

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary

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

IN 1895 the company carried 165,363 passengers and 309,316 tons of goods. One of the tasks of the company consists in working in co-operation with the State railways and in remaining in communication with them, for waterways have the vocation of being a valuable and powerful supporter of the national State system of railways, in the service of those important interests which are connected with

the advancement and distribution of our raw products, our industrial activity, and our commerce to be achieved by a developed system of traffic.

To attain this object great transport stations are used at Szolnok, Vukovár, Zimony, Bázsiás and Mitrovitz and particularly the great junctions of Pozsony, Budapest and Orsova, among which the Pozsony centre will be of great importance, because it will extend the tariff power of the Hungarian State and the activity of the commercial system of the Hungarian railways towards the west. Orsova will be of high importance also because by means of it the regulation of the Iron Gate will receive its full value and the Hungarian State Railways system will be connected ultimately with

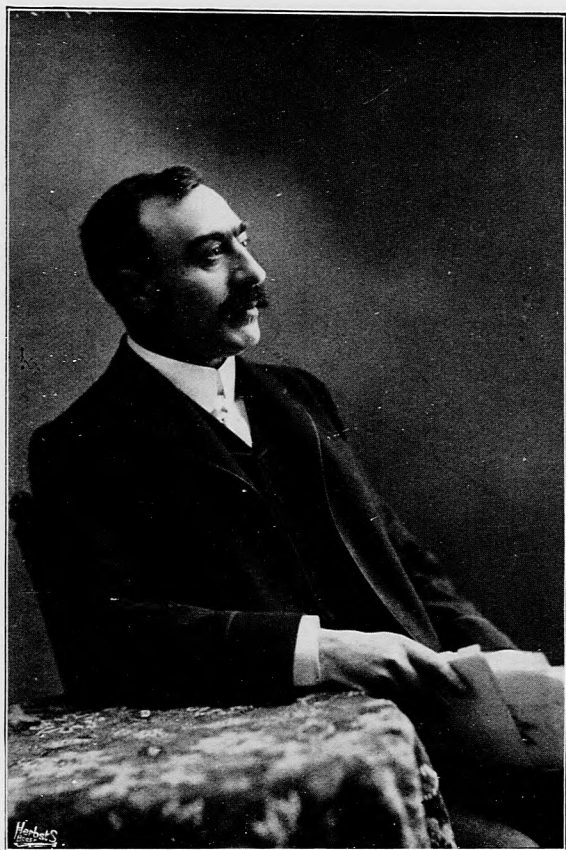


Photo by Erdélyi.
VICTOR MOLNÁR, States Secretary.

Hungary is but little touched by the sea but we have learned to appreciate the importance of these small coasts by experience, as well as by those wars of railway tariffs which threatened to block up our exports.

Until 1880 the Austrian Lloyd managed our marine exclusively. This company Hungary subsidised in common with Austria until 1891, when the Hungarian contract was cancelled with this company and the interests of our marine were entrusted exclusively to the «Adria». The Lloyd managed the traffic from Fiume and Trieste, partly with other Austrian, partly with Eastern, ports. The «Adria» which was founded in

the Black Sea. The contract concluded with this object with the «Adria» Hungarian Sea Navigation company orders this Company to have two of their ships at least perpetually stationed there, and thus to effect communication with the ports of this sea, and particularly with Constantinople.

It should be mentioned that the Hungarian government at the beginning of 1896, with the object of furthering nautical education, established a course for naval officers. And now we may speak of Hungary's naval traffic.

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1880, became a Hungarian company in 1881, the contract concluded with it was incorporated in Act 13 of 1882. This company received a yearly subvention of 150,000 florins for which sum they had to make 150 voyages to west European ports. The business done by the company was at first considerable, but it had great difficulties to contend with because its capital was insufficient, and in order to carry out its voyages it had to charter too many ships. Act 30 of 1891 entirely abolished this bad state of things by settling its yearly subsidy at 570,000 florins and compelling the company to increase their fleet; further instead of the 192 voyages of 607,980 miles yearly agreed upon in 1884, to make 270 voyages of 911,400 miles.

(To be continued.)

