

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, September 15, 1908.*

VOL. VI. No 18.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

WITH REGARD to canals the two existing ones are of old date — the Bega canal was made in 1777, partly by utilising the river bed, the Francis canal was made between 1793 and 1801 by a limited company at an expense of 3,200,000 florins. In 1842 the canal became the property of the state, who handed it over in 1870 to a company for 75 years, who engaged themselves to keep the

canal in full repair, to make a tributary canal from Baja to Bezdán, to make the Sugovicza arm of the Danube navigable and to construct a navigation and irrigation canal from Kis-Sztapár to Ujvidék.

The Bega canal forms a medium of transport of the first class for the raw products from the rich land lying south of the lower Maros towards the Danube and the Tisza; while the Francis canal forms less a transit way between the Danube and the Tisza than a means of communication for the neighbourhood since it secures the communication of this district with the Danube and the Tisza.

Act. 38 of 1840 granted a concession for the making of a canal which should bind the Danube with the Tisza from Budapest and



COUNT JOSEPH MAILÁTH, Member of the House of Magnates.

making this canal. In the interest of navigation measures have been and will be taken for the necessary winter stations.

On the fore-going lines navigation is undertaken partly by inland, partly by foreign companies and syndicates, apart from the ferry companies of which there are nine and among which those of Budapest are naturally the most important. The Hungarian companies had at the end of 1894 113 steamers with 19,590 horsepower, also 1280 tugs with a draught of 266,950 tons. In the same year they carried 197,394 passengers i. e. 6,472,763 persons per kilometres and 1,406,441 tons of goods i. e. 307,844,068 tons-kilometres.

(To be continued.)

Bölcske to Szeged, Csongrád and Szolnok. Also the first Hungarian loan was devoted to the purpose of making canals as well as railways. Plans were also started for the making of canals from Tiszalök to Gyoma, from Szatmár to Gyoma, from Vukovár to Samacz, which latter was also intended to open a water-way from the Danube to Fiume and the minister of commerce has granted once more the concessions at the beginning of 1896 to commence the preliminary work in

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6
months; 14 crowns per annum.
England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

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.

What then becomes of this liberty before such an extensive royal power? It does not suffer therefrom; on the contrary it derives therefrom its greatest strength. No nation of the Middle Ages possessed such liberty, so well secured, and for the following reasons:

In the rest of mediaeval Europe the powers we have just enumerated were divided between the great vassals and petty feudal lords. It was to the profit of these, certainly not to the advantage of the people, that royalty was shorn of its prerogatives. Now the substitution of a central power, half-elective (as we have seen in the introduction to this article) and unique, for all these local and hereditary powers, is as favourable to liberty as to national unity. For the sentiment of personal liberty and personal dignity is developed and emphasized much better where there is but *one sole master*, whom all are bound equally to obey,

and who is obliged to «reckon with opinion» if he wishes to secure the succession to his direct heirs, than where the great majority of the nation see over their heads a whole hierarchy of masters of varying degrees, whose top is so far away that their gaze cannot reach it.

We may add that the fragments of royal power which in other countries fell into the hands of the feudal lords were used almost without control, while the power of the kings of Hungary submitted, from its origin, to the control of the nation.

(To be continued.)

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

The Nationalities of Hungary.

IN THE «Contemporary Review» under the above title Count Joseph Mailáth contributes an excellent article on the great vexing and heart-burning question of the day in Hungary. We would like to reproduce the article entire, but must content ourselves with extracts.

The affairs of the Nationalities of Hungary have on many occasions attracted attention in foreign lands.

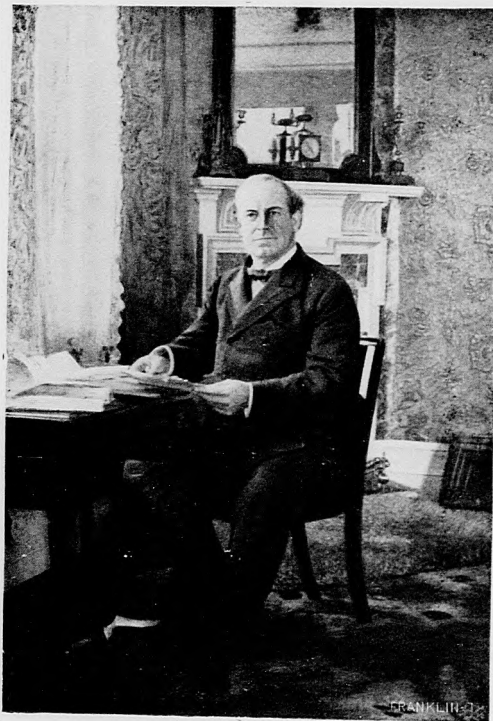
These nationalities have taken care duly to inform foreign countries of all their troubles and their alleged grievances, and it is to be regretted that foreign public opinion does not always examine the justice

or the truth of the complaints adduced, but with that innate sympathy common to all men, sides at once with those who complain of oppression, persecution and violence.

The foreign press too has readily espoused their cause; for one of the noblest vocations of the Press is to take up the cudgels in defence of the poor and the weak; and we cannot therefore reproach any but those who, by spreading false and wilful misrepresentations of the truth, have abused the credulity of the foreign Press. We know too well that the source of accusations spread about in foreign countries against the Hungarian nation is to be found here at home, among the sub-nationalities of Hungary, who maintain perfectly

organised centres in the great foreign cities, which leave no stone unturned to win the sympathy of foreign public opinion for their cause.

And although the Hungarian nationalist question is almost unceasingly «on the tapis» in foreign countries, yet there sometimes occur events which are liable to excite more than usual interest in foreign countries towards affairs in Hungary. Lately such an event was the attack of Björnson on the Hungarian nation for the alleged oppression of the Slovaks. In his letter addressed to the Congress of Peace at Munich, which he knew—or should have known—would attract the attention of the whole civilised world, he attributed his absence from the Congress to his unwillingness to confer with such apostles of Peace as were occupied at home with the persecution of subjugated peoples, and then, turning directly against Count Apponyi, he declared



MR. W. J. BRYAN, Candidate for the U. S. Presidency.

in his letter that if he had appeared at the Peace Conference, he should not have been content until Count Apponyi had been removed, since he (Count Apponyi) was the person responsible for the terrible maltreatment and persecution of the Slovaks of Hungary.

