

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary

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

THE GREATER part of the water traffic of Hungary is carried on by the Austrian Danube Steamship Company founded in 1830, which owes its magnitude to Count Stephen Széchenyi. The company which received a privilege in 1846 and settled in Vienna developed from insignificance until in 1894 it possessed 154 paddle-boats, 25 screws, 8 chain-ships, a total of 183 steam-boats with 62,990 horse-power and 766 iron tugs with a capacity of 288,567 tons. As the privilege of the Danube Steamship Company expired in 1856 in consequence of the Paris treaty, Hungarian steamship companies were soon founded but they were unable to compete with the great Austrian company. In 1871 the United Hungarian Steamship Company was founded by the union of the Budapest steamship syndicates, with a capital of 8 millions, but this also could not endure the competition, and when the State refused an application in regard to a guarantee of interest it was compelled to liquidate. Their fleet was bought by the Danube Steamship Company, along with which only the Hungarian Steamship Company Limited



Professor Zsolt Beöthy.

Photo by Ellinger.

in the above mentioned law, according to which the company is prepared to maintain a regular passenger and freight service on the Danube between Baja and Apatin, Vukovár and Ujvidék, Zimony and Galatz, on the Tisza between Szolnok and Szeged, on the Save between Sabác and Mitrovicz, also on the Danube from Orsova to Galatz and from Pozsony to Ratisbon. The company also forwards ordinary goods in bulk on the Danube, Tisza, Szave and Drave. The foregoing contract secures to the government the control of tariff, while the company serves the interests

existed as the only undertaking of importance, but not such a company as would have been desired to represent the interests of Hungarian traffic in water-ways. For the fulfilment of this mission the Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Company Limited was founded at the beginning of 1895 on the strength of Act. 36 of 1894, with a capital of 10 million florins and a yearly subvention advanced by the State of 400,000 florins. The company was constituted on the ground of an agreement concluded with the treasury and incorporated

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of Hungarian traffic in relation to Hungarian waters. The company rented the fleet of the Hungarian State Railway and has acquired the

is put in relief by the right expressly defined in this same Bull of indicting the high officials; the judicial power itself submits to the control



Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his children.

ships of the Hungarian Steamship Company together with those of the firm of Luczenbacher by purchase. It was first founded in 1895.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

The National Assembly (the meeting of all the nobles) — that heritage of pagan times, which our first kings wished to do without, in substituting for it a «royal council» named by themselves — did not fall into desuetude until a real national representation took its place. From the eleventh century the kings were often compelled to apply to it in order to give the force of law to their own decrees; and the Golden Bull of King Andrew II. (1222) sanctions the usage of its annual convocation as «Great Days». These assemblies caused the nation to participate in all public powers; above all it is their constitutional influence on the executive power that

of an almost menacing publicity, for it is on these annual «Great Days» that the king's high court judges the causes of public interest.

Let us now consider the early appearance of the principle of constitutional responsibility in our ancient institutions. From the first the king has been personally responsible for all, whether good or ill. From St. Stephen (1000) down to the Golden Bull (1222) three kings paid for personal power by the loss of their thrones; the Golden Bull itself sanctions the royal responsibility by the famous clause: «quodsi vero nos», which was not abolished till 1687. The text is as follows: «If We or one of Our successors shall at any time whatsoever infringe Our present decree, the bishops, lords, and nobles may, collectively and individually, now and at any future time, by this Bull, gainsay and resist either Us or Our successors without being guilty of treason».

Thus, then, was the right of insurrection proclaimed and codified 567 years before 1789; codified, for the declaration of the «rights of man and citizen» does not say much to our nation; to every good Hungarian a text of law is necessary to put his conscience right. (To be continued.)

### British Journalists in Hungary.

ON THE 14<sup>th</sup> ulto. the representatives of a number of British newspapers arrived in Hungary, on an «Agricultural study tour,» as stated in the programme; and the capital and chief provincial towns have risen to the occasion to show our foreign guests what they can do in the way of hospitality. Our visitors have been conducted over our public buildings and institutions, they have been fêted and banquetted, every door has been thrown open to them. They have revelled in the beauties of peerless Lake Balaton; have been awed and thrilled by the grandiose spectacle afforded by our mountains, with their crag-crowned castles and fortresses, and our mighty Danube has borne them upon its proud bosom to Orsova, the isle of Ada-Kaleh, where dwell Hungary's Turkish subjects tax-free and exempt from the military service usually required of her sons, and to that monument of

compatriots in cold type? Who can say! We can only hope that the spirit of fairness — the proud boast of the British people — will be in evidence in their criticisms of us. We are often misunderstood; oftener slandered. The British who have «scorned the foreign yoke» successfully for so many centuries (owing to their more favoured geographical situation), are too hard upon us if they expect to find in Hungary the same standard of excellence as in their own country — in Hungary, which has only had a free hand in her own affairs for the past forty years, i. e., since 1867. If their minds are honest, their judgment sound, they will compare the state of this country prior to the eventful period of '48 with its present state, and confess that *two centuries of progress have been crowded into those forty years!* Surely then there is hope for a people capable of accomplishing so much, whose genius needed only the sun of *freedom* in which to manifest itself, to fructify, and to



Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria touring in Hungary.

Hungarian engineering skill — the Iron Gates. The Hungarian land and the soul of the people have been laid bare to their British friends, that they may go home with ample material on which to base their impressions. What will those impressions be like when given to their

grow up as the sturdy oak, sheltering and protecting, in the political commotions of Europe, all manner of aliens under its leafy boughs. As the «Budapesti Hirlap» truly states in its welcome to the British journalists: «If we are backward in some things, that is not

our fault. We were bleeding and down-trodden for centuries for the sake of the culture and freedom of Europe». Hungary has generously received the British journalists, asking nothing in return but that their pens may set down the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Before leaving Hungary the party called upon Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, when Mr. Mac Donald, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, thanked His Excellency very cordially for the hospitality they had enjoyed throughout their tour.