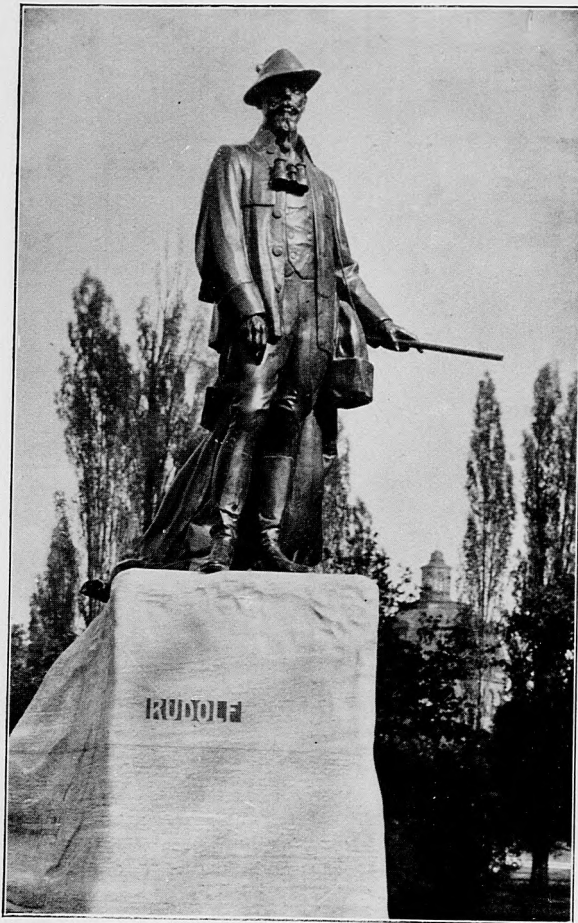


Photo by Erdélyi.

Statue of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, City Park, Budapest.

to see appear in the 13th century the principle of *their political responsibility*. A law of 1231 wishes that the Palatine (chief of the royal government) may be dismissed on the advice of the National Assembly «if he rules badly the affairs of the king and of the country». Evidently there is no question here of guilty acts, but merely of faulty administration (faulty, of course, in the opinion of the Assembly), for no penalty is inflicted except dismissal, the loss of his portfolio; the vote of want of confidence, with its parliamentary consequences, placed beside the indictment. Little by little this principle was applied

to all the great officials, and to crown the whole, a law of 1298 decrees that the king shall cause certain officials, chosen by the Assembly, to take part in all the acts of Government, and that every royal ordinance, without their participation (we might almost say, without ministerial signature) shall be null and void.

As early as the 13th century the work of national genius resulted in a constitution of the public powers, which contains the most part of the essentials of parliamentary rule, and the collective spirit of the nation is the author thereof; for all these great reforms proceeded from legislative assemblies of which no illustrious name increased the splendour. The glory of it belongs also to the nation as a whole. Indeed, in what other country shall we find, in the Middle Ages, a development so complete of the idea of «government», and an attempt so conscientious and happy to combine the inviolability of the Head of the State with the legal and political responsibility of the governors? (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.

But our ancestors knew quite well that the right of insurrection, though codified, is like a two-edged sword — good to be held in reserve for extreme cases, especially good to be kept in its sheath; they knew this so well that they desired a serious and effective royal power. Therefore they deposited, as we have seen, in this same Golden Bull the first seeds of the *juridical responsibility of the great officials*, seeds which a series of laws will soon develop into a complete system of procedure against guilty officials. But what is still more astonishing is

THE KING

HIS MAJESTY the king is still in our midst, and many important State affairs are being transacted in our capital. On the 8th the Delegations repaired to the Royal Palace to hear the Speech from the Throne, delivered by His Majesty in person. In spite of his advanced age, the king is wonderfully well and strong; and the lovely «royal» weather we are now enjoying in no doubt conducive to the physical welfare of His Majesty also.

Victor Molnár.

Victor Molnár, whose portrait we give, was born an Aug. 9th at Hosszufalu in Transylvania. Having graduated in law at the University of Kolozsvár he was appointed in 1882 to a post in the Ministry of Public Instruction. The late Minister, Trefort, soon discovered the abilities of his young clerk, and he was accordingly very quickly promoted. He rose in 1898 to Ministerial Councillor, and in 1905 to Secretary of State.

Besides his official duties, he fostered the idea of education outside the sphere of the school and college, and the outcome of his zeal was the foundation of

the Urania Scientific Society, which has done good work in spreading general knowledge and culture among the masses. Mr. Molnár's ambition has ever been to raise his country's cultural prestige among the western nations, and his assiduous efforts in this direction have on several oc-



King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain.

casions been rewarded by the notice of his sovereign.

The Rudolph Statue.

The proposal to erect a commemorative statue to the late Crown Prince Rudolph was first mooted in the Uránia Society in 1903, and Mr. Molnár issued an announcement to the public inviting subscriptions. To his appeal there has been a generous response, testifying alike to the popularity of Mr. Molnár and to the Hungarians' affectionate regard for the memory of their late Crown Prince. The statue, by Nicolas Ligeti, is a really popular memorial, the bulk of the contributions coming from simple citizens and the youth of the land. Its inauguration on Monday last in the presence of His Majesty the King and various members of the Royal House, Princess Stephanie of Belgium (widow of the late Crown Prince), now Countess Lónyay and her daughter Princess Windischgrätz, the principal members of the nobility, a large assembly of deputies and numerous public societies, was a great day for Mr. Molnár.

★

Sir George Truscott has been nominated next year's Lord Mayor of London. He is a prominent business man, connected with various companies, such as breweries, printing-works, and office-furniture factories. Many years ago Sir George's father presided at the Mansion House.