Those who attentively followed the proceedings at the Peace Conference know that the Congress at once gave Count Apponyi and the Hungarian nation full and complete satisfaction for the insult offered; but we cannot regard the matter as entirely settled, for foreign public opinion may justly expect us, on our part, to put up a defence against the grave and startling accusations uttered by Björnson. It is true indeed, that Björnson has given no reasons whatever for his se-

Hungarian Government. The foreign news papers naturally accepted and printed the telegrams and most were rather astonished that the Hungarian Government, which had itself started the case, should publish reports of the trial abroad that were quite anti-Magyar in their tone. The deception was not discovered until later on, when it was proved that the Roumanians had sent their own telegrams to foreign countries in the guise of official despatches.

Under such circumstances we need not be at all surprised if the «international public opinion» of Björnson is already practically a *fait accompli*; only recently has any attempt been made on the Hungarian side to enlighten foreign countries as to the true



COUNT GÉZA ANDRÁSSY, M. P. President.



JULIUS MUZSA, M. P.
Joint-President.

Chiefs of the Hungarian Executive Committee of the Olympic Games.



DR. GEORGE GERENDAY,
Organising Vice-President.



LAUBER DEZSŐ, Secretary.

rious denunciations, unless it be that the terrible maltreatment of the Slovaks seen by Björnson consists in the fact that by his new Elementary Education Act Count Apponyi has done much to improve the position of the school-teachers, those humble labourers in the cause of culture, asking nothing of them in return but an ability to teach the Magyar language, and an oath of fealty to the Hungarian Constitution.

The events coinciding with the holding of the «Memorandum trial» furnish a characteristic example of the expedients used by the Roumanians to mislead foreign public opinion. At that time the Roumanians organised a regular Press Bureau at Kolozsvár, and despatched telegrams abroad, pretending that they were the official *communiqués* of the

state of affairs. We have no intention here of entering into a controversy with Björnson. We would merely refer to another great genius of the North, to Ibsen, who has been amongst us, has always been a true friend to us, and has on more than one occasion expressed his sympathy with us in our struggle for independence.

As for the personality of Björnson, we would refer to the comments of the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish journals on the aged poet, on the occasion of an address delivered by him at Copenhagen in the Students' Club on the teaching of the Norwegian language, when he succeeded in exciting the indignation of the inhabitants of all three Northern States.

The Norwegian *Verdensgang*, to which Björnson is a contributor, on that occasion wrote of him as

follows: «It has been proved in this case, as many times previously, that as often as Mr. Björnson meddles with politics, he never knows the actual facts, consequently he is unable to draw the right conclusions from them.» The Danish *Nationaltidende* points to the well-known fact of Björnson's untrustworthiness as often as he is speaking of political or international matters, and the Swedish *Svenska Dagbladet* made the following remarks: «It is not sufficient for us that the *Nationaltidende* knows of Björnson's being untrustworthy. But does France or Italy know it? (or does England know it? Ed. H.)

★

Referring to the constant political struggle with Austria Count Mailáth says:

facts, for the struggle of the Hungarian nation to assure its rights by no means touches the nationalities, as the Hungarian law knows of no rights of which citizens speaking other tongues in this country may not partake. In the days when the Hungarian nation was composed solely of the Hungarian nobility, every Hungarian nobleman, of whatever nationality, participated alike in all the rights of the nobility: and there was no difference at all between nobleman and nobleman. History also proves that Hungarian noblemen of foreign descent very often played a most important part in the past history of our country; and we often find among our most distinguished families of to-day also many families whose ancestors were originally



New National Theatre (formerly People's Theatre) Budapest.

It is for the realisation of this uniform Hungarian national State that the Hungarian nation is fighting, on the basis of its rights established by the ancient laws of the Hungarian nation.

And what is the effect of this struggle on our nationalities? Can it be asserted that the Hungarian nation, in its struggle for the realisation of its lawful rights, suppresses the nationalities, the foreign-tongued citizens of the country, and desires to Magyarise them by force, or even deprive them of their racial characteristics? Even if this were true, we might simply refer to the fact of law and equity being on our side, for our laws speak only of one *Hungarian* nation living in the territory of this country, and do not recognise the existence of separate Slovak, Roumanian, Servian or Ruthenian nations.

But it is not at all necessary to refer to all these

of foreign descent, but have become entirely Hungarian.

If we take all these things into consideration, does it not seem unjust to charge the Hungarian nation with being illiberal in their treatment of the nationalities? In point of civic rights there never was any difference between Magyar and non-Magyar Hungarian noblemen, or between Magyar and non-Magyar citizens of Hungary. But the nationalities strive for rights which they have never possessed, which are not founded upon any law, and are diametrically opposed to the idea of the unity of the Hungarian National State; for they demand the secession from the Hungarian National State of those parts of the country inhabited by peoples speaking non-Magyar tongues.

The nationalities of Hungary go still further; they pursue an Irredentism of their own. For they

are living for the most part on the borders of the country, in large, compact masses, and are in direct communication with their own kin by blood and speech who, beyond the confines of Hungary, are

by blood and speech is to detach the parts of the country inhabited by them from the main body.

This is the final goal of the Nationalities, and it is against this that the Hungarian State fights in



The former National Theatre, Budapest.

dwelling in States that are for the most part of an autonomous, independent national character.

The main object of the nationalist movement is to transform the unified Hungarian State into a federation of Nationality States, *i. e.* the first step in the direction of an alliance with their kinsmen

order to prevent the realisation of these dangerous schemes. The question at issue, therefore, is not any attempt on the part of the Hungarians to diminish or destroy the civic rights or the rights of the languages of any non-Magyar nationality, but a determination on their part to stand in the

way of all such perilous intrigues, which threaten to impair the unity of the Hungarian State. *That is the real essence of the nationalist question of Hungary.*

The nationalist movement was exactly what was wanted by the Viennese Government, whose principle for the rule of Hungary was always *divide et impera*; they have done all in their power to further its progress.