British Journalists at Lake Balaton.

author so arranged the scene that previous to the terrible deed, Adolf, the janitor puts a camera into readiness right in the corner where the murderer does his bloody work and thus there was a blinding flash just as the villain delivered the last blow. Then, on the stage excited people are gathering. Something terrible has happened.

— «This woman has been murdered» says Dick to the father of his betrothed.

— «Then send for the police» replied the judge.

«Open her hand» he went on «she seems to be clutching something».

And after the officer entered the alcove and the coroner came the whole audience was sitting in the deepest silence, in the greatest expectation. You could not drop a pin without hearing it. Everybody feels that the big, sensational drama is getting to be interesting and really thrilling.

«Does anyone know to whom this knife belongs?» asks the coroner as he picks the bloody weapon from the floor.

«Mein Gott» exclaims the German «Dot vos mine» and then comes the explanation, how the knife came to Dick Thurston, who has borrowed it from the German.

— «I did have it» says Dick «but I threw it into the alcove this evening after I had used it.»

«That's a likely story» cries Blaisdell on the edge of the crowd and the Judge Bradstone says to the officer:

«I charge Richard Thurston with being the murderer of that woman».

The whole audience is grieved and deeply moved, but not so one of the peanut sellers within the audience, who does not care much whether there is a sad situation on the stage or not, he sticks to his business with the greatest calmness and noise.



### At a «Ghefto» Theatre in New-York.

(Continued.)

AT A SHORT term we understand that if Miss Alice Bradstone had not been such a pretty girl the assistant district attorney would not have turned and looked after her as she tripped from the Criminal Court Building to the small phaeton drawn up beside the curb, with the well-groomed coachman before the door.

With one word Miss Alice, the heroine, is a beautiful woman with small feet, proudly poised head, with velvety brown eyes; and the lover of this angel child is Dick Thurston. They have long known each other, and there was quite a boy and girl romance. But John Blaisdell, a big enemy of Dick, came among them and disturbed their happiness. The story starts to get dramatic in its effect when at the armory Ball in the barracks of the 8th Regiment, Blaisdell with the janitor's knife in his hand drives the blade three times into Blanche Page's heart to get rid of her who was his former sweetheart and who has known much more of his past than the circumstances could stand. But, alas! the precautions

Alice believes in the innocence of Dick, but the judge, her father believes — notwithstanding all this — in his being the murderer.

— «He is the guilty man» — says the Judge.

— «It is not so» cries Alice «I love and trust him and if he would marry me this instant, I would sit beside him through his trial as his wife.»

— «Brave girl!» — says the tailor beyond me, wiping away his tears with his handkerchief.

As another proof the policeman has held up in his hand a button which was found in the hand of the dead woman, and this button was the colonel's button.

— «There is no proof against me» says Dick, «circumstantial evidence is not proof. You cannot convict a man on such flimsy evidence as that. If you really want to find the guilty man look around you, as he is here. This poor woman was a stranger to me but there is one man who knew her».

«Look at that man, all of you!» pointing at John Blaisdell. And in the audience a pale little factory girl says: «Yes, he is the murderer, I bet you he is!»

«You see» cried Dick, «he shrinks from me! See! I can kneel beside this woman and take her hand in mine. I will swear that I am innocent!» «Ask that man to do as I have done» he cries» See the mark of guilt upon his face. «Look! he cried again» See the stain of guilt upon his breast» springing at Blaisdell and tearing the handkerchief from his breast...

Then we come to the trial scene. This is just as sad as all the previous scenes.

You would not believe it, but nevertheless Dick was decided guilty upon the verdict of the jury. Now we see the poor innocent fellow in the Sing-Sing. If the German janitor who follows Dick everywhere would not sing the funniest songs in the Sing-Sing and would not show himself as comical as possible the audience would be grieved to death. But the janitor is much of a fun-maker and everybody laughs at him. I think you are perfectly aware of the fact that now follows.

Alice visits Dick in the prison and according to the old fashioned method hands him a loaf of bread in which files and a revolver are baked.

Adolf too found several files in his loaf of bread. And there was also a small flat can of red pepper, which was to be thrown in the eyes of the guards.

Then they set to work and soon comes the great scene, the escape from prison. It is a big battle and many revolver shots are fired in quick succession, everything looks just the same as you have seen it outside on the bills. That is in every way satisfactory to the audience.

Very naturally the prisoners are followed and meet many adventures which make one's blood freeze and the audience applauds wildly. Among the happenings on the stage this villain Blaisdell goes as far as accusing Alice of



A National Holiday: Peasant Types.

being the murderer, and Dick suffering innocently. And then the father to save his girl from prison says in a choking voice:

«Alice dear, I know your terrible secret! You must marry this man tonight!»

«I would not marry him if he were the last man on earth» cries the girl, as she looks steadily into the eyes of Blaisdell. «Nor to save my life.»

But in the meantime Blaisdell plotted to kill Dick and gave money to Jepson to do so.

A dramatic scene follows.

«What about my offer now» says Blaisdell to Alice «Your life for his.»

«Stop, I will do it» cries Alice «I will do anything to help him, I will be your wife.»

Blaisdell, with a cruel smile, turns to Jepson and orders him to call off his man.

There was to be a wedding that afternoon. Before the ceremony had commenced several people were seen hurrying into the church.

Something will happen. Just before the fatal words were spoken Dick came in with several policemen and prisoner-mates and the attorney, divining that their appearance meant no good for him, drew his revolver, but before he could use it he was covered by the weapons of the officers of the law.

«Look at this, judge» said Tom, taking a piece of paper from the German. It was a film from Adolph's camera, and depicted the tragedy in the alcove on the night of the ball. It showed the figure of the assassin bending over the body of Blanche Page as he delivered the fatal blow.

And that ends the story, but Blaisdell's turn comes then, sorry that we cannot see that.