★

Congratulations to the venerable Cardinal Samassa, Archbishop of Eger, who has just attained his 80th birthday. As a thank-offering for such a long span of life, coupled with excellent health, His Eminence has

presented the sum of 125,000 crowns to the Clergy Pension Fund. The happy day was begun with a thanksgiving service in the cathedral, after which the distinguished prelate held a reception of notabilities. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were received, and many deputations came to testify to the affectionate respect in which this true friend of clergy and people is held.

*

His Majesty the King has honoured the whole Hungarian Press in the person of Max Márkus, Editor of the *Magyar Hirlap*, in conferring upon him the distinction of Court Councillor.

«Hungary» adds her congratulations to the many which Mr. Márkus has already received.

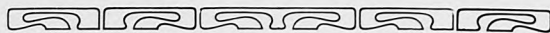
King Alphonso of Spain.

The visit of their Spanish Majesties from the 1st to the 3rd. inst. was greatly appreciated by our fellow-citizens. The principal feature of the decorations consisted in an immense gilded triumphal arch, emblazoned with the Hungarian and Spanish arms, at the top of Andrassy-ut. By night it was gaily illuminated with

rows of tiny electric light bulbs. This *chef d'oeuvre* of street decoration cost 50,000 crowns. It appears substantial enough for a permanent memorial, though it will probably be taken down in a month's time. Nearly every building displayed a flag, the Spanish colours predominating. Their Majesties, together and separately, paid various visits and appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves. King Alphonso looked somewhat older, much less youthful than when we saw him four years ago. He smilingly acknowledged salutations right and left, and gave sightseers the impression of the beau ideal of a popular young monarch. The Dowager Queen Cristina also arrived on the 13th.

Their Majesties are still in Hungary, having returned thence from Vienna and Dresden. Last week

was spent as guests of T. R. H. Archduke Frederick and Archduchess Isabella. Visits have also been paid to Prince Eszterházy and other Hungarian noblemen.



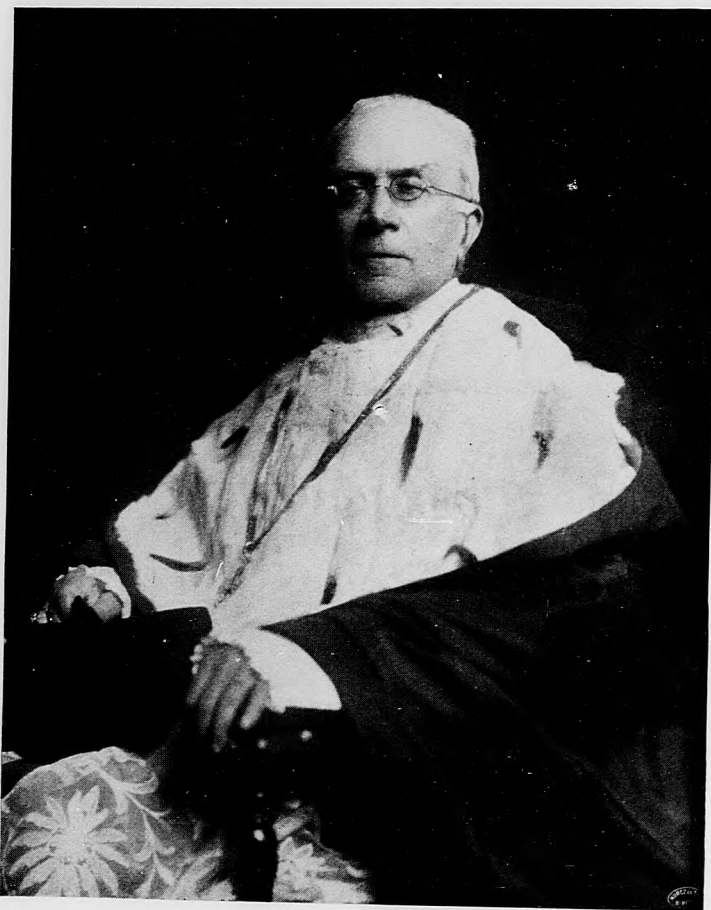
Balkan Politics.

THE NEWLY BORN Kingdom of Bulgaria is today the topic of conversation throughout Europe. It is a matter of high controversy in which it is

not the province of «Hungary» to enter; but which may be connected with the fact that during the past few months there has been a succession of Imperial and Royal visitors to Francis Joseph, notably Emperor William, King Edward, the new King Ferdinand, and lastly King Alphonso. These visits are hardly over when the cry «Bulgaria a Kingdom» is heard on every hand, together with the news of the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, over which Austria had formerly held a protectorate in accordance with the terms of the Berlin Treaty.

The two provinces will now enjoy a large measure of 'home rule with a local parliament.