The claims of the nationalities could not be recognised by the Hungarian nation, for they were not based either on historical rights, or on laws; instead of acknowledging these absurd pretensions, the Hungarian Parliament, a year later, passed a «Nationality Law» of almost unprecedented liberality, the supersession of which has, for more than a quarter of a century, been urged by the Magyars,

any of the languages also employed in their records. Among themselves they may converse in languages other than Hungarian as well.

The officials of the municipal authorities shall, in their intercourse with parishes, assemblies, societies or private individuals within their own sphere of authority, employ the mother-tongue of the latter as far as possible.

Parish jurisdiction may be carried out in non-Magyar tongues too; while ecclesiastical courts of any instance may determine their own official language.

The officials of the parish authorities in their intercourse with the inhabitants of the parish are obliged to use the language of the latter.

The only principle to be observed in filling vacancies in the future, too, shall be an estimate



Courtyard of the National Theatre, showing statue of Martin Lendvay.

since it guarantees *citizens* of all nationalities rights and privileges in point of language, which are being continually abused by the non-Magyar races to the detriment of the unity of the National State. A good example of this abuse was furnished quite recently by the obstruction effected by the Croatian deputies.

This law for instance decrees, that the records of the municipal authorities shall be written in the official language of the State, but may be kept besides in all those languages which may be desired by one-fifth at least of the members of the representative assembly or of a committee.

Any one who has the right to speak at the meetings of the municipal assembly, may speak in Hungarian, or in his own mother tongue, if it be not Hungarian.

The municipalities shall use the official language of the State in their addresses to the State Government, but may use besides, in parallel columns,

of the candidates' qualifications; consequently their nationality cannot henceforward either be considered as an obstacle to their appointment to any office or dignity in the country, etc.

But even this could not satisfy the Roumanians, who demanded a law that should not only confer on them rights in point of language, but should guarantee each nationality its absolute autonomy in domestic affairs. As their claims were not recognised on this point, they declared for «passive resistance»; in other words, they refused to take part in the government of the country. As is well known, it is only in recent years that they have given up their policy of passivity. The numerical superiority of the Magyars was proved at the last census, when the population of Hungary proper (*i. e.* with the exclusion of Croatia, a crown-land possessing complete autonomy in point of language) was distributed as follows:

Magyars 8,588,834 *i.e.*, 51.4 per cent.
 Germans 1,980,423 " 11.8 " "

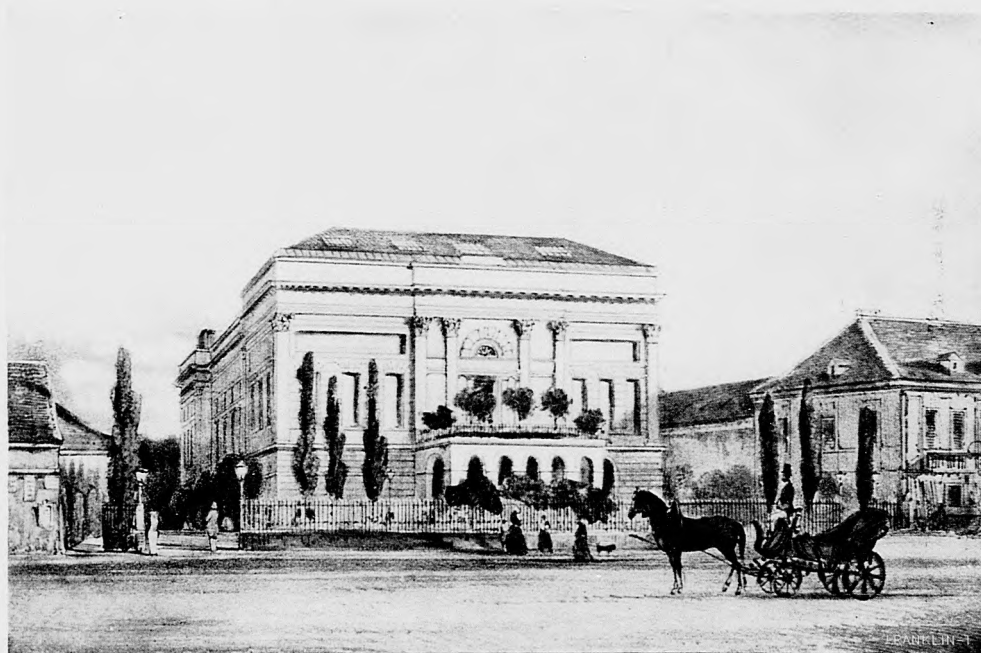
tion and do the work set out for them amid the sea of other peoples, Slavs, Germans and Roumanians.



National Theatre Quarter, Budapest in 1860.

Slovaks 1,991,402 *i.e.*, 11.9 per cent.
 Roumanians 2,784,726 " 16.7 " "
 Ruthenians 423,726 " 2.5 " "

It is Hungary and the Hungarian State which stand in the way of the union of the Northern and Southern Slavs and in this way prevent the advance



National Theatre, Budapest in 1840.

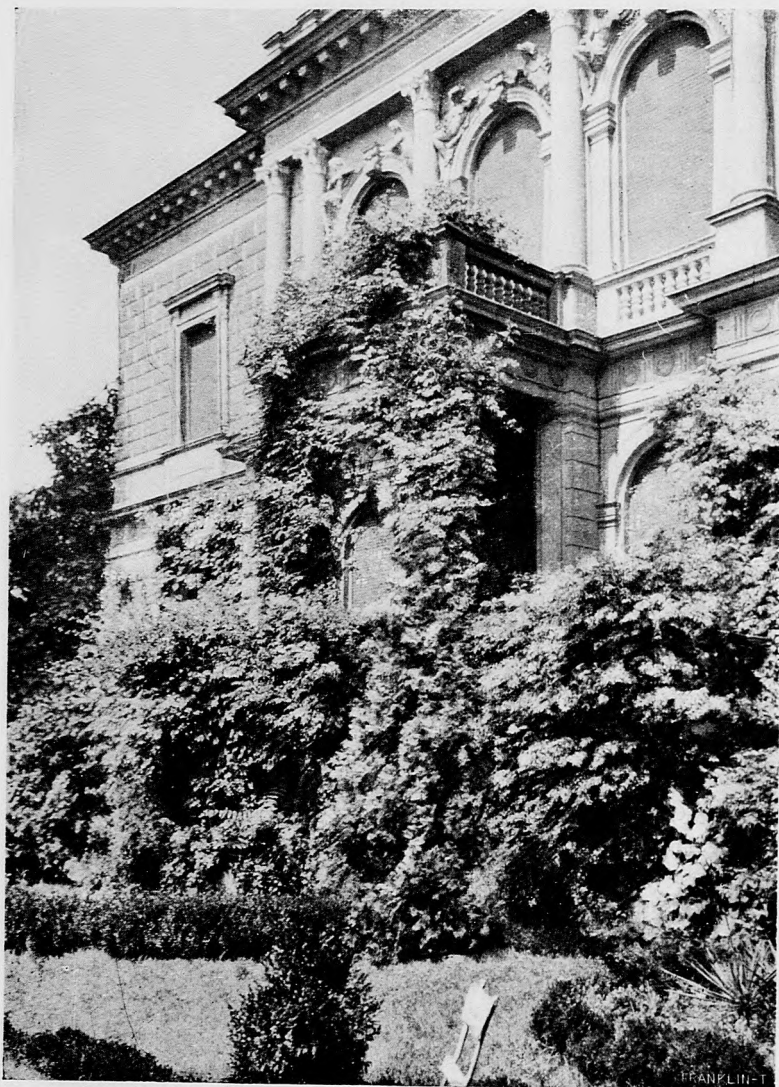
Servians 434,041 *i.e.*, 2.6 per cent.
 Others — 3.1 " "

But the claim of the Magyars to hegemony on Hungarian soil is supported by their rights emanating from their future destiny. It is only as a Hungarian State that they can maintain that posi-

of the Slav sea toward the west. Thus Hungary and the Hungarian State are performing a sort of mission in Europe, which can only be accomplished by her being a unified national State, for the Hungarian nationalities would not content themselves with transforming Hungary into a confederacy of

nationalistic States. The Irredentist tendencies which have for their object the union of the various parts of Hungary inhabited by non-Magyar nationalities, with their respective kindred national states, are continually gaining ground.

These Irredentist tendencies can be traced right back to the beginning of the Slovak movement, and of late they have made continual advance.



House in Andrassy-ut, Budapest.

Though it must be admitted that nowhere are they being fostered so carefully as among the Roumanians living in Hungary.

For while some of the Slovaks are coquettish with Russia, hanging portraits of the Czar on the walls of their houses, another part are content that the Slovaks of the Hungarian Highlands should unite with the Bohemians. This is the object of the «Cezsks-Slovanska Jednota» (Bohemian-Slovak Union), a society which distributes Bohemian literature in the Highlands, educates Slovak boys in Bohemian schools, and has Slovak

peasant boys apprenticed to Bohemian master-workmen. The adherents of the Union of Bohemians and Slovaks maintain that the two peoples are one and the same, racially, linguistically and in point of culture.

Formerly the Roumanian Government used to send 150,000 to 200,000 francs a year for the support of the Roumanian church and schools in Hungary, and this abuse was only stopped by the energetic conduct of the (then) Premier, Baron Bánffy. Not long ago a secret visit of the Roumanian Minister of the Interior to Transylvania (Hungary) caused a painful sensation throughout Hungary. He visited the Classical School (Gymnasium) at Naszod and left a certain sum there to be given as a prize to the best Roumanian pupil. All these matters are characteristic of the efforts being made by the Roumanians living in Hungary, as well as of the way those efforts are welcomed in Roumania.

With a knowledge of all the facts here enumerated, can we talk of the oppression of the nationalities, simply because an independent Hungarian court of justice occasionally convicts an agitator, or because the said agitator escapes abroad in order to appear there in the guise of the martyr of some nationality alleged to be persecuted in Hungary?

(Editorial Note.)

The reader cannot fail to see in the incidents related of the Roumanian Government and Minister, not simple acts of generosity, but a deliberate attempt to suborn Hungarian subjects and to undermine their loyalty to their own existing Government.



At a «Gheffo» Theatre in New-York.

AFTER you have seen «Billy the kid», «Edna the pretty Typewriter», «A chorus girl's luck in New-York», «From Sing-Sing to liberty» «Lotty the poor saleslady» etc. you are sufficiently prepared to enjoy the big show entitled «Convict 999.»

By Eugene Lukacs

The bill posted on the «*Grand Street Theatre*» says that it is a thrilling, sensational play, but nevertheless don't be frightened, stand in line, buy your ticket, it is worth while, according to the special policeman who is arranging the waiting crowd into as long line as possible.

Very naturally he has much trouble in doing so. When his arguments are too weak to have you convinced, as far as good order is concerned, his «billy» (stick) does the rest and you feel that you must pass this treatment without any lamentation, otherwise you are deprived of the anticipated pleasure and enjoyment which is awaiting you indoors. The Grand Street has its separate constitution, don't you know!

Now if you are in the line you have much time to get acquainted with the people who will follow you into the theatre to see the extraordinary sensational drama «*Convict 999*».

No matter where you come from, what your profession or social standing is, the very first thing is to get used to the sagacious air around you. In case you are not familiar with this odour, just take the trouble of asking your neighbour what he is chewing and he will tell you with a broad smile (that won't come off) that it is *broiled gourd-seed* he is chewing, a favoured, celebrated dish on the East side among the poor Jews.

Why, of course you would not touch it, but as you know the audience of the Grand Street Theatre is not particularly fastidious in selecting its food, neither do they care, whether John Drew or George Whitaker plays the leading part of the «thrilling» story «*Convict 999*», (with other words) «*From Society and Riches* to prison and shame.»

If you look around in the line you are standing you will meet the narrow-chested helps of the tailors-shops around the neighbourhood, runners, office boys, tiny factory girls, fruit-vendors, shoe shine boys, newspaper

dealers and other people of similar «social standing.»

You feel, on one hand that somebody ought to tell those people that they may rather buy a «square meal» instead of eating gourd-seed and giving their quarters and fifty cents for the privilege of seeing the «*Convict 999*» —



Villa in Andrásy-út, Budapest.

but on the other hand you are convinced that they would not follow your, or anybody else's advice, for the bill posted and there the remarkable picture of the escape of «*Convict 999*» is much more inviting as any square meal at Blau's Restaurant or Kohn's Vienna Cafe where you can get the biggest dinner for honest 25 cents...

At last you have your ticket, you can breathe freely and look around in the lobby where you might see the nicely framed pictures of the

leading actors and actresses who all are heroes and heroines in the eyes of the people around the Grand street and whose fame goes far, very far, yes, almost as far as Yonkers.¹

But silence! You are in the Theatre. You meet the usher who is in a Sing-Sing costume and offers you for sale the thrilling and sensational story of «Convict 999» which is founded upon A. H. Wood's sensational drama of the same name, by Grace Miller White. It costs you only 10 cents, although the original publisher's price was 25 cents.

Thus you are given to understand that you have made a big bargain and you can take your pretty comfortable seat with satisfaction.

But the attentive management will not let you sit idle for a minute. The orchestra plays popular selections from «The Merry Widow» and «Under the Matzos Tree» and my neighbour who must be a very successful tailor around Grand Street, takes pleasure in asking me whether I am satisfied with the music. I hasten to assure him that all the fellows who are joining the orchestra are doing just wonderful and so pleased is he by my cour-

The curtain rises and you see a small reception room of the office floor of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Here we are introduced to *Dick Thurston*, a young business man in love with Judge Bradstone's daughter; also Captain of Company B, 8th regiment, and afterward Convict 999. We are glad to meet *Tom*, his brother, a lawyer; also Lieutenant of Company B, 8th Regiment, We say hallo to *Adolf Bleck*, janitor of the 8th Regiment and Alice Bradstone, we look at Miss *Miriam Lancaster* with suspicion, for she poses as a society woman but is in reality an adventuress. We greet with familiarity the pretty *Jennie Day* a manicurist and are excited about what is going to happen on the stage in this «thrilling» sensational story. (To be continued.)



London Notes

London, Sept. 7th 1908.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward returned to town on Saturday looking quite robust and in splendid health. And was greeted on all sides with enthusiasm.

By Sheena ..
Macdonald..



Villa in Andrassy-út, Budapest.

teous answer that he offers me in a very friendly manner a slice of chewing gum which of course I cannot refuse.

¹ A small village of no importance; about 10 miles from New-York.

His Majesty spent 2 nights at Buckingham Palace, and went off today on a short visit to Rufford Abbey the seat of Lord Saville.

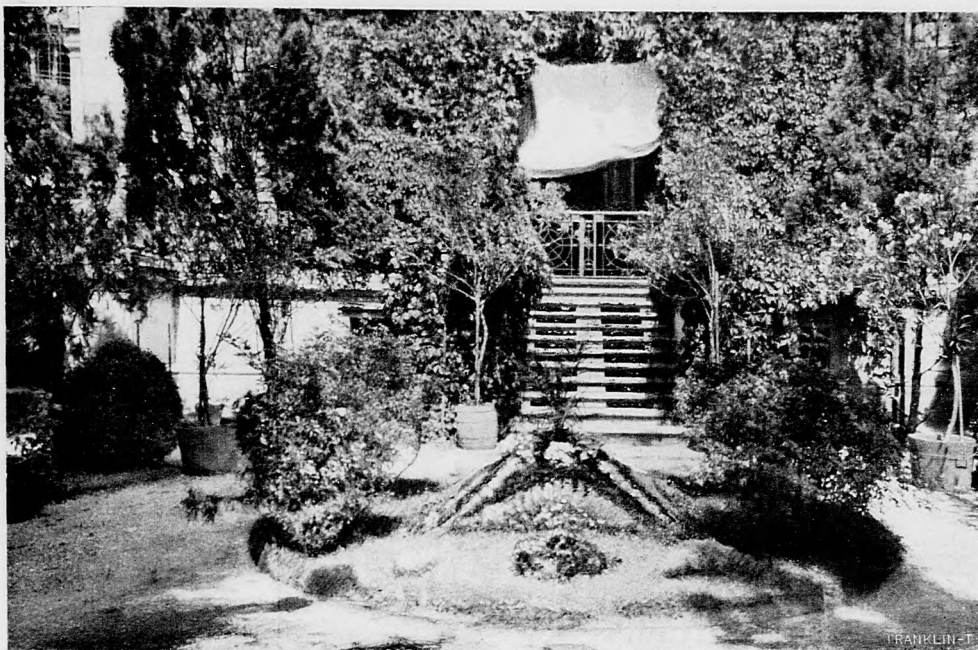
Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria are still at Christiania.

Beautifully eloquent was the message of sympathy

her Majesty sent on hearing of the death of Canon Fleming. «Earth has one great man the less and Heaven one angel more». The telegram was signed «Alexandra with sincere sympathy».

King Alfonso and Queen Ena of Spain are still at the Isle of Wight, and do a great deal of yach-

culture and products. True it is that merchants from Hungary did not come forward, nor aid the government — by co-operating and sending manufactured goods to the extent they might. Their want of enterprise had not the various ministries acted so graciously might have spelt lifelong disaster



Courtyard of Villa, Andrassy-ut, Budapest.

ting, the royal couple have several times made flying visits to the metropolis to do shopping but are so well known that they have been recognised each time and cheered by the people.

Mr. Victor Molnár Secretary of State, Education Ministry paid a short visit to town last week, and was kept extremely busy visiting different scientific and other Educational Institutions in which he was accompanied by Dr. Eródi. I had the pleasure of meeting the Secretary, and can endorse all the pleasing remarks I had heard about Mr. Molnár's genial and kindly personality and the love he bears his fatherland and the interest he takes in all interests of Hungary abroad both educationally and commercially. His visits to the Exhibition were greeted with pleasure, and in all sections one heard of his arrival and something or other to his credit. He left London for Budapest on Saturday and I am sure he carries with him the good wishes of all who know him.

The Hungarian Exhibition is to be closed on the 26th inst. A week or two earlier than usual. On the whole the Exhibition has been successful perhaps not in the immediate prospect of a great commerce with Britain, for that cannot be managed except by the co-operation and push of the Hungarians themselves, but it has shown England, Hungary as she has never been understood before and has opened the eyes of the British public as to her

to Hungary's prospects in England. It is a pity those who did take part have not done more, but it is hoped a benefit may yet come «never venture never win» is a very good maxim and all must be prepared to venture and even to wait and sacrifice if they are to reap any benefit in commerce and what the Hungarian government has been doing in the past for her people they must learn to do for themselves.

Each Ministry is trying its best to leave its mark on England and no doubt they will succeed, but it is unfair to expect that the government shall do all and the people shall reap the benefits.

If the Exhibition is to do the good it should a large business house should take up, and carry on the work of exhibiting and selling Hungary's products. Merchants should assist the government by forming themselves into a society, and paying each a certain sum to the government to help on such an organisation in England. No time should be lost, not even a mouth should elapse on the closing of the Exhibition before something is done. There are several of the young men assisting in the sections who have already made up their minds to remain in London and further educate themselves in business habits. These are open to take up work and would no doubt aid greatly in the work of a shop and Bureau.

The chamber of commerce, I hear, is much in-

terested in the suggestion of a shop, but, I have not heard whether the matter has gone further than suggestion. Nothing however is as yet being officially done.

Merchants are doing their best to find agents in London for their wares and some I believe have succeeded in placing them. Still there is much to be done, and many openings that should be eagerly filled up.

There is little time, but enough to effect an arrangement between Hungarian producers and the government, and the rest can easily be forwarded at lightning speed in a city such as London.

By the closing of the Exhibition over a thousand teachers will have been conducted personally over the Exhibition, and thousands more will have visited it. These will proclaim the knowledge gained and it will bear fruit in many homes. The Education section does not stop there. It leaves its mark in providing literature to be distributed after all has been cleared away, and which will still act the part of informant. The agricultural will leave some exhibits in museums, and the only question remains now is «what of the commerce»? Which Hungary so much requires and longs for.



A Hungarian Exhibition of Art in New York.

New York, August, 1908.

WE HAVE given notice recently of a plan of Mr. *Emil Zerkowitz*, Hungarian Commercial Councillor, to exhibit Hungarian subjects of art—paintings, sculpture, industrial art—in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

From the various American papers we note with pleasure the approval of this plan and we hope that it will be carried into effect successfully. The superiority of Hungarian art was acknowledged with the highest praise at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and this section was the most admired and most talked of among the visitors, although it was only a poor selection of Hungarian Art and what Hungarian craftsmen can produce. Hungarian genius will surely prove victorious on this occasion also. The expenses of such an exhibition are certainly very slight and will be reduced to a minimum if the Hungarian Government takes the matter in hand.

The exhibition is designed to introduce Hungarian art in such a manner that it will be morally far-reaching in its effects, and in this country where the Hungarians are not very well known—or mostly to their disadvantage—such an exhibition has a great mission, and it is a pioneer work, which by all means must be patronised.

E. L.

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

International Law Association Congress at Budapest.

THE INTERNATIONAL Law Association will hold its 25th (Jubilee) International Congress in our capital from the 21st till 27th inst. inclusive, under the presidency of His Excellency, Dr. Antal Günther, Hungarian Minister of Justice. The Committee is a strong and highly distinguished one, comprising many gentlemen most prominent in the law and politics of Hungary.

The Delegates are representative of many lands, and include Sir W. Phillimore, Lord Justice Kennedy, Dr. W. Evans Darby, of the London Peace Society, Sir Thomas Barclay (London and Paris), Mr. J. Arthur Barratt (London and New York), Dr. Felix Meyer (Berlin), Dr. Josephus Jitta (Amsterdam), Professor C. F. Gabba (Pisa), Mr. A. H. Charteris (Glasgow), Mr. Geo. Whitelock (Baltimore), Commandant Riondel (Nantes), and others.

A daily series of excursions, banquets, and festivities generally are projected.

Having for its object the cultivation of international understanding, so important a factor in the maintenance of the world's peace, we wish the gathering every success, and hope that our foreign guests may carry home with them the happiest impressions of our people, our country, and our capital.



Topical Notes

His Majesty the King at Budapest.

HIS MAJESTY Francis Joseph, King of Hungary, arrived in Budapest on the 7th inst. On the 10th, being the tenth anniversary of the death of Queen Elisabeth, he attended a memorial service in the coronation church in Buda. Yesterday His Majesty left for the military manoeuvres at Veszprém, whence he will return to the capital on the 19th. About the 25th the King will go to Gödöllő for a month's stay. During His Majesty's sojourn in Hungary the Delegations will sit at Budapest, and several Court dinners and balls will take place.

British Journalists Visit Hungary.

The following British Agricultural Journalists arrived in Budapest yesterday from Great Britain.

J. L. Green, «The Rural World».

E. G. F. Walter, «Western Daily Press».

L. M. Douglas, «Douglas Encyclopaedia» and «The Scotsman».

J. S. Macdonald, «The Farmer and Stock Breeder» and «The Morning Post».

T. W. Sanders, «Farm Garden».

A. S. Grant, «North British Agriculture».

C. T. B. Macdonald, «The Times» and «The Field».

Andrew Steedman, «Farmers Gazette».

A cordial reception was accorded to our visitors by Eugene Rákosi the Editor of the «Budapesti Hirlap» and member of the House of Lords, and by a party of friends, who greeted our guests warmly and assured them of characteristic Hungarian hospitality during their stay.

The party inspected the Agricultural Museum during the afternoon under the conduct of Joseph Németh Ministerial Department Councillor of the Agricultural Ministry. In the evening our British friends were entertained at a dinner given in their honour at the «Otthon» Press Association at which Eugene Rákosi presided.

The fathers of the City propose to entertain them to luncheon on a fitting occasion during their stay.

An extensive programme has been arranged for our visitors; after visiting the various sights of the Capital they will be conveyed by train to Lake Balaton, and will inspect Sundry of the Hungarian State Farms etc. and will eventually make an excursion to the High Tatra.

We hope our visitors will have a thoroughly pleasant and profitable time while they are in Hungary, and will carry away with them such an impression of the country as will induce them to come back again and again.

Count Nákó entertains King Edward.

During King Edward's sojourn at Marienbad His Majesty accepted the invitation to a luncheon given in his honour by His Excellency Count Alexander Nákó, Governor of Fiume, and Countess Nákó. Among the distinguished guests to meet His Britannic Majesty were: Colonel Ponsonby, Sir Edward Goschen, the newly-appointed ambassador, Prince Edward Lichtenstein, Lady Strafford, Lady Lilian and Captain Boyd, Countess Larisch, Marquis de Soveral, Hon. Sidney Greville, and many others.

The Death of Max Falk.

As we are going to Press we learn the sad news of the passing away of Dr. Max Falk, the famous Editor of the Pester Lloyd, who resigned that post only recently. Already 80 years of age at the time of his death, he was one of the most prominent men in Hungary. A prominent politician, he was best known as an expert on all financial matters, and without his advice no Budget was complete. The late Dr. Falk was as well the tutor of the late lamented Queen Elizabeth in the Magyar tongue, and was a favourite in the Royal family. He is deeply lamented by a large number of relatives and friends; the loss of such a man to the country is past estimation. R. I. P.

Foreign Geographers in Budapest.

Some Delegates from America to the Vienna Geographical Congress arrive to day at the Metropolis, where they will be received by Dr. Louis Lóczy President of the Royal Hungarian Geographical Society. According to present arrangements

they will pay a visit to Lake Balaton under Dr. Lóczy's guidance after days exploration of the beauties of the Capital.

Mr. Shrubsole in Hungary.

Our friend Mr. W. H. Shrubsole is paying an extended visit to Hungary, and receiving cordial welcomes wherever he goes. At Kassa he was the guest of the city, which entertained him in a manner worthy of its traditions. At Sóstó-fürdő he was present at the general meeting of the Felső-Tisza county Cooperative Societies. Count Joseph Mailáth presided, and in proposing a toast to Mr. Shrubsole paid a worthy tribute to that gentleman's strenuous efforts in the cause of our land. «Wherever he goes», said the Count, «he will carry with him the affectionate regard and kindly wishes of all true lovers of that Fatherland he has done so much to discover to his own people». Mr. Shrubsole will remain in Hungary till the end of the month, visiting various towns, where his numerous friends will afford him all facilities for perfecting his knowledge — already considerable — of our country, for use in his lectures after his return home to England.



Our Illustrations

Frontispiece: Count Joseph Mailáth, Member of the House of Lords, a nobleman of zealous patriotism, which finds expression in the writing and publication of books and pamphlets on agricultural and kindred matters. The Count also keeps a keen eye on the foreign press, in which any false or unfair report with reference to Hungary is sure to be answered by his facile pen.

*

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Democratic Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, who Mr. Bryan has risen to international distinction in late years by his advocacy of the Peace Cause.

*

Count Géza Andrassy and Messrs. Julius Muzsa, M. P. George Gerenday, and Dezső Lauber, chiefs of the Hungarian Executive Committee of the Olympic Games.

*

The requirements of dramatic art having rendered necessary the removal of the locale of the National Theatre, we give a series of views of the former and the present play-house and scenes in its past history.

*

Budapest is a City of Flowers, and we have no doubt our English readers will appreciate our pictures of the floral embellishments of some of the residences in Andrassy-ut, a combination of Piccadilly and Park Lane.

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 :

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forestiers.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.

9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié des plans d'aménagement.

10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.

11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.

12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise : catalogue spécial des forêts.

13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.

14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.

15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.

16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.

17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.

18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.

19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.

20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endigements en Hongrie.

21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.

22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő : GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed : by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Sety printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

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

Törley's Champagne is much in requisition at the Pavillon, Earl's Court Exhibition. Everybody is astonished that such excellent wine should be so cheap.

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

Magyar királyi államvasutak.
205735/908. sz.

Pályázati hirdetmény.

(Kovácsszén szállítása iránt.)

A magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága 1909. évi január hó 1-től számítandólag egy, illetőleg három éven át évenként mintegy 8500 tonna kovácsszén szükségletét biztosítani óhajtván, eziránt nyilvános pályázatot hirdet.

Az egykoronás magyar okmánybélyeggel ellátott és lepecsételt ajánlatok 1908 október hó 13-ig betérjesztendők, a bánatpénzek pedig a megelőző napon déli 12 óráig beküldendők.

A pályázatra vonatkozó részletes feltételek, úgyszintén az általános és különleges szállítási felételek, a magy. kir. államvasutak anyag és leltárbeszerzési szakosztályánál (Budapest, VI., Andrassy-út 73. II. em. 45. ajtó) valamint minden üzletvezetőségénél megtekinthetők vagy a megállapított ár előzetes lefizetése mellett a magy. kir. államvasutak budapesti nyomtatványtáránál posta útján is megrendelhetők, megjegyezvén, hogy a különleges szállítási feltételek minden példányáért 30 fillér, az általános szállítási feltételek 50 fillér fizetendő. A feltételeknek posta útján való küldése esetén 20 fillér postaköltség is beküldendő.

Budapest, 1908. évi szeptember hóban.

Az igazgatóság

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

«Hungary» is on sale at the publication stalls in the Exhibition Grounds at Earl's Court.

Lido — Az új Ostende. A kik a Lido páratlan tengeri fürdőit használták az idei nyáron, elragadtatással beszélnek arról a mesés fejlődésről, mely lépten-nyomon szembeötlök. Különösen a most épült tündéri berendezésű Excelsior-szálloda emeli a Lido gyönyörűségét és kellemét. Legújabbban a galamblovászat sportját akarja meghonosítani s 125.000 franknyi díjakat tűzött ki, köztük Olaszország legnagyobb díját. A lóverseny-sport kedvelői szeptember 7-től kezdve gyülekeznek ide a nemzetközi lóversenyekre. Fiumén át bonyolódik le tehát Magyarországon keresztül az a jelentékeny idegenforgalom, mely a Lidóra vonzza a nyaralók, üdülők és szórakozók tömegét.

Young English (not American) lady wanted for the 1st October for two months, near Szatmár. Apply «Hungary» Office.

A Magyar Leszámítoló és Pénzváltó Bank igazgatósága, Beck Miksa elnöklésével, tegnap tartott ülésében megállapította az ez évi első félévre vonatkozó mérleget, mely az összes terhek levonása után, a múlt évről áthozott 360.414 K 73 fill. elővitel betudásával 1,831.318 K 13 fill. tiszta nyereséget tüntet föl, a múlt évi 1,822.379 K 58 fill.-rel szemben.

A nyereség- és veszteség-számla részletes adatai a tavalyihoz viszonyítva a következő: Jövedelem: Nyereség értékpapírokon az értékpapírbizományi üzletben és társvállalatoknál 124.677 K 60 fill. (156.410 K 98 fill.) Jelzálogkölcson-üzletben és saját zálogleveleken 124.108 K 69 fill., (61.618 K 10 fill.). Nyereség külföldi váltókon és pénzekben 17.840 K 33 fill., (20.349 K 11 fill.). Fiókok jövedelme 68.006 K 18 fill., (67.822 K 55 fill.). Intézeti ház jövedelme 45.590 K, (44.980 K). Különféle nyereségek 41.353 K 24 fill., (66.660 K 17 fill.). Jutalékszámla 252.967 K 38 fill., (286.674 K 60 fill.), Kamatszámla 1,534.232 K 55 fill., (1,551.187 K 10 fill.). Nyereség a budapesti és vidéki közraktáraknál 211.648 K 03 fill., 193.805 K 65 fill.). Nyereségáthozat 360.414 K 73 fill., (303.387 K 76 fill.). Összesen 2.780.838 K 73 fill., (2,757.896 K 02 fill.). Kiadás: Adószámla 126.917 K 98 fill., (106.072 K 15 fill.). Tiszti fizetések, posta és biztosítási díjak, illetékek, bélyegek, ált. költségek 807.602 K 62 fill., (814.444 K 29 fill.). Kétes követelések leírása 15.000 K, (15.000 K). Összesen: 949.520 K 60 fill., (935.516 K 44 fill.). Első félévi nyereség: 1,831.318 K 13 fill., (1,822.379 K 58 fill.).

PEJTSIK KÁROLY



József Főherceg Ő cs. és kir.
Fensége kamarai szállítója

Fényképészeti cikkek
==== szaküzlete ====

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

Arjegyzékekkel és felvilágosítással a legnagyobb
készséggel szolgál.

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

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note-paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

„THE GRESHAM“ ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG LONDONBAN

Alapítatott 1848-ban. * Magyarorsz. igazgatóság:
Budapest, V., Ferenc József-ter 5-6. sz.
(Saját palotájában.)

Köt életbiztosításokat a legkülönbözőbb kombinációk szerint, előnyös díjak és feltételek mellett. A Gresham **KÖTVÉNYFELTÉTELEI KIVÁLÓAN LIBERÁLISAK.** Kölcsonök tedezetére szolgáló kötvényei **azonnal nyújtanak fedezetet öngyilkosság vagy párbaj, úgyszintén bírói ítélet folytán beállott halál esetében. A KÖTVÉNYEK MEGTÁMADHATLANOK ÉS ELÉVÜLHETLENEK.**

Vagyonállás 1906 decemb. 31 én K 229,546 518.48
Érvényben levő biztosítások ... « 600,000.000.—
Biztosított feleknek kifizetett « 571,800.000.—
Magyar értékekben elhelyezett
díjtartalék « 25,940.909.10

FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL AND RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Address for letters & telegrams: «REISMUEHLE, FIUME».

Rice Millers & Starch Manufacturers.

Established 1882. Established 1882.

Cleaned Rice, Broken Rice,
Ground Rice, Granulated
Rice, Rice Flour, Rice Feed-
ing Meal, Rice Starch, etc.

10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at
World's & National Exhibitions.

Grand Prix Paris World's Exhibition 1900



Herbst Samu

Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel

Vadászkürt

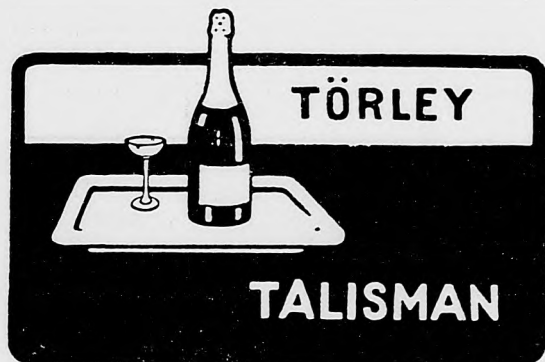
Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca 5.
Central position. ☯ ☯
☯ ☯ Near the Danube.
First class Hotel and Restaurant
Prop. F. Kommer.



BENGZE CZIPÓKÜLÖNLEGESSÉGEK
Budapest, IV., Váci-u. 2.
Képes divatértesítő kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Mielőtt személy-, jelzőlog- v. építési
KÖLCSÖN iránt intézkedni,
kérgen díjtalanul prospektust.
MELLER L. EGYED
BUDAPEST,
IX., Lónyai-utca 7. szám.
Telefon-Interrubban
46-31.

WIKUS TÁTRA
MILK CHOCOLATE
IS THE MOST DELICIOUS
Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.



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. =
Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú
Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.