There is such a whistling, such a hand-clapping in the audience! The airs of «Under the Matzos Tree» follow you to the ice cream parlor where you can talk over with your sweetheart, friend, or fellow-citizen what you have seen at the theatre.

But by all means I bet my bottom dollar the escape from the prison was the scene you liked best.

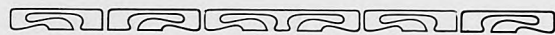


## Great Men of Letters.

**Professor Zsolt Beöthy.**

THE DISTINGUISHED Hungarian scholar and scientist who forms the subject of our frontispiece attained his sixtieth birthday the other day, almost concurrently with his Jubi-

lee (25 years) as University Professor. His many friends of the Kisfaludy Society, of which he was the first secretary, have chosen the two auspicious events as a fitting occasion to celebrate with a banquet in his honour. Born on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1848, in the midst of his country's terrible trials and misfortunes, he showed at an early age evidence of that remarkable genius he has so well used to the enhancement of his country's greatness and glory. His contributions to belles-lettres, aesthetics, and science, his critiques, and literary works generally, are universally known and admired and have stamped their author's personality indelibly on the literary annals of his time. He has travelled considerably, and has numerous friends in England who will no doubt add their felicitations to those which «Hungary» respectfully offers.



## What to do with our Girls.

THIS IS one of the great problems of the day' which affects not only England but all countries. Girls are now being much better educated all over the world, and there cannot be room for them in the professions alone. With a view to solving the problem an unique demonstrative Exhibition of Employments suitable for gentlewomen has been organised in connection with «The Girl's Realm Guild of Service» and is being held at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge. The founder and patron of this beehive Guild whose members reside in all parts of the world, is the Bishop of London.

Miss Jessie Ackermann, the world's greatest lady-traveller, who, to ascertain the condition of women in all lands, has just made her sixth circle round the world, has annexed hundreds of new members for the Guild on her travels. Miss Ackermann would like to annex the girls of Hungary too, and she hopes to do so. Although the Guild's headquarters are in England, the work done by a Hungarian Section would naturally be done in the interests of Hungary, and I should vote that the first work of a Hungarian Guild be the assisting to establish a District Nursing Association in Hungary, some of the girls demonstrating their sincerity in the work by giving themselves to the service.

At the Exhibition daily demonstrations are given in the different kinds of employment, and lessons are arranged for those girls who have decided to earn their own living. Here are a few of the kinds of work being carried on: Bee-keeping, chicken-rearing, China-mending, enamelling, gardening, jam and preserve making, animal fancying, poster designing, toy-making, and a hundred things more. Hungarian girls might perhaps take up silkworm culture and silk-weaving.

The Exhibition is under Royal patronage; a bevy of titled ladies are among its patronesses, as well as the head mistresses of our finest girls' colleges and schools.

The Guild's primary object is the training of girls of gentle birth (who through misfortune have lost their means) to make a living for themselves in some branch of useful industry. The Guild has a Trust Fund, from which hundreds of pounds annually are disbursed in training talented girls to enter the professions or otherwise earn their livelihood.

The organ of the Guild is *«The Girls' Realm»* magazine, whose editor, Mr. Leeder, is as we all know greatly interested in all that concerns girls.

Arthur Barratt, Professor Vámbéry, and others), «Unification of the Law on Bills of Exchange» (Dr. Felix Meyer, Dr. Hantos, and others), «Sale of Goods internationally regarded» (Dr. Jitta and Dr. Neumann), «Enforcement Abroad of Judgments and Arbitral Decrees» (Dr. Hevesi), «Authentication of Foreign Law in Court Procedure» (Dr. Doroghi), «Comparison of English and Foreign Procedure» (Mr. Ernest Todd), «Marriage and Divorce Law» (Professor Gabra, Dr. Szász, and others), «Legal Position of Shipmasters and Mariners» (Judge Benyovits and Dr. Govare), «Comparison of the Laws of Workmen's Compensation» (Professor Baum-



State Stud-Farm, Mezőhegyes.

He hopes that Hungarian girls will join the Guild and link up East and West.



**International Law Association's Jubilee Conference in Budapest.**

FROM THE 21<sup>st</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> ult. inclusive the Hungarian capital has been honoured with a gathering of the most eminent legal luminaries from many lands. Subjects of the weightiest international importance were introduced and discussed in the sessions, notably «Blockade» (introduced by Lord Justice Kennedy), «Arbitration» (Dr. Evans-Darby and Professor Ziperowsky), «Prize Courts» (Sir Thos. Barclay), «Extradition Treaties» (Mr. J.

garten and Judge Pap), «The Strike Clause in Relation to Demurrage» (Dr. Barbey), «Double Taxation» (Dr. Wittmann and Mr. Stuart Robinson), «Company Law in Egyptian Mixed Tribunals» (Professor Sanderson), «Territorial Waters» (Dr. Král and others).

After a reception on the previous evening the Conference was formally declared open on the 22<sup>nd</sup> by addresses of welcome from the Hungarian Minister of Justice (Dr. Antal Günther) — which, in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency, was read by Gustav Töry, State Secretary — the Chief Burgermaster of Budapest, the Presidents of the Budapest Barristers' Association, the Hungarian Jurists' Association, and the Budapest Lawyers' Club At 8 p. m. the three last-named bodies entertained the visitors to dinner in the Gerbeaud

Royal Pavillion, City Park. On the 24<sup>th</sup> the day's proceedings terminated with another dinner given by the Municipality of the capital at the Park Club. After the proposal of «His Majesty the King» and «The other European Sovereigns» by the Chief Burgermaster, Mr. Stephen Bárczy, Vice-Burgermaster, in an eloquent English speech welcomed the distinguished guests, expressing the desire that the ties now so happily binding Gt. Britain and Hungary might be still further strengthened to mutual benefit. Justice Phillimore, in an interesting speech, returned thanks for the cordial welcome received, and said he had heard a great deal about Hungary but never thought it was so highly cultured as he confessed he now found it. On behalf of the delegates he thanked them all for the splendid reception they had met with at the hands of their Magyar friends. Count Albert Apponyi, with his usual eloquence, testified to the value of the work of public instruction in inculcating the principles of law and order and thus converting the raw material of brute strength into a valuable auxiliary force for the well-being of the nation. Mr. Stuart Robertson, a London solicitor, threw a bomb of surprise into the gathering by holding forth in Hungarian, which language he stated he had studied only for one month!

On the 25<sup>th</sup> the visitors were invited to an excursion on the Danube, refreshments being served on board the steamer.

The Conference terminated on Saturday (26<sup>th</sup>)

by a reception of the delegates at the Royal Palace by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

The indefatigable efforts of the Secretaries of the Conference were rewarded with the great satisfaction given by their programme, which was carried out without the slightest hitch. A daily report, which partook also the nature of a guide to the city, was published during the Conference by Drs. Miklós Král, Lengyel and Márki.



### Royalties in Budapest.

THE CAPITAL is at present witnessing an unusual influx of Royal personages. H. M. the King is now here, and daily giving audience to Ministers and others. Prince Ferdinand and Princess Elenora of Bulgaria spent three days as the guests of His Majesty, during which period a gala performance at the Opera and other festivities were given in their honour. Today their Spanish Majesties King Alphonso and Queen Victoria pay us a visit and preparations on a magnificent scale have been made for their reception. Triumphal arches and clouds of bunting are everywhere; our capital has put on its best array, and desires above all things that the young sovereigns may carry home with them pleasing recollections of their first visit to Budapest.

\*

His Excellency Lucian Bogdanovics has been



Rákóczi-út, Budapest.

elected to the Patriarchate of the Servian Branch of the Greek Oriental Church in Hungary. We offer our congratulations to the distinguished and courtly prelate on the attainment of the highest dignity his church affords.



### London Notes.

*London, Sept. 18th 1908.*

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

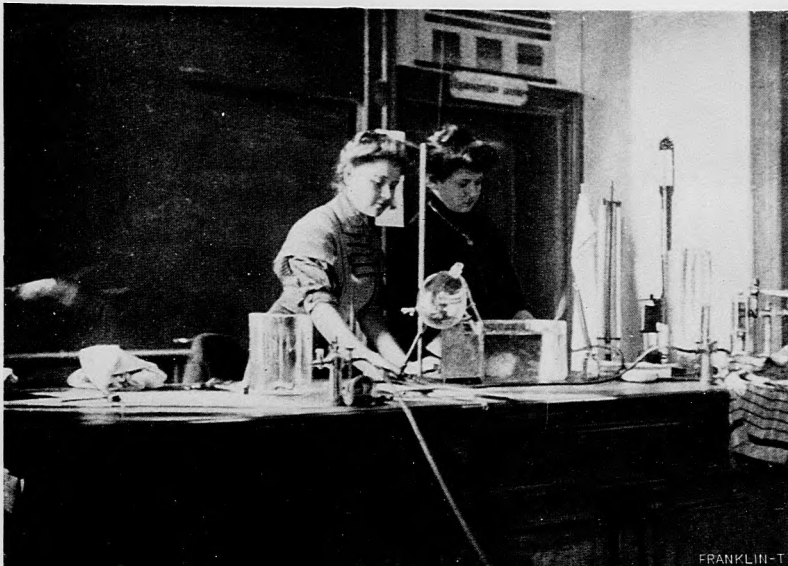
**K**ING EDWARD is at present staying at Tulchan Lodge for the shooting. His Majesty has paid a visit to the historic home of the MacIntosh, Inoy Hall, near Inverness, and was much interested in the Jacobite relics, which are preserved there. His Majesty will return to Balmoral, his beautiful seat in the north of Scotland on Monday.

Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria, as well as the Dowager Empress of Russia, have been spending a pleasant holiday in Copenhagen.

The King and Queen of Spain have returned to San Sebastian, and it is said will shortly pay a visit to His Imperial and Royal Majesty Francis Joseph at Budapest. There is no doubt the royal couple will be as great favourites with the Hungarians as they are with the English people.

Mr. Imre Király the Commissioner-General of the Franco-British Exhibition gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the French and British presidents and vice-presidents of the Juries of Award, which are at present judging the exhibits. In proposing the toast, Mr. Király explained that the Exhibition had been organised as an association for no profit, and not one member of any of the committees, nor himself, could receive the smallest sum. Their object was to draw the countries partaking closer together. The King and Queen had shown much interest, the Queen alone having visited the Exhibition twelve or thirteen times, and other members of the Royal Family had given their support. The Exhibition, he said, had been a great success. It is suggested to close the Exhibition for a week or two and then open it as an International Exhibition. The record crowd arrived only last week, when it was found necessary to stop the sale of railway tickets to the Exhibition.

It is now definitely settled that Earl's Court next year will be taken over by the Americans «The Golden West and United States Industries» is the title already advertised. It might even now be said that success will be assured, for the Americans themselves will leave no stone unturned to show the



State Gymnasium for Girls: Chemistry Lesson.

mother-country, what they can produce — America has the money and above all the enterprise that overtakes all difficulties and sweeps them from its path. It was thought that Spain would be the next exhibitor but that will be a good one to follow the ultra-English American.

It is very gratifying to know that the action of various Educational societies writing for a prolongation of the Hungarian Exhibition has caused the management to postpone the closing till the 3rd October, although all arrangements had been made to close it on the 26th. The requests for postponement have reiterated the verdict given again and again by visitors that the Exhibition has been a most helpful one and of intense value to students. I can speak of what it has been to the numerous teachers who have taken advantage of the kindness of the management in providing them with complimentary tickets. To these the exhibits have been of the utmost significance and all have owned to learning something new and valuable about Hungary, no doubt the knowledge gained will bear fruit in the rising generation and Hungary will be brought nearer and become better known and appreciated in England in consequence.

The Guild of St. Edmund made a «Visit to the Hungarian Exhibition» the opening of their winter season and have sent out circulars to their numerous members announcing the fact. I had the pleasure of giving a lecture entitled «Hungary, Her People, and Her wealth», to the members of the guild at the Essex Hall, Strand, which was attended by a most appreciative audience. St. Edmund's Guild is principally composed of educationists and we are looking forward to a pleasant and edifying meeting on Saturday 26th.

A spell of fine weather has now set in and Earl's Court is again drawing bigger crowds and looking livelier. The 'Hungarian Cadet Band' attracts



State Gymnasium for Girls: Chemistry Lesson.

many listeners, the diminutive bandmen are much admired, many of them being quite little fellows, whom one can only imagine hanging round their mother's skirts. Still they have always a bright smile when applauded. No doubt they will all be glad to get back to sunny Hungary before the festive season of the vintage is over.

It looks as if Hungary is to be the gainer to some extent by the Exhibition, for I hear that it is likely a big London firm will arrange a new department for Hungarian industries. This has been a much desired object for several years and altho' many houses have been approached none have taken the matter up seriously till now. It is a matter for congratulation and we hope the new departure will prove a great success. It will not be the fault of the promoters if it does not, and Hungary will be kept up-to-date in her business arrangements. With such encouragement Hungary may advance on England with several other of her products wanted in England. A list of these will no doubt be put before the Minister of Commerce and merchants and land-owners would do well to communicate and offer their aid in the arrangements of the commerce with England.



### The Hugh Myddelton Scholars Visit the Hungarian Exhibition.

THE HUGH Myddelton Schools have earned for themselves the proud distinction of being among the best managed schools under the London County Council, and are in every way first class models to follow. They derive their name from the great benefactor of London, who, in the reign of Charles I. brought water into the Metropolis by way of the New River. The schools are

built on the foundations of the old Clerkenwell Penitentiary, which were found to be of remarkable strength. — The underground cells still exist as of old, and are used as storerooms for school furniture, while, some of the beds used by the prisoners may still be seen. There are about 1900 children attending the schools, about 600 Boys, 600 Girls and 700 Infants.

It was to the staff of the Hugh Myddelton Schools that the honour must be given of being the first of the conducted Teachers Parties that have been arranged to visit

the Hungarian Exhibition during the season. Accompanied by Mr. Beresford the head-master, the teachers arrived at the Educational Section at 2.30 on Thursday afternoon the 27<sup>th</sup> June, and were welcomed by Dr. Erödi, and shown over the section. The teachers showed the keenest interest in and kindest appreciation of the Doctor's explanations, and he was equally delighted with his audience.

Dr. Erödi stayed in the section till it had been fully explored and an interesting lecture by Mrs. Ginever on High School life in Hungary' had been delivered. He had then to hurry off to fulfil another appointment, but, with true Hungarian hospitality, invited his first teacher-visitors to be his guests at tea in the «Grill Room» in the Queen's Court.

Dr. Ervin Schwöder did the honours in the absence of his genial chief and a most enjoyable time was spent, everything being laid out and served in first class style.

The Agricultural and Commercial sections were next visited and explained and the party separated to amuse themselves in the spacious play-ground of Earl's Court.

Mr. Beresford, in returning the compliment, invited Mrs. Bannerman, who is one of the managers of the Schools, Dr. Erödi, Dr. Schwöder and myself to visit the schools, the day proving a red-letter one in the minds of Mr. Beresford's guests. Mrs. Bannerman passes a great deal of her time at the Hugh Myddelton Schools: she takes the greatest interest in them and it is not too much to say that every teacher and child knows her and loves her, and no exertion is too great for her to undertake if it is for the benefit of «my teachers and my kiddies» as Mrs. Bannerman speaks of her big family at Clerkenwell.

From Finsbury Town Hall we found our way through the densely populated district adjoining the Schools, and were met in the boy's section by

Mr. Beresford. This section comprises the top floor of the building, and contains a large hall on either side of which open the class rooms, each accommodating some 40 or 60 boys. Mr. Beresford acted as guide and after giving a general explanation of the schools invited his visitors to put their names in the visitors book.

The walls of the hall are tastefully decorated with prints from pictures in the «Louvre» presented to the school by the Paris municipal council.

A long «Honour's» list of «Bursary» boys showed that the «Hugh Myddelton» had gained much distinction and carried off some of the finest scholarships.

An exhibition of part-singing of one of Spohr's melodies was one of the first items of the programme. The boys, some of whose voices would do credit to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, sang with sweetness and precision unaccompanied by any instrument. Much praise is due to their instructor. A few drill exercises were then gone through and again the boys showed creditably as regards their instruction. «Would you care to see some fire drill, Doctor?» asked Mr. Beresford.

«With the greatest pleasure», answered Dr. Erődi.

Mr. Beresford then mounted the platform in the Hall which was quite clear of pupils, and blew three loud blasts on his whistle. The children had not the slightest idea they were to be called out.

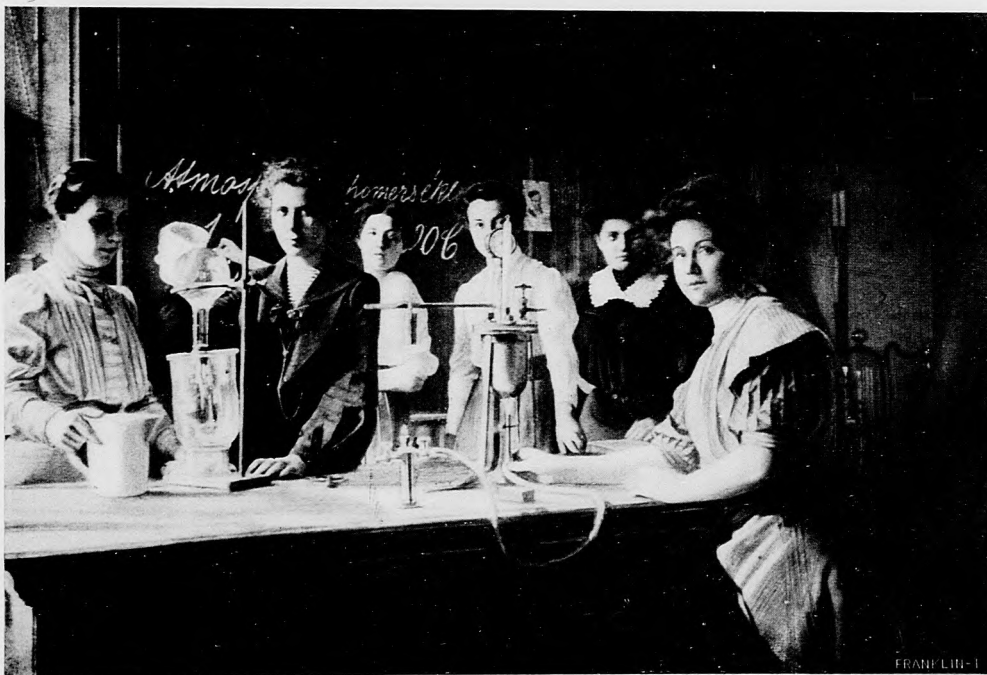
while we were trying to imagine the building on fire. From a window we viewed the massing and dispersion of the boys in the playground. From the whistle alarm till the last act the time was just over 2 minutes, a wonderful feat when one considers the distance the boys had to go and the numbers that had to turn out.

Dr. Erődi showed his extreme pleasure and will no doubt vote for the adoption of fire drill in the Elementary Schools of Hungary as well as the secondary and High Schools.

With what order and precision too the boys again entered the class rooms and took their places. Indeed in every section, the general appearance of the children, their conduct and orderliness were worthy of the highest praise. The Halls and class rooms are lofty, clean, and cool, and Dr. Erődi laughingly admitted were much more conducive to health and comfort than his baking glass-covered section in the Exhibition.

Our next visit was to the class room where French is taught by the use of the French language only. A picture of the stork was placed on a chair. The children were questioned concerning the bird in French and replied in the same language — afterwards writing the sentence on the blackboard. A visit was then paid to a class of younger boys who sang two pretty songs in harmony.

The Art Section was then visited and we were



State Gymnasium for Girls: Chemistry Lesson.

Instantly, however, every door opened as it by clockwork, and the boys with their teachers stood at attention. Another signal, and they marched out into the Hall, formed into double line and walked out in the coolest and most collected way possible,

shown some really beautiful work done by the pupils.

As Dr. Erődi was desirous of seeing the Girls' Section, a flying visit was paid to the Hall, where a class of bright little maidens ranging from 11 to

13 years of age were dancing with tambourines. The doctor was delighted with the performance, and after thanking the head-mistress, and waving his adieux to the girls he proceeded to the Laboratories, which are replete with apparatus and specimens. The boys were experimenting with lead-foil. Here, as in the other sections, Mr. Beresford showed that he possessed all the qualities that go to make a successful head-master. He questioned the boys on their experiments as one well versed in Chemistry. Quiet and unassuming and at the same time born to command, Mr. Beresford, is friend alike of teacher and scholar, and the genuine good feeling that exists in the Hugh Myddelton Schools is no doubt largely due to the wisdom and tactfulness of the head-master. Descending to the playground we were escorted to the manual training centre where we found many busy lads making all sorts of useful articles, and to the class rooms for the training of the Deaf and Dumb Children. Hitherto the London County Council had the mentally and physically defective children distributed in the ordinary schools in their own neighbourhoods. This they found unsatisfactory, and special schools at certain centres were arranged, the children going to and fro being provided with free travel on the trams or having special conveyances sent for them. Dinners are also provided at 2<sup>d</sup> each.

Mr. Fischer, the head of the Deaf and Dumb Section proposed that we should visit the beginners, the intermediate and the advanced class rooms. As we entered the first a lot of little hands were stretched out to shake ours, and we had to go the rounds of the desks. These children are particularly free and quite proud to show what they can do. Here they were taught the sounds and one could not but admire the patience of the teachers who have the care of these afflicted little ones. The work of getting them first to imitate sounds must be the most arduous and at the same time most encouraging work of all.

In the next class room we were «greeted by a very audible and plain» Good morning» Dr. Eródi's look of kindly sympathy brought from a little maid the sentence, «I have been to the Zoo».

The doctor smiled and asked in lip language which animal she liked best. She understood and replied at once. «I like the monkey best». Another little girl, womanlike, said. «The lady has a pretty dress on», while another said. «The lady has pink roses in her hat», and a bright little fellow repeated the nursery rhyme «Jack and Jill» quite plainly. Last, but not least, we were ushered into the advanced class which was engaged in reading a story entitled. «The boy and squirrels» We were also shown some really wonderful specimens of composition stories written after having being twice repeated by the teacher. When these children have reached the stage of pronouncing such words as «squirrel» well, there is every reason for gratitude towards those patient men and women who give up their lives

to the work. One could now realize how it was that we could not get several of the Hugh Myddelton teachers past the Hungarian Deaf and Dumb exhibit. They were working for some inspiration to take back to their own afflicted little ones. Mr. Fisher then showed some of his pupil's work, the bookbinding being worthy of special notice, we were also shown an instrument which Mr. Fisher had adapted for testing the children in their knowledge of the vowel sounds, we had been struck by the modulation in the reading of the children and herein lay the secret. The apparatus was just being got ready to send to the Franco-British Exhibition. Noticing some words of welcome in German over the doorway Mr. Fisher explained that had he known the «Isten Hozoit» before our arrival the greetings would have been Hungarian. When we entered the hall and Dr. Eródi saw the tables with their spotless white cloths and bright spoons and forks laid for dinner he could not resist the temptation to stay just to see the children start. He was doubly repaid, for after grace, said by the children together, he was delighted to see the youngsters enjoy a good plate of fish, parsley sauce, and potatoes and plenty of bread.

It is unnecessary to state that Dr. Eródi entered into everything with enthusiasm, even his visit to the kitchen where he conversed with the teachers and pupils, and showed the greatest interest in all that went on and his genial smile and appreciation of the splendid work carried on in the Hugh Myddelton Schools will long be remembered by those present.

His judgment on scholastic matters carries much weight, for he is conversant with Education in all its phases in Hungary and is no stranger to our systems here. He is never happier than when he is in the very heart of school work. SHEENA MACDONALD.



### International Postal Telegraph and Telephone Congress at Budapest.

THIS IMPORTANT gathering commenced their deliberations on the 23<sup>rd</sup> ult. and included, besides the Hungarian officials, the following foreign delegates: Dr. Strecker (Germany), K. Barth, Court Councillor (Austria), C. E. Krarup (Denmark), M. Estaunié (France), W. A. J. O'Meara (Gt. Britain), John Di Piro (Italy), E. R. Colette (Holland), Radacovics (Roumania), B. Evangoulow (Russia), J. Petrovics (Servia) and Axel Rydin (Sweden). Constitutional Turkey was also represented.

It is hoped that these annual Conferences will hasten the time when the telephone is not only an international boon, but universal; when every town in every land is brought

within reach of the human voice. Our foreign visitors on this occasion experienced the novelty of transacting ordinary postal business *outside the Post-Office*. Slot machines have recently been fixed which afford the means of obtaining postcards and postage stamps by the insertion of a coin of the required denomination.

On the evening of the 22<sup>nd</sup> the delegates were welcomed and entertained to a banquet in the Royal Hotel. His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, and Joseph Sztérényi, State Secretary, honoured the occasion by their presence.

useful map. The author's position stamps the information furnished as authentic and official. It is interesting to note that the wine industry is on the increase, and that the trade with foreign countries has nearly *trebled* since 1882. Bearing this fact in mind we shall not be surprised to find that the Hungarian Railway System, which in 1868 was only 2633 kilometres, in 1906 comprised 18,683 kilometres of permanent way, — *a nearly nine-fold development!* Increased traffic means a corresponding increase of written and other communications; in 1868 Hungary possessed only 1312 Postoffices, in 1906 she had 5459, which number has been further augmented since the last official return.



State Gymnasium for Girls: Chemistry Lesson.

#### Our Bookshelf.

«Hungary», a sketch of the Country, its People and its Conditions, by Dr. Julius de Vargha, Director of the Central Statistics office of Hungary, etc.»

A veritable text-book on Hungary, and as such it supplies a real need. The busy man cannot afford the time to wade through thick and ponderous tomes in order to obtain information on this country. Here, however, he has no need to do that; everything that one really wants to know is set forth in a pithy and lucid manner; just the necessary number of words are used, and no more. There are ten chapters, dealing respectively with: 1. The Country, 2. Historical Sketch, 3. The much debated Nationalist Question, 4. Population and Hygiene, 5. Education, 6. Agriculture, 7. Mining, Smelting and Industry generally, 8. Railway and Steamer Traffic, 9. Commerce and Credit, 10. Military Organisation and Finance, the work concluding with a

The book is so full of useful and interesting matter that our limited space alone prevents us quoting further. We cordially and strongly recommend the work to all who desire reliable information on any point with regard to Hungary. A copy can be obtained gratis on application to the Magy. kir. Statisztikai Hivatal, Budapest, or from «Hungary» office.

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

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

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

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

## So the world wags.

She: «The thing was impossible from every point of view; he so poor, and I—» a shrug and two outspread hands expressed the remainder of the sentence to the shadows that flickered in the dancing firelight.

He: «It might have been; I would have worked and worshipped, and made her life ideal by my devotion. She should have lost none of the delights of living; I would have led her through a world of roses, and turned from her path the darkness and shadows; yet—» a deep sigh finished the sentence, and the gloom gathered about his solitary room.

She: «Yet I did admire him in a way—liked him, I think, especially that day when we drove, and the mare took fright and bolted, and he told me so coolly and quietly there was no danger, even though he was deathly white with apprehension. He was very brave and strong, too, I remember—» the firelight flickered, the coals fell in, and the crash of them as they fell disturbed the reverie for a moment.

He: «Her eyes—shall I ever lose consciousness of their blue depths, like the warmest sparkle of a sapphire, like the colour of the bluest summer sky just before twilight? And I could swear she cared. I felt the beat of her pulse, the warmth of response in her fingers the last night we danced together. Even yet I feel the tendril of her hair that touched my cheek as she swayed in my arms, the violets of her perfume, the rhythm of the music we waltzed to. Even now—»

She: «Yet it is over, and for me there will be but a sweet memory as of a dream long past. Before me, the world. Even now I hear the distant music that calls me; I hear the echo of feet moving to the dance, the swirl of silks, and the faint odours of the flowers. The world calls to me, and, alas! I come».

He: «The darkness gathers and deepens, and each breath of air wafts her further and further away.

A feeling of utter loneliness oppresses me, the gloom enwraps me. Solitude and despair hold out beckoning hands. There is no other way before me; feebly I struggle, yet, alas! I come».



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## NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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## Hirdetmény.

(VIII. pótlék életbeléptetése a Nemzetközi Személy- és Podgyászdíjszabáshoz.)

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint az 1905. évi június hó 1-től érvényes Nemzetközi Személy- és Podgyászdíjszabáshoz folyó évi október hó 1-én VIII. Pótlék lép életbe, mely nevezett igazgatóság díjszabás-elárúsító irodájában (VI., Csengery-utca 33. sz.) húsz fillérért kapható.

Budapest, 1908. szeptember hó.

*Az igazgatóság.*

(Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

# STANDARD

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

No. 5031/1908.

### Timber for Sale.

The Royal Hungarian Forestry Department of Besztercebánya is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of pitch-pine, poplar, pine, maple, ash, and elm, for useful and industrial purposes, to be produced and delivered by the Royal Hungarian Forestry Superintendencies of Karám and Dobrócs during the period of five consecutive years from 1908. Tenders for the purchase of at least 46.000 m<sup>3</sup> of the above-mentioned woods will be publicly opened and considered in the Council Chamber of the Royal Hungarian Forestry Department of Besztercebánya at 10 a. m. on the 30<sup>th</sup> October.

#### A) At the Storage of Zólyomjános Steam Saw-mill.

##### a) Pine-wood.

1. Laths, 5—8 cm. lower measurement, per piece 30 fillérs. 2. Thin poles, 12 cm. middle diameter 10 fillérs. 3. Wood for useful purposes, 12—19 cm. middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 10 crowns. 4. Wood for useful purposes, 20—28 cm. middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 14 crowns. 5. Wood for useful purposes, 29 cm. and upwards, middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 17-50 crowns.

##### b) Maple, Ash and Elm.

1. Wood for useful purposes, 21—34 cm. middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 18 crowns. 2. Wood for useful purposes, 34 cm. and upwards, middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 23-50 crowns.

#### B) Floated Pinewood, to be delivered at the Warehouses in the lower parts of the Forest of Karám.

1. Laths, 5—8 cm. lower measurement, per piece 26 fillérs. 2. Thin poles, 12 cm. middle diameter 8 fillérs. 3. Wood for useful purposes, 12—19 cm. middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 8 crowns. 4. Wood for useful purposes, 20—28 cm. middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 12 crowns. 5. Wood for useful purposes, 29 cm. and upwards middle diameter per m<sup>3</sup> 15-50 crowns.

Tenders to be made only for the entire production and qualities of the two Forestry Superintendencies, by means of over-bid expressed in proportionate per-centage.

Late tenders will not be received.

Earnest money amounts to 32.500 crowns.

Furthermore, the lease of Zólyomjános Steam Saw-mill and appurtenances thereunto belonging at an annual rental of 8000 crowns, has been made subject to this purchase.

General conditions of contract, details, and printed forms of tender may be seen at and obtained from the Forestry Department in Besztercebánya and Department I/B of the Agricultural Ministry (V., Zoltán-utca 16, Budapest).

Besztercebánya, August 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Forestry Department.

No. 80491—908.

### Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Technical Department of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry is prepared to receive tenders for the following works and materials required for the erection of the Meteorological and Entomological Institution on the site between Kis Rókus-u., Intézet-u., and Petrezselyem-u. in the II. ker. of Budapest.

I. General works, settings, and masonry, at an estimated expenditure of 245.000 crowns; II. Stone carving, at an estimated cost of 20.000 crowns; III. Carpentry, estimated at 15.000 crowns; IV. Roofing of tiles and slates estimated at 4.300 crowns; V. Harness work estimated at 18.000 crowns; VI. Iron, ironmongery, and steelwork, estimated at 49.000 crowns; VII. Joinery estimated at 25.000 crowns; VIII. Locksmiths work estimated at 35.000 crowns; IX. Glazery estimated at 7.500 crowns; X. Draperies estimated at 2.000 crowns; XI. Floor-coverings estimated at 12.000 crowns; XII. Paving estimated at 17.090 crowns; XIII. Asphaltting estimated at 3.200 crowns; XIV. Sewers, drains, and gas-fittings, estimated at 18.800 crowns; XV. Electric light, bells, and lightning conductors, estimated at 14.000 crowns; XVI. Sign-boards estimated at 420 crowns.

Conditions of tender are as follows: 1. All expert Hungarian tradesmen in possession of a license entitling them to carry on business are eligible to tender. 2. Tradesmen not possessing a license and desiring to tender must, in their tender, mention an expert possessing such license. 3. Persons tendering must enter on the printed form furnished them all details as to the uniform prices, and on this basis must show the aggregate cost, entering the same on their printed form of tender. 4. In tendering for the general works, settings, and masonry, it must be taken into consideration that the stone enclosure and a one-storied house on the site of the building to be erected must be taken down, and the gravel removed at the expense of the person tendering. The material thus obtained will become the property of the person whose tender is accepted, but may not be used in the new building in any form whatever. 5. Printed forms of expenditure and of tender can be obtained from the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry, Vécsey-utca 3, Budapest, where the contracts, conditions of work, plans, and covenants may also be inspected during office hours, 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. 6. The building to be completed by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 1909. 7. Tenders may be delivered direct or through the post, at the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry, sealed and properly endorsed, before 11 a. m. on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1908, after which hour no tender will be received. 8. A deposit of 5% earnest money, in cash or bonds, is required from each person tendering. Such deposits to be made at the State treasuries, or revenue offices, and the receipts thereof to be attached to the tenders. 9. Tenders will be opened in the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry at 12 noon on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1908. Persons tendering or their representatives may be present at the opening. 10. Decision on the tender accepted will be announced on the 31<sup>st</sup> October 1908. 11. The Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right to accept such tender as the Department may think fit.

Budapest, 12<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1908.

The Technical Department of the  
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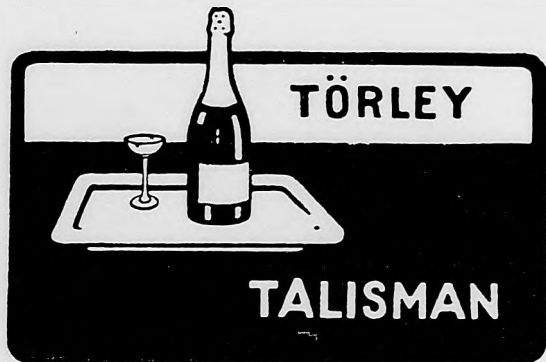
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