Naturally Turkey does not regard these developments with a friendly eye. It certainly seems at present as though a small spark of ill-considered political action in any quarter might kindle the flame of war. Let us hope that Constitutional Turkey will allow wiser councils to prevail, and accept the inevitable. Whether in the right or wrong Turkey has no hope of victory in a conflict with Bulgaria at the present time; and having so much to do in straightening out the knots of her domestic tangle, it will be well for her to direct all her energies to putting her house in order. We trust and believe that peace will be preserved, on which



Dr. Joseph Samassa, Cardinal Archbishop of Eger.

depends all Turkey's hope of working out her political salvation. It would be a great pity that the grand work Young Turkey has so recently begun should be spoilt by the curse of war.

*

In the First International Moral Education Congress held at the University of London Sept. 25th to 29 Hungary was represented by Professor Dr. M. Kármán (Budapest), Professor Dr. Schneller (Kolozsvár University), Eugene Balogh LL. D. (Budapest University), Dr. Alex. Giesswein (Budapest), Bishop Prohászka (Budapest) and Charlotte Geöcze (Headmistress, Budapest Training College).



Our Reading Table.

Hungary and the Hungarians.

By W. B. FORSTER BOVILL. Methuen and Co. 36, Essex St. W. C. Price 7s/6d.

ANY WORK serving to enlighten the British public with regard to our country we cannot fail to welcome, and Mr. Forster Bovill's book will, we are sure, contribute largely to that end. His style is racy, piquant, amusing, appealing to those who take up a book in order to be entertained rather than instructed; though it cannot be denied that «Hungary and the Hungarians» does both. It is a pity that the name of the Minister of Education appears as «Affonyi» (instead of Apponyi); that the word «is» is used in several cases where the *plural* is in question; also our author astonishes us when he states (p. 28) that «the towns increased at the rate of about a thousand a year!» (Evidently it is the *population* of the towns that is referred to). In spite, however, of these blemishes (which we trust may be rectified in a second edition), the book is well worthy a place on the bookshelf of every lover of Hungary, and indeed of every reading man and woman. Speaking of the voting of the Delegations (p. 277) the author asks the question, «What would happen if the voting was equal? And states that «In Hungarian law there appears no provision made for such a possibility». Here Mr. Forster Bovill is wrong. Such a contingency has happened on four occasions already. If the Delegations do not agree on any question of expenditure, or of providing recruits, *the lowest figures proposed are adopted.*

Besides a good map, the book contains sixteen coloured illustrations and twelve steel engravings; it is clearly printed, and covers practically the whole ground in its 20 chapters.

*

«Körutazás Amerikában.» By VÉRTESI KÁROLY, price 12 crowns.

In this work of over 800 pages the author carries us with him from Hungary through the American continent, where at the White House at Washington, he interviews President Roosevelt, and back again via Gibraltar, Trieste and Naples. The book is strongly

bound, well illustrated, and will no doubt be found agreeable and instructive reading by any Hungarian contemplating a visit to the United States.

The «Scotsman» on Hungary.

In the «Scotsman» of 2nd instant appears an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Loudon M. Douglas entitled «Agriculture in Hungary: a British tour of inspection». Mr. Douglas was himself a member of the touring party. The article is highly informative in what is said with regard to our agricultural affairs, our capital city, public institu-



Mdme Mariska Aldrich.

tions, markets, and what not. We must take exception, however, to the expressions, «the Empire of Hungary» and «the King of Austria». The political designations are the *Kingdom* of Hungary and the *Emperor* of Austria. Count Albert Apponyi's work, «A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution» (now appearing in these columns), puts the matter in a nut-shell. Again, the «Scotsman» article informs us that «Belgrade is seven *days'* journey from Budapest». Surely our author means *hours*? Mr. Douglas pays our country and people many compliments, — which, however, all who know the Hungarian people will not think unmerited. He and his fellow-travellers made their home at the Hotel Pannonia, and we may imagine their surprise on being informed that during their stay they would be considered *the guests of the proprietor!* They were also taken over the country, on visits to the principal beauty spots, without a halfpenny of expense to themselves.

Can anyone point to similar hospitality in any other country?

*

Much has been written of late in the English and French press in disparagement of the Hungarian fish, the *fogas* (which name our friends usually misspell «*fogosch*»). The word means «toothsome», and the fish is so regarded as a great international delicacy that special trains carry it from Lake Balaton (where only it is found) to Paris and London, while it is in great demand at all the best Continental hotels and restaurants.

All articles of diet are more or less a matter of individual taste, and possibly the English and French (except a select few of each nation) have not yet acquired a taste for the *fogas*, but there can be no doubt whatever as to its general popularity.



“The Devil” in New-York.

NOT SINCE Du Maurier's *Trilby* and Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* was such a sensational play. The Devil is not a stranger on the American stage. About ten years ago Marie Corelli's *The Sorrows of Satan* was given on Broadway by the late A. H. Chamberlain, *The soul Kiss* by Mr. Ziegfeld is but a recent success, having the devil as a leading cast, but such a *clever* «devil» as that of Mr. Molnár's play never appeared before the American public on an American stage.

The performance at Belasco's was such a marked success which will be remembered in many years to come.

Mr. Alexander Konta, one of the translators, has set his heart upon making this first Hungarian play a real *Hungarian* success. Mr. Alexander Konta is a countryman of ours, a man of great genius and reputation. The success of this play was laid in his hands, and his fervent efforts proved fruitful — press and people, enthusiastically joined in praising the Hungarian spirit — and that goes much to his credit. Mr. Konta truly deserved the compliments with which he was overwhelmed on this occasion. A considerable part of the success was shared with Mr. Emil Berkovitz, a friend of the author who saw the original performance given at

the *Vígszínház* during his sojourn at Budapest, and was able at the request of Mr. Ziska to furnish valuable hints to the management regarding the stage direction and decorations.

Now — «*Last of all came Satan*». This was the entire cast of the Fiske production: The Devil — George Arliss, Sándor Tátray — Hamilton Revelle, László Vöröss — Herbert Budd, Andre — J. Palmer Collins, A Servant — C. P. Zell, Jolan (Mme. Vöröss) — Grace Elliston, Vilma — Emily Stevens, Fanny — Mrs. George Arliss.

The press reports are all very flattering, and Mr. Molnár may be particularly proud of the notice of Mr. Acton Davies the celebrated dramatic critic, who gives a subtle account of the successful play. This critic is the most descriptive

and impartial and quoting a part of it my description will be out of place. Mr. Acton Davies says:

«The Devil» is a great play, look at it from any point of view that you will. Its wickedness is quite as profound as a good deal of its philosophy. The man who wrote it has a remarkable knowledge of human nature, and he makes no bones about laying his human skeletons bare to their very marrow». All the leading American papers, the «New York Herald», «Times», «World», «Tribune», «Sun», «Globe», «Evening Post», «Evening Mail» etc. unanimously devoted their highest tributes to this big success.

There are 45 leading theatres in New-York which are all prepared to enter the season with their «hits». They all will surely make big money, besides the successful Devil managers.

In such a city as New-York where 250,000 out-of-town people make a visit daily, there is patronage for every entertainment. But as a matter of fact *The Devil* will get the best of it.

Eugene Lucas.



English Sport—Golf.

IN WRITING these papers at the desire of some of my friends in Hungary, I would like to point out that it is only possible to give a very general idea of the play. I hope, however that I shall be able to make the explanation of the above subject in such a way as to induce Hungarians to adopt the Royal game of golf, which is the delight of persons of all ages.

The formation of the country especially



Charles Vértési.



Max Márkus.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald. .

lends itself to the successful playing of golf and naturally there are very many ladies and gentlemen who would gladly avail themselves of a game so healthful and fascinating. Golf can be played in all weathers, moderately dry being the most favourable condition. In England, Scotland and Ireland it is played all the year round even when the snow is on the ground. It entails much walking, and is capital for keeping the body in a healthy condition. It is especially useful for students and those who have close occupations or much brain work to do. It is an extremely fascinating game, and when one can play with even a

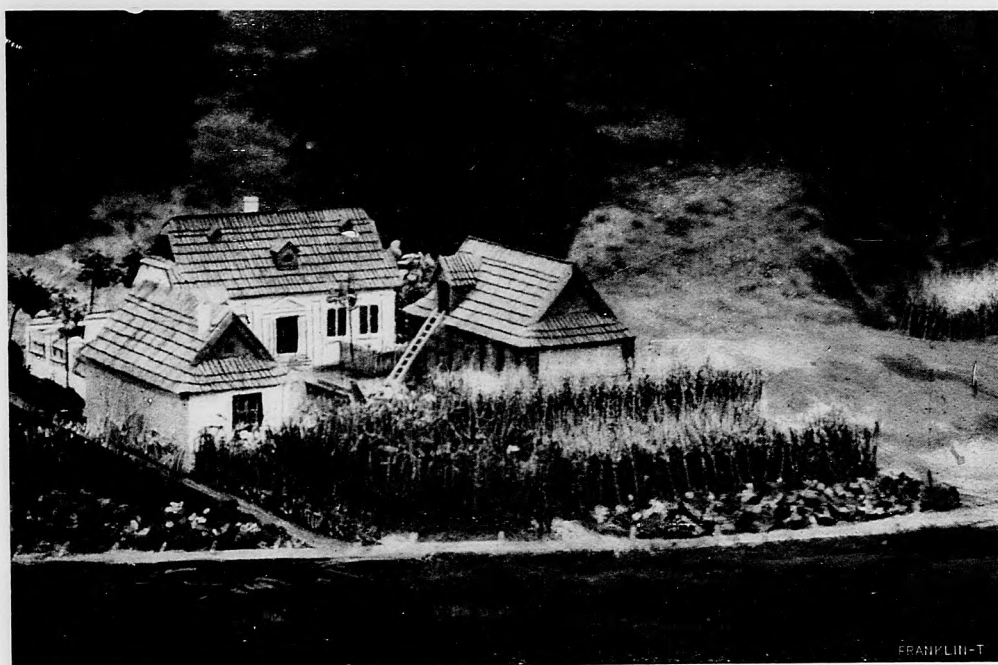
The «Irons.» Consisting of the four following:
The «Cleek.» A club with a wooden shaft and a deep faced iron head.

The Inid-iron which is similar to the «Cleek» but capable of lifting the ball slightly more than the «Cleek», and sending it a greater distance.

The Mashie. A wooden shaft with lofted iron head for lifting the ball out of ruts.

The Lofting-iron or Approach-iron is a club with a wooden shaft and lofted iron head for sending the ball high in the air, so that it will drop «dead» on the ground.

The Putter. This is a club for use on the



Tourists' Home.

small degree of skill, one gets quite enthusiastic. It is the game of Kings and Princes. Cabinet ministers and Members of Parliament find it a game «par excellence» and are to be numbered among the most enthusiastic of golfers. Doctors, ministers, city men, all vie with each other on the links, some of the finest of which are to be found on the east coast of Scotland.

The game is played on a «Course» or «Links» especially laid out, with a «Set of Clubs» and a ball.

There are no regulations as to «Clubs» (each player being allowed to use his own particular fancy) but the «Clubs» generally used are as follows:

The «Driver.» A club consisting of a wooden shaft, with a flat bulged wooden head.

«Green» (which will be described later.) The «Brassie.» This is a club with a wooden shaft, bulged wooden head, with brass plate on sole and balthey face.

The Balls. The balls which are in use at the present time measure about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and are called rubber-cored balls. The outer covering is of solid gutta-percha and painted white generally; in snowy weather red balls are used. The balls are marked on the outside in various ways according to the different manufacturers. The inner portion of the ball is of slightly wound elastic material while the inmost portion known as the «core» is of extremely tightly wound elastic to give spring and a long flight. There are numerous makes of balls, and players choose to suit their tastes.

The object of the game is to try to put the ball from the «Teeing Ground» or «Tee», which is the starting point, into the hole which is placed on the «green» at a distance from the «Tee» the distance varying according to the laying out of the «Course.» The number of strokes, and the use of certain Clubs will vary also according to the «length of hole» or distance from the «Tee» to «Hole.»

Kinds of games. Two, three, or four persons can play in a match and these are called, «Two-ball» «Three-ball» or «Foursome» games.

In the «Two-ball» each player has a ball, in the «Three-ball» each player has a ball, but in the «Foursome» there are only two balls played with two partners on each side. This game can be played either by four ladies or by four gentlemen.

There are also «Four ball» matches.

Another popular form of the game is known as «Mixed Foursome» in which a lady and gentleman can play on either side as partners.

The «Course» consists of a certain number of fields leased or bought for the purpose, by those who form a club. The sizes of «Courses» vary very much according to the ground at disposal. Nine or eighteen «holes» comprise the «course», the holes varying from 100 to 400 yards according to laying out of course, this being determined by ground available.

The «Tee.» There is a «Tee» or starting ground for every hole. The «Teeing» ground is generally a slightly banked up part or small mound. Beside each «Teeing» ground there is a box of sand from which a small portion is taken and arranged with the fingers on the top of the «Teeing ground.» This is the «Tee» and on this the ball is placed. The «Driver» is then taken and the first stroke known as the «drive» is given. It is possible to send the ball a considerable distance by this stroke. After the «drive» the ball must be played from whatever position the player has placed it in by his first stroke. The next «club» used is either one of the «Irons» or the «Brassie.» This choice is decided by the position in which the ball is lying known as the «lie» and the distance it has to traverse to reach the «Hole» If the

«Hole» is still a great distance off and the ball is lying well on the top of the turf the «Brassie» is used as greater distance is obtained with this club.

Should the ball be more difficult of access, one of the «Irons» should be used, as these



Scene in Szüd Park (Property of the Sembery Family.)

balls take the ball clear of any obstruction which the «Brassie» fails to do. While playing in average distances the next «club» to be used is the «Lofting Iron.» This serves to lift the ball fairly high in the air, so that it may land on the «Green» within easy distance of the «Hole.» The play is now what is termed in golf language «on the green.» The object is now to put the ball into the «hole» with

the «Putter.» The «Green» is a level patch of turf about 7 yards square. The «Hole» may be placed on any part of the «Green» and is changed occasionally in the course of a season to avoid the wearing of the turf too much on one part.

who wins the hole has the first drive from the next «Tee» This is termed the «Honour» If the play be a «hole» competition the player who takes the least number of strokes to place the ball in the «Hole» is the winner. This goes on right round the «course» and the one who wins the greatest number of holes is the winner of the game.

If the play be a «Stroke» competition the player who goes round the «course» in the least total number of strokes is the winner.

No natural growth or impediment may be removed from the «course» to expedite matters, and on all courses artificial «hazards» are erected to punish players who do not keep near to what is called the «line of play», that is the direct line between the «Teeing ground» and the «hole» to which they are playing. These «hazards» or «bunkers» are made in various ways. Some consist of pits, full of sand, these being difficult to play from, others consist of banked-up turf so as to form an obstruction to stop the ball. In a match these obstacles must all be overcome, while in a friendly game the ball may be lifted out, but must be put no further forward, one stroke being added in lieu of this indulgence.

There are also what are known as natural hazards, such as hedges, bushes, trees, streams, etc. on most courses according to situation. These also have to be overcome on penalty of stroke which is only allowed in friendly games.

If a ball be lost as is often the case the player has to go back to the position it was played from, drop another ball over the back of his head, and play the game from the position in which the ball lies. The same applies if the ball has been placed «out of bounds», that is into any adjoining field, wood, etc. out of the course.

When any person playing to any other hole on the course is forced to strike across the «line of play» that is the line between the «Teeing ground» and the hole to which the player is playing, he must shout «Fore» to warn the other player of danger before taking the stroke.

Another rule which has to be strictly observed is that no player move on the «Green» when his partner is «putting» There are, of

The «Hole» is about five inches in diameter and about four inches deep: it is encased in zinc so that it can be easily cleaned. It has a hole in the bottom in which a flag on an iron rod some 6 ft. high is stuck. This flag is placed as a guide to the position of the hole. The number of strokes taken to each hole is counted, and the one who takes the least number wins the hole, and the player

course, numerous rules relating to both matches and friendly games which can only be learnt from practice of the game. These are so varied

nery, costs about 35/— (thirty-five shillings) Balls run from 2/— to 3/6 each.

France invited a professional to teach her



A Hungarian State Farm.

that it would be impossible to give even a short summary of them.

There are professionals on every course who explain the game to learners, play exhibition matches, and overlook the general work of the upkeep of the course.

These are assisted by a number of «green keepers» according to funds and size of Club or Association. The professional is generally a crack hand at the manufacture of «Clubs,» and sells them to members and friends.

In every town and village of any pretensions in Great Britain there is a Golf Club and matches are arranged between members of the various Clubs.

There are two great competitions of the year which are open to players from all parts of the World The «Amateur» and «Open» Championships. The «Amateur Championship» is open only to Amateurs, while the «Open» Championship is open to professionals and Amateurs alike. A few years ago France adopted the game of golf and a Frenchman named Arnaud Massey won the «Open Championship», while the Amateur Championship about three years ago was won by Travis, an American.

There is no regulation as to dress, but the men generally wear a red lounge jacket, knickerbockers of tweed, daintily topped cycling, stockings, strong shoes with spikes to catch the turf, and the «regulation» golfing cap. Ladies generally wear short tweed skirts with Norfolk jackets, motoring hats, and strong boots.

A golfing outfit, that is the playing machi-

people the game, and these men are always glad to be thus engaged.

There are several «free» courses in Scotland especially in the summer resorts, such as St. Andrews, and other east coast towns. Carnousti, one of the most famous, was free till last year, some of the golf clubs are very exclusive and demand large entrance fees to keep them so. Some have entrance fees as high as 20 guineas with an additional membership charge of 10 guineas per annum. But such fancy prices are not at all necessary to the enjoyment of the game. The enterprising Scottish corporations have opened courses in various parts and make a charge of two pence a round. I would strongly advocate a trial of the game, knowing its value physically and mentally, and would suggest that the social clubs now existing in Hungary take the matter up. I shall be glad to give any further information I can on the subject, or put intending players into communication with club and ball manufacturers.



New-York Notes.

New-York, September 1908.

IT IS VERY gratifying to note that a few recent Hungarian successes in America have greatly improved the opinion of those who were losing their hopes of seeing the circumstances change.

By Eugene
..... Luc

I am pleased to say that we are soon going to have a big Hungarian success with Madame Mariska Aldrich, a Hungarian contralto singer, who will make her debut this season at Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera-house.

Madame Mariska (*not «Mary», if you please, for she is very proud of her name*) Aldrich was born in Boston of Hungarian parentage. According to those who have heard her sing, her voice is of great power, of well-schooled subtlety, besides which she has great dramatic ability. She is a beautiful, queenly woman, and favoured by the best society here. Her husband, Mr. J. Frank Aldrich, was formerly a Congress Representative from Illinois.

Madame Aldrich has made a five years' contract with the Manhattan Opera, and her first appearance is looked forward to with great expectations. She will make a point of patronising Hungarian songs at the so-called «Sacred Concerts» on Sundays, and by so doing will accomplish much more in introducing them to the operatic stage than has ever been done previously by others.

New-York is very pleasant now. This is the time of the beautiful «Indian Summer», which is welcomed by those citizens who were almost suffocated by the heat this year. The past summer has a big record; many were killed by the heat in the miserable tenements on the lower East Side. But all that is now over; the Season enters, theatres re-open, Society gathers, and plans are made for an entertaining winter.

In another sense, however, it will be a «hot time»

Speeches, pro and con, are being delivered all over the country. Bryan says the republican tendencies are all wrong, Taft says they are all right. Bryan criticizes the cost of militarism, which is only one dollar fifty cents per capita, or about seven dollars fifty cents for each family. Viewed from the European standpoint, it is a happy nation whose military cost is so favourable. But Bryan says it is too much, and we cannot blame him either.

In the so-called «One cent vaudevilles», where phonographs entertain the people, one may hear both Mr. Taft's and Mr. Bryan's speeches. «Mr. Taft on the Phillipine Question» — one penny; «Mr Bryan on Labour Questions» — one penny! It is a good thing to hear big politicians, presidential nominees, speak for a penny. It can't be beaten. Can we hear a speech by our beloved Francis Joseph for ten fillérs? I guess not.

Mr. John H. Burt, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Nashville, Tenn., has received a letter from a former Nashville man, Mr. V. C. Hart, who is studying the Hungarian and Slav languages, and also the emigration question, in Hungary. He dates his letter from Melcsicz (?), Francsen (?) Hungary. (*These names are unknown to us.* Ed. H.) I would like to quote therefrom:

«The natives here are the Slavaks (?) but several cen-



The Old Town Hall, Esztergom.

this season. The big political campaign for the Presidency will retard business. Everybody is filled with expectation as to how the campaign will end — who will be elected, Bill Taft, or the «peerless one», W. J. Bryan, the republican, or the democrat.

tures ago they were conquered by the Madgars (?) or Hungarians, who are now the ruling race, though not so numerous. The Slavaks (?) have very little voice in the government.

They are a very interesting people. Of course

they look curious to us in the native costumes. The women all wear high boots and short skirts with large handkerchiefs tied about their heads. It is an interesting sight to see them dressed up with their Sunday clothes. They are very fond of colors. The women work alongside the men in the fields: in fact, they seem to do more work than the men, and are, as a rule, very healthy and strong. You frequently meet women on the road carrying great heavy bundles on the back that you wonder their backs don't break.

We have six college graduates in our party and Dr. Steiner, who is directing us. Two of the men are from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, one from Iowa and one from Colorado, while I am from the sunny South. Quite a cosmopolitan group. You have no doubt read articles in Associated Men about our expedition. We will return to Pennsylvania and work in some of the fields where there are a number of immigrants.

Drinking over here, especially in this country, is ruining the people and especially the coming generation. Mothers give their babies whisky where the American mother would give water.

It will interest you to know that in Hungary the state pays the preachers—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew—and the people are taxed for this whether you are a church member or not. (*This is somewhat involved.* Ed. H.)

The railroads in Europe are splendid, and are owned by the Government. Traveling is very cheap and they have the different classes, first, second, third and sometimes fourth class. We have been traveling third class, and it cost about 1/2 cent per mile. Even first class doesn't cost what we pay in America. The roads are in good condition, double tracks everywhere we have been, and their fast trains make as good time as ours. The railroads in Europe are run for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of corporations. I don't wonder that Bryan advocated Government ownership on his return from Europe».

*

The *pièce de resistance* at the New-York Hippodrome is «The Battle in the Skies», which is to take place fifty years hence. We see a street in which the people are talking of the impending attack on the city. It becomes dark and the sky is seen filled with air-ships, aeroplanes, and balloons. Below are the lights of the city. As far as the eye can reach are the roofs of houses, towers, and spires. The attack commences. It is a silent battle, for the guns are charged with radium. At length the city is destroyed; the scene shows smoke, ruins, tottering houses, and smouldering débris. The moon rises upon the scene of devastation, and from the ocean comes a tidal wave, which washes over the doomed city and blots it out. Whatever the Americans do is «the greatest on earth».

Guides to Hungary obtainable at Singer & Wolfner's, Andrassy-út 12, Budapest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SINCE THE RETURN of the British journalists to their various homes we have received several letters of appreciation of their experiences while with us. To publish all would be too great a tax on our space. In printing the following we thank the writer and all his colleagues who have written to us in so kindly a manner:

Dublin, 4th October, 1908.

Dear Mr. Golonya,

No longer can I greet you in your own land of Hungary, for once more I am back in our green island of the West, whence, however. I have to send you my heartiest thanks for the courtesy and hospitality with which we were everywhere received in your pleasant land. Of old, Irishmen were noted for their hospitality. Let me write at once that the kindness which we met with on all hands could not possibly be exceeded in any country, and every one of the party — and I speak for myself in particular — has returned home with the most pleasant recollections of Hungary and the Hungarians. Everyone to whom I have spoken since my return has seemed delighted to know that one of their representatives from Ireland has been so well received in your country, but I must mention, my dear Mr. Golonya, that no one knows better than the members of our party the value of a good interpreter. You proved to be that to us from the moment we reached Budapest, not knowing a word of Hungarian, and for your kindly interest in us and your efforts to assist us in every direction, we owe you our best thanks. On my own behalf I thank you most heartily.

I hope to send you our paper regularly. The first article is merely introductory, but I hope to have a good many more to insert.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW STEEDMAN, ED. F. G.



London Notes

London, 7th Oct. 1908.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward leaves Balmoral for London on Saturday morