, he runs the risk of ending his days in a convent or in exile. In any case the King of Hungary does not lack an extensive prerogative. He is sole military chief; he disposes of the property of the Crown and of the State; the executive power also is en-

tirely his, and is exercised by his agents only. He wields the most extensive powers in ecclesiastical matters, powers similar to those the Concordat conferred on the chief of State in France — powers conferred also on St. Stephen by Pope Sylvester, and belonging to Hungarian royalty at the present day. The judicial power is invested in him alone, free men are amenable only to his judges and even serfs may appeal to his high court: the idea of trial by jury — one of the pillars of English liberty — or of judgment by one's peers — an idea dear to feudal society in the Middle Ages — had no place among the guarantees of liberty considered by our ancestors.

(To be continued.)

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

The King's Birthday.

ON THE 18th ultimo His Majesty Francis Joseph completed his 78th year, the auspicious event being celebrated with the usual festivities throughout Hungary and the Austrian empire. Budapest was most profusely decorated with bunting, and all the craft on the Danube were gaily beflagged in honour of the occasion. A salute of 28 guns in the early morning reminded any who might have forgotten the fact that it was the King's Birthday. Thanksgiving services were held in the Churches of all denominations, while in the St. Matthias Church in Buda an official service was held at

move with comfort. From a very early hour the public square in front of the St. Matthias Church was crowded with sight-seers; balconies, windows, the steps of the Trinity monument, even the lamp-posts, being utilised as vantage for a view of the religious procession from the church which was to mark the day. The road was kept clear by a double line of military wearing oak-leaves in their shakoes. About nine a. m. the firing of two mortars announced that the procession was leaving the church, and ere long Bishop Medard Kohl appeared with a long train of clergy, while H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, who had attended the memorial service, entered his landau and drove back to the palace.



Countess of Chesterfield at the Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

which most of the Cabinet Ministers and principal Government officers and Members of Parliament attended. A military review was held in the afternoon on the Vérmező, near the Royal Palace.

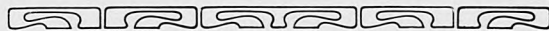
His Majesty spent the day quietly at Ischl, in the company of members of the Imperial and Royal family and of his illustrious guest King Edward of Gt. Britain.

St. Stephen's Day.

Following closely on the King's Birthday, i. e., on the 20th ult., was St. Stephen's Day, in commemoration of the first Christian King of Hungary. This historical event was celebrated with all fitting pomp and ceremony in all Hungarian churches, Catholic and Protestant alike, all recognising the just claims to reverential memory of this wise and good sovereign, King Stephen, the «Alfred the Great» of Hungary. Excursion trains from all parts of the country had over night poured their human freight into the Capital until there was hardly room to

The procession wended its way through the principal streets of Buda, afterwards returning to the church.

Throughout the country the day was observed as a national holiday, all factories and shops being closed, though itinerant vendors of all sorts of commodities did a good business at their stalls and booths set up in every street. Processions of clubs and societies in picturesque regalia, with music and banners, added to the general vivacity of the scene. It cannot be said of the Hungarians, as it is sometimes of the English, that «they take their pleasures sadly».



Hussars and Dolmans.

WHAT is the meaning, asks a correspondent, «of the garment, called, a dolman — a sleeved tunic hung from the left shoulder?» —

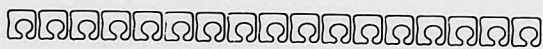
Regarded as a historical relic, the dolman means many important things. In a sense, it means the salvation of Christendom from the hordes of Islam.

For hussars were invented by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, one of the great opponents of the Turks in their long struggle to break into Europe. Matthias raised a special force of light cavalry by enrolling one man out of every twenty in the villages of Hungary; and «huszár» means, in Magyar, «twentieth».

The world has always looked to Austria and Hungary for example in the matter of light horse, and hussars have come to be copied all over Europe, without any thought of the meaning of the name. Great Britain, never quick to innovate, changed two light dragoon regiments to hussars only a hundred years ago, and has since added eleven hussar regiments to these. Along with the name, the distinctive details of the busby and dolman have been copied too.

The dolman tells plainly of the Turkish wars of the fifteenth century. The Hungarian troops had borrowed from their hostile neighbours the idea of the «dolama» — the word is Turkish — a sleeved robe worn over the other garments, probably for warmth. Whether it was Turk or Magyar who conceived the idea of casting it loose and going into action with it flying picturesquely in the breeze we do not know.

The hussar's busby, too, is Hungarian; the bag depending from the crown being a rudimentary form of a long stuffed bag that hung from the Magyar's busby to save his head and neck from sword cuts.



King Edward's Visit to the Hungarian Exhibition.

KING EDWARD paid an informal visit to Earl's Court last Thursday week. His Majesty, who was accompanied by Major Holford, was met at the Warwick Rd. entrance by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Mensdorff, Count Széchenyi and other members of the Embassy, and Mr. Hartley and Mr. Lyon, joint managers of the Exhibition. The Ambassador introduced Dr. Erődi, who proceeded to escort the Royal party and explain the exhibits of his section. The King was interested in all he saw and drew the attention of his personal attendants to exhibits which particularly amused or interested him.

In shaking hands with the doctor, the King said

he was very pleased with all he had seen. From the Educational section His Majesty went to the Ducal Hall where he inspected the beautiful specimens of needlework, the Törley stand, the Hunyadi János tower of bottles, and the *paprika* decorated case.

At the Agricultural section the party was met by Dr. Krollop who explained his section to the King. His Majesty was much interested in both that and the Forestry section opposite, which he admired very much. A visit was then paid to the Commercial Hall. Here the King made considerable purchases of beautiful china from the Zsolnai stall, and proceeded to examine the railway exhibits, which had fascinated the Royal children so much on the occasion of their visit. This section is in charge of Dr. Tonelli and includes the Schools of Correction exhibits and Postal section. Across the Railway Bridge the visitors passed to Hungary Street, where His Majesty traversed the whole suite of rooms that comprised the Home Industries section. His Majesty was much pleased with the beautiful needlework and the model peasant rooms, as well as with the peasant costume which had been donned by Miss Bedingfeld for the King's inspection. «Very pretty! very pretty indeed!» said His Majesty, as the young lady turned round to show him the numerous strands of many-coloured ribbons that hung behind the cone hat.



Björnsoniana

I WILL continue where the splendid article *The Hungarian Nationalities* in the 15th July issue of *Hungary* finished:

«The separatist tendencies of the Hungarian nationalities should be viewed in England with suspicion».

I would advance new reasons to confirm the rightness of that opinion and to support the subtlety of the article mentioned — which discusses the matter exclusively from one, though the most important point of view, i. e., from that of the common law — by geographical and historical authority.

That the whole nationality question arises from agitations, is evident from the geographical fact that it rages only on the boundaries of the realm — especially on the Roumanian and Bohemian boundary-lines, where the agitators have grown weed-like and where our nationalities are exposed to the noxious influence of those malevolent races.

The nationalities of the Servian and Polish lines are quiet, because those two nations have been always well-affected to us. Just so the Ruthenian inhabitants (our Russians), living on

Polish lines, fought with us the liberty wars of Rákóczi. The Saxons in the Servian neighbourhood, though not quite well-meaning, never fail to esteem the Hungarian political genius.

on the other hand the same race at the same time in Transsylvania, which is adjacent to Roumania, made against us the most outrages and devastations. The foul waves of that south-



In the Garden

Croatia grows out of that geographical review, fetching into it, time by time, the Viennese hand — for instance in 1848, in the figure of Jellasics.

The Roumanians of the Polish neighbourhood were true soldiers in the wars of 1848,

western agitation are beginning now-a-days to reach the north and to contaminate the races of the interior.

The Slovacks, who are dwelling within the land, are the best patriots and the historical times of the constitutional struggles found nine-

tenths of them in our army. The Slovack of Zemplén county, for instance, confesses himself

could be called a «nation», having the ability to found a state and giving stability to their



Fishing.

proud to be a Hungarian. Only those of them dream about Panslavism and profess themselves autochthons, who are corrupted by the contiguous province of Bohemia. In fact Trencsén-county was always the cradle of all Panslavistic tendencies.

Let us look into the history of that boundary hot-bed and it will be evident that the movements never arose from discontent, but always from agitations:

About the year 650. the Byzantine world-power began to decline under the Bulgarian, Avarian and Arabian invasions. The ruins of that realm became the basis of the south-slavic lands: Servia, Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. Two centuries later the Hungarians appeared in the whirlpool of the migration of nations, just in the neighbourhood of that Slavic land.

So it seems, that the Slavic lands have an earlier date of origin than Hungary. It is even true that before the occupation of our fatherland (880) there was a motley population upon that soil conquered. In the North were Slovaks, whose sway extended down to the banks of the Theiss. Notwithstanding the autochthonism, as an argument for the Slavic imperial dream, it is sheer nonsense. Among the subjugated inhabitants there were only the Hungarians who

internal affairs, to their social and political institutions, in which can clearly be discovered the traces of culture. The conquest was properly speaking an occupation of the soil. The races after their defeat submitted to the hegemony — that is the acknowledged leadership — of Hungary.

In course of time Bohemia and Moravia grew up beside the mentioned Slavic lands.

It was in Moravia that the first Hungaro-Slavic conflict took place, having its motive in the person of the first and greatest Panslavic agitator: Svatopluk, king of Moravia. Arnulph, the German king, being encouraged by our military reputation, asked our assistance against Svatopluk. The arrival of the Hungarians resulted in the complete rout and scattering of the Moravians.

The successor of Svatopluk in Panslavic dreams was born about three centuries later in the person of Ottokár, king of Bohemia. Our king Béla was opposed in his expansion policy by that Slavic regent, who then laboured for the realisation of his ambitious project: the foundation of a great Slavic empire. The conflict between them was not to be avoided and it was at first waged for the Battenberg possessions, but its original cause was lost

sight of, and the war continued for many years, to terminate only with the overthrow of Ottokár and the ruin of his empire. These wars — continued by Stephen V. and Ladislaus IV. — brought our kings into a community of interests with the Habsburgs, that is with their ancestor Rudolph, whose German imperial throne was at this time endangered by Ottokár. It is natural therefore that Ladislaus IV. and Rudolph of Habsburg should enter into an armed alliance against the common enemy and in 1278 they completely routed the Bohemian armies. An important result accrued to Hungary undoubtedly by the triumph in the destruction a second time of the great Slavic plans and that almost definitively.

The later Hungaro-Slavic conflicts — as the predatory excursions of Giskra under king Mathias and the immediately defeated sedition of Hurban in 1849. — were to this great Slavic war of comparatively minor importance.

The last agitation of the Bohemians was in 1850., when after the great revolution suppressed by Russian intervention, our Constitution was temporarily confiscated and no citizens were inclined to accept the unlawful offices. In these circumstances the Bohemians, that people being devoid of any constitutional sense, were

officials escaped from our contemptuous rage into the gloom of night.

With these historical and geographical particulars I would like to have pointed out that our nationalities are not at all malcontents; they are only instigated by evil men. And thus it is still worse for us, because we can be so much more liberal towards them and the agitation will always prevent them from being grateful, or at least acknowledging our liberality. Still it is so, that an exaggerated chauvinism has never been in Hungary — as is certified also by the fact that foreigners have reached always quite easily the highest official positions.

We want nothing more than that the nationalities should pay honour to our State idea and acknowledge our supremacy, which postulate is an attribute of our existence as a State. — Reciprocally we hold in reverence their languages, their literature, their unions and all their racial properties. We protest only on seeing that they begin to undermine the structure and foundation of the state. No law forbids us that protestation, even the use of that veto is commanded by the natural law of the maintenance of our national existence.

GASTON DE AMBRÓZY, L. L. D.



Western Railway Station, Budapest.

naturally ready for the spoil and accepted the lucrative offices. But when in 1861 the continuity of law had been restored, the Bohemian

Board-Residence. Home Comforts. Close to Exhibitions. Moderate terms. 47. The Avenue, Ealing, London. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor of «Hungary».

London Notes

London, August, 19th 1908.

HER Majesty Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria have been spending a quiet time at the beautiful Royal residence of Balmoral in Scotland, the favourite home of the late Queen Victoria, who passed many happy days in this northern retreat. The castle stands among the most charming scenery, protected from the north winds by a high pine-clad hill.

The Queen and Princess start this year from Dundee for Copenhagen. The choice of the Scotch seaport as a starting-point has given much pleasure to the people of the town, who have not many

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education, is already due in London, and the Agricultural State Secretary next month. That all sections of the Government are taking a lively interest in the proceedings must be a consolation to those in charge here, whose hands are quite full with business and not a little anxiety. That all aim at doing their best for their country goes without saying.

A new institution at the Exhibition is a demonstration every afternoon on the *cimbalom* by Mr. Dezső Rács in the Budapest section. Mr. Rács, who is quite a musician, attracts large crowds to hear him, and we hope the instrument may be taken up by English people who, like the Athenians, love something new. Mr. Rács gives lessons and



Main Platform, Western Railway Station, Budapest.

opportunities of entertaining Royalty, even in passing. The Princess of Wales and her children are at present resident at Frogmore, where the Royal children delight in living a simple country life.

Queen Victoria Ena of Spain arrived the other day in London, lunched at the Spanish Embassy, and proceeded to Southampton, where in company with her mother she embarked for the Isle of Wight. Her Spanish Majesty is cruising in the Channel. King Alphonso is expected at Osborne Cottage at the end of the week. To the disappointment of many ladies the Spanish Royal babies have been left in charge of the Dowager Queen Christina.

Quite a lot of distinguished Hungarian visitors are expected in England before the Exhibition closes, and rumour has it that if Mr. Kossuth feels well enough he will pay the Exhibition a visit, while Count Apponyi is daily expected. Mr. Molnár,

assures his hearers that the instrument is not a difficult one to master. It seems an easily learnt instrument for those who play by ear.

«The Twelfth» opened propitiously, some of the birds even reaching London on the afternoon of the first day of grouse shooting in Scotland. The London railway termini on the night of the 11th were a picture of bustle and confusion. The stations were congested with sportsmen and their baggage; and some of them were imploring the porters to help them to see their baggage safely into the vans. I have heard of a porter refusing a tip of half a sovereign, as no doubt he had a better fare to attend to!

A very sad accident occurred last week at the Anglo-French Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. A great envelope containing hydrogen gas, with which Captain Lovelace intended to make some aerial

flights, exploded, killing a young lady and injuring five men, one of whom has since died.

The new Patent Law, which will soon be put in force, is bringing a great many foreigners to England. Those who have patented articles in England and who hitherto have manufactured their goods anywhere except in England, are by the new law compelled to carry out their patent *on English soil*. The foreign patentees are therefore flocking to England and putting up factories all over the country. Whether this will find more work for English workmen remains to be seen.

Building Land for Sale, overlooking the Sea. Finest spot in Monte-Carlo; nearly 700 square metres. Eminently suitable situation for Hotel. Apply 'Hungary' Office.

wood. The specimens here are very fine and inspected by many connoisseurs and wood merchants. The grant trunks and the polished planks are all objects of interest.

In the small entrance hall the shelves are lined with wine bottles, while on tables are arranged in glass receptacles grapes in the various stages of disease wrought by the phylloxera plague in Hungary. Beside these one may notice the fine model of the American root and Hungarian graft which has been found to be the best means of preventing blight in the future. It is to the Agricultural Ministry that Hungarians are indebted for the prompt measures that were adopted to save Hungary's best vines from extinction as it has always kept a watchful eye on the vine culture all over the country



Entrance to Departure Platform, Western Railway Station, Budapest.

The Hungarian Exhibition.

The Agricultural Section.

THE Agricultural Section which is presided over by Professor Krolopp is naturally the most representative, Hungary being mainly an Agricultural country.

The exterior of the Section which extends along one side of the Queen's Court is of artistic architectural design. Like all the other buildings at Earl's Court it is painted white, the figures in relief being worked out on a turquoise blue ground which gives a very chaste effect. Immediately in front of the main entrance is the dome band stand where the Hungarian Cadet band discourses sweet music morning and afternoon. A large corner of the Court and the space under the portico is reserved for the numerous exhibits of Hungary's

aiding in every way possible the farmer and wine-grower and producer. A few baskets of artificial grapes and some wine-packing cases complete this interesting and instructive little section. The inner hall, circular in form and hung with pictures characteristic of country life, and furnished in blue colored furniture, is very pretty indeed. An ornamented reservoir fills the centre of the hall and from the sides of this, little spray fountains play giving the apartment a delightfully cool appearance.

To the left of this hall one turns to the Forestry Section replete with all the interesting objects of mountain and fen. The most attractive object is the beautiful tableau representative of Hungary's specimens of big and small game. Here the bear wild boar, lynx, chamois, stag, wild fowl and small game are portrayed in their native haunts. Supported on pedestals in front of the tableau which is railed

off, is a fine model raft with several perfectly carved raftsmen. In one corner of the enclosure a plough and a variety of farm implements are on show, while in the other wood pulp in all its processes till it becomes paper forms an interesting exhibit. Outside in the main section — the processes of charcoal manufacture the wood chopping stations, the tree nurseries, houses, carts and other conveyances, household necessities, numerous other exhibits in model afford an education in themselves. The corner given to the care of birds and fishes is very attractive. This leads one into the Ducal Hall where a fine view can be had of the other entrance to the Agricultural Section. Erected on pedestals which are placed in a semi-circle are several splendid models of Hungary's pedigree horses. The decorations are carried out in a peculiar shade of blue which reflect great credit on the artist and those who have carried out the designs. A side table provides large Albums with photographs of pedigree animals reared in the state stud farms. The Highland Delegation and the Transylvanian Delegation form very creditable exhibits; mineral waters take up a good portion of the space, while needle-work, specimens of artificial flowers and toys (the work of the people of the mountainous districts) draw much attention. Transylvania's case of the ores of base and precious metals, marble, granite and other building stones

for certain purposes. Thus it is a pity that sheep rearing is on the decline. The dislike of the Hungarian to mutton generally as an article of food may somewhat account. Opposite the wine soils and the corn soils exhibits are interesting in as much as people learn that the best wine soil is that derived from the country near which volcanoes were once active and that wines can be grown in what appears to be a great diversity of soils. The next division which demonstrates the trouble and expense the Ministry exercises in helping the people to get the best from the country they live in, and the getting up of the exhibits throughout the section can hardly have been less arduous than the actual working of the Agricultural Ministry's schemes. If the promoters, however, could only hear the remarks of appreciative interest that visitors make it would be a little recompense for the energy and money spent.

The exhibit showing Hungarian flour and the farinaceous food made therefrom is advertisement enough to show the amount of gluten contained in Hungarian flour, and hence its utility as a valuable adjunct to daily nourishment. The hops and respective hop soils and the cases containing the numerous vegetable and grain products sent to the Institute for classification show that the people take every advantage of the government's aid. The products in baskets, chairs, tables, from



Western Railway Station, from the Ferdinand Bridge.

show at least a striking variety in Hungary's mineral resources.

The wool Exhibit of Hungary proper has a small section to itself and shows some fine quality of wool, which would have a good market in England

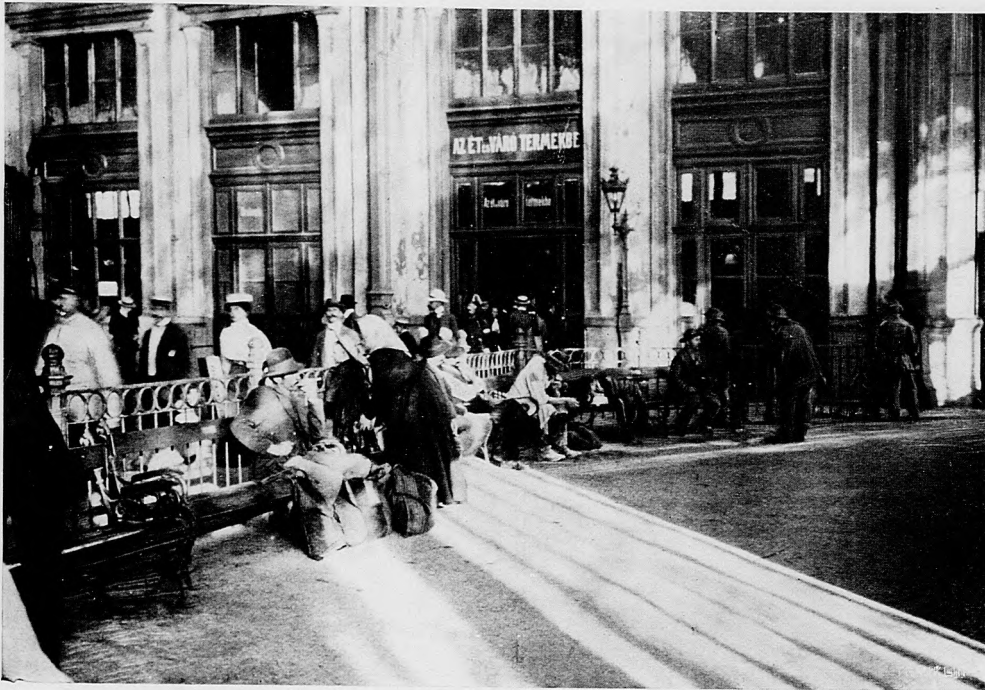
the Industrial Schools are marvels of cheapness and should find a ready market.

The model farms and Agricultural Academy, the plough and sowing machine, seed testing machinery, cases of classified seeds, and last but not least, the

beautiful models of the agricultural people and the animals which show great power in reproduction all go to make up a most instructive and interesting collection. The sections representing Bee culture and Silkworm culture are much admired, while the section

Through the Agricultural to the Commercial, which manages the export, is one chain of perfect links.

Now it appears to all that the Commercial vista opening up to Hungary is no myth. Her Ministries are composed of thorough businesslike gentlemen



Third Class Waiting-Room, Western Railway Station, Budapest.

demonstrative of the provisions Hungary can produce leads one to ask whether with a perfect system of cold storage Hungary could not send more to the English market. We have Hungarian eggs which are sold here as «Styrians» — why not as Hungarian? We could have more butter, and certainly Hungarian turkeys on account of their convenient size should find a good market in London.

The whole section is adorned with growing plants which add to its beauty.

There is much that appeals to one as being very suitable for the English market and we trust that the Exhibition has been productive of starting new enterprises as well as fostering and improving standing ones.

The mineral waters and watering places of Hungary should be much exploited at the present time and no stone left unturned to find a secure footing for the sale of the former and the fame of the latter.

Men of business in England, and Americans, Indian gentlemen, and Japanese have all interested themselves in the exhibits and Professor Krolopp is never happier than when escorting visitors and explaining the exhibits. The sections are all so intimately related to each other that one can hardly disassociate them and each needs the support of the other, from the Educational Section where one learns of Commercial schools and model farms.

whose every effort is directed for the betterment of the fatherland. The arrangements of the Exhibition and the lavish circulation of literature relating to Hungary show their eagerness to do their best in making their country known. Apropos the distribution of booklets — one must not forget to congratulate Dr. de Vargha on the capitally written pamphlet that has lately arrived. It is one of the finest literary productions yet issued at the Exhibition. It is so methodical, up-to-date and concise that any one, and particularly those who have little time for such study, can grasp it at once. This is, I may say, the opinion of all those who have perused it. It is to be hoped its circulation will find a wide area and not be confined to London alone.

In next issue we hope to give some notes on the city of Budapest sections.

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Nailed to the Counter!

Loved and lost.

OUTSIDE the pages of fiction seldom has any man's love affairs been stranger and more tragical than those of Count Ostara, who has committed suicide at Budapest at the age of 65. Five-and-forty years ago the Count, then a promising

young lawyer, was engaged to be married to Fräulein Bertha Schneider, a young lady of good family. A month before the wedding-day the Schneiders lost all their fortune, and to save her parents from destitution the girl married a rich rival of Ostara's. Twenty years later Ostara, now a wealthy, middle-aged man, met at Trieste an extremely pretty girl named Marie Calderoni, who reminded him at once of his lost love. She was Bertha Schneider's daughter. Ostara wooed her and gained a promise of marriage, but on the eve of the wedding day the girl eloped with Baron Straschny, a younger admirer, and left Ostara in despair. As if in punishment for this treachery the pair died within a year of marriage, leaving friendless and penniless a little girl, Elsie. Ostara took the child, educated her regardless of expense, and watched her slowly ripening from childhood into womanhood. The twice forlorn lover saw reproduced in the features of the third generation the adored lineaments of the first, and what had been merely the affection of the father rapidly developed into the passion of the lover. In spite of his 65 years, Ostara fondly hoped that Elsie would marry him, and she in return showed him every sign of affection. But when he asked her to share his old age she burst into tears, and declared that she was already in love with Ostara's grandnephew. Torn between paternal love and love for himself the old man hesitated. But unselfishness triumphed. He settled all his fortune upon Elsie, and after he had seen her married and happily established, committed suicide with poison. The strange story of his love affairs, stained with tears, was found in the death chamber».

For the above exciting narrative, worthy of the «penny dreadful», we are indebted to a great London weekly. But you may dry your tears, dear reader, for the account, deeply affecting as it undoubtedly is, *has not a particle of that essential element — the truth!* We have asked the Editor of the publication for further particulars of the tragedy — for it is good to have reliable *local* information even if one must get it from *abroad* — but though several weeks have now elapsed no reply to our enquiry has been forthcoming. Possibly the London Editor has none to give, and esteems silence his best refuge.

In the first place the name «Ostara» is not Hungarian at all, and there is no name in the Hungarian peerage bearing the slightest resemblance thereto. «Count Ostara» is as much Hungarian as «The Earl of Maisonblanche» is English. Ostara is in fact a nondescript name; Schneider is German; Calderoni, Italian; and Straschny possibly Russian. In reply to the anticipated suggestion that the tragedy *may* have taken place in Budapest notwithstanding that the names of the actors are all foreign, we are able to assure our readers, from exhaustive personal enquiries, that the Budapest *Press* knows absolutely nothing about it, the *Police Department* knows nothing about it, and, most remarkable of

all, *Society* (with a big S.) knows nothing about it! We may therefore safely leave it to our readers to decide for themselves whether the affair really occurred in Budapest or not.

It is not so very long ago that we first heard (also through the London Press) of a famous scandal in Budapest in connection with a certain University professor. On tracing the matter, we succeeded in bringing it home to *Bucarest*.

Here is yet another choice specimen of the misleading reports that reach the London papers *via Vienna*:

Governor nearly lynched.

«Baron Rauch, Ban (or Lord-Lieutenant) of Croatia, narrowly escaped being lynched on Saturday, says the Vienna correspondent of the «.....». He visited Knin, in Dalmatia, and inspected the Archaeological Museum there. When the Croatian inhabitants recognised the Baron they assumed a threatening attitude, insulted him, and demanded that he should immediately leave the town. On the way from the museum to his motor-car the Ban was in an extremely critical situation, for, despite the escorting gendarmes, he was pushed about by the crowd, bombarded with stones, and attacked with sticks. So violent was the onslaught that he was forced to draw his revolver and level it at his assailants, and so fight his way to the motor-car».

The point of this report is not that it is not true in the main, but that it is exaggerated out of all but the slightest resemblance to the incident as it actually happened. If we take out the reference to the revolver (which is emphatically not true) it is reduced to an affair of mild excitement such as every Englishman is acquainted with at election times, when «hisses», «boos», rotten eggs, and opprobrious epithets are the order of the day. Such sensational reports, coming via Vienna, should always be valued at a considerable discount.

*

The same veracious newspaper from which the above examples are taken publishes, in its issue just to hand, the statement that «the Café waiters of Budapest are on strike. There have been serious disturbances in the streets and two of the principal cafés have been sacked». *There is not a word of truth in the report.*



Comments on Shakespeare.

SHAKESPEARE knew human nature as no one else ever did, nevertheless, some would have approached a little nearer to him, nor would he have stood at such an oceanic distance beyond the reach of all the rest of the poets of the world, had not some mystery of representation abode within him indispensable for a knowledge of human nature, a knowledge,

By Lajos Dö-
czi. Transla-
tion by Ch.
First

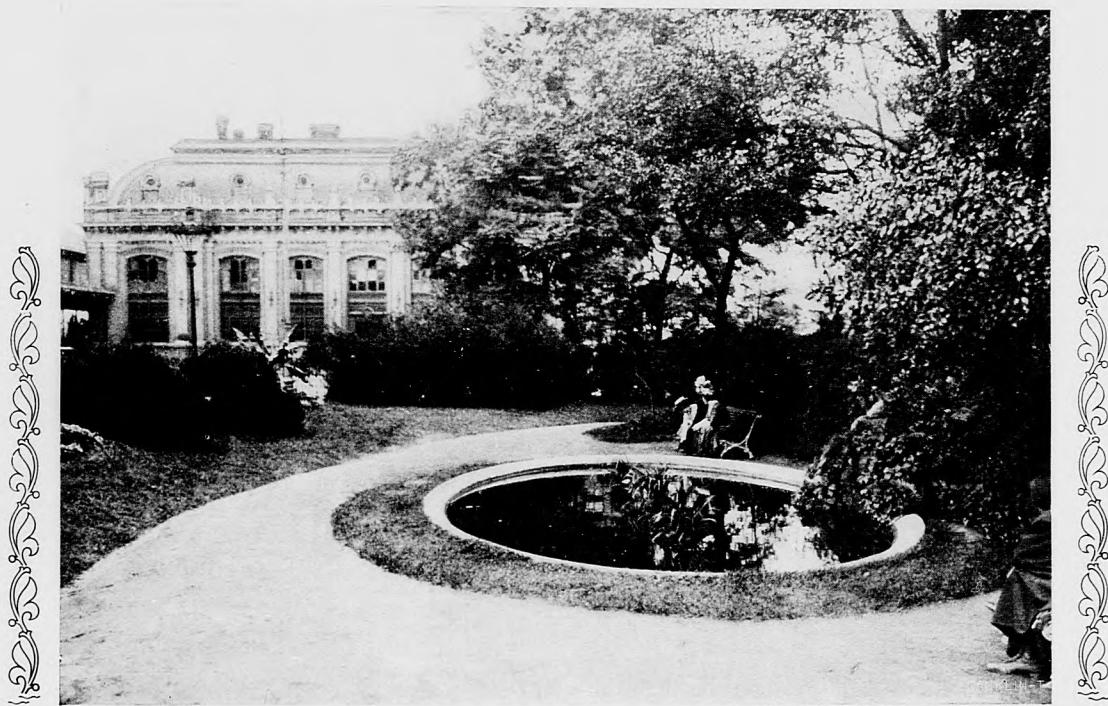
which no one has hitherto acquired; the contemplation of nature without asking any indiscreet questions. Tradition treats of ghosts which only reveal treasures if we follow them in breathless silence: At the first interrogatory word the miracle disappears.

This is a gift which most modern poets lack. The greatest among them imagined they had arrived nearest the truth by being strict psychologists, whereas, like Shakespeare, they should have become psychognomists. They want to know, to explain, to account for everything, to unfold everything, and thus, in most

his being as consistent as Nature herself, yet not more so. Nature makes bounds, or more properly speaking, her course often disappears from our view, like a current which continues its course underground, in order to burst forth again in some unexpected place.

The moderns set to work vigorously in such places, digging away in order not to lose the track. Whereas Shakespeare has overtaken the unfathomable, bold current, having discovered it where, with unconfined waves, it rushes forth divulging secrets from the most sacred depths.

Yes, he points them out, but does not



Ornamental Grounds of the Western Railway Station, Budapest.

cases, their characteristic becomes an analysis instead of constituting a whole:

In spite of this *Wallenstein* will remain a gem of tragic poesy for all time, nor do we dream of depreciating its undisputed merits; yet compared with Shakespeare, it dwindles into littleness just as the profoundest philosophy, compared with the Bible, does, Shakespeare lived in an age of poetic belief. Were he to write in this age, perhaps he would not risk writing as he did, viz: without proofs. The fact of his taking Nature at her word, gave him a gigantic start. This led him to conclude that his word also should be credited. How comes it that his psychological bounds have so frequently been pardoned, nay, even most highly appreciated? That is in consequence of

divulge them; he is acquainted with the ins and outs of nature, but he does not presume to ask the lady-guide where she is going and whence she comes. In breathless silence he obeys her glance, grasps her holy proffered hand, and trips along at her side. Her dark paths make him shudder; the brilliancy of her most secret beauty fascinates him; but he silently stands aghast. And the abounding in wonders singles out the mute spectator for her favorite; allowing him to witness more than the most importunate enquirer, and on parting offers him her hand, and with a maternal kiss presents him with the throne of gifts: to proclaim what he has gazed on.

Whosoever is willing and capable of enjoying this let him come to Shakespeare, who

knows the ways of the heart as no other living being does. But if you ask him how he has «come by this» you ask more than he knows, or a hundred wise men can answer. As well might you ask your mother how you were born.

(The End.)



NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1907 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (13/4) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*



Important Notice.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
5. Law XIV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les publications francaises sous-mentionnées :

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Budapest, 1908 augusztus havában.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

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No 16.552/1908—IV.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the undermentioned farms and estates are prepared to receive and consider offers by means of sealed tenders for the supply of the following commodities for delivery during the year 1908/9.

The Director of the Royal Hungarian Stud-Farm of Mezőhegyes for the supply of 12,000 q. of fine wheat meal; 1400 q. of rye; 4000 q. of barley; and 5000 q. of oats. Tenders to be delivered at Mezőhegyes not later than 21st September 1908.

The Director of the Stud-Farm of Kisbér for the supply of 5000 q. fine wheat meal; 2000 q. of fodder barley and 6800 q. of oats. Tenders to be delivered at Kisbér on the 17th September.

The Director of the Stud-Farm at Bábolna for the supply of 5400 q. of oats; 3000 q. of fine wheat meal; and 2000 q. of molasses. Tenders to be delivered at Bábolna not later than 22nd September.

The Director of the Stud-Farm of Fogaras for the supply of 600 q. of fine wheat meal. Tenders to be delivered at Fogaras not later than 25th September.

The Director of the Royal estate of Gödöllő for the supply of 2600 q. of fine wheat meal; 1600 q. of syrup-juice fodder; and 700 q. of oats. Tenders to be delivered at Gödöllő not later than 20th September.

The Director of the Stud-Farm of Palánka (Csikótelep) for the supply of 2000 q. of fine wheat meal, and 1000 q. of fodder barley. Tenders to be delivered at Palánka not later than 28th September.

Tenders bearings stamps of the value of one crown, and enclosing 5% earnest-money must be delivered to the respective Directors of the above-mentioned Stud-Farms and Estates, sealed and properly endorsed, before eleven o'clock in the fore-noon on the dates named.

Full particulars as to the conditions of delivery may be publicly seen in the offices of the said Directors, and also at the Ministry under my charge.

Budapest 8th August, 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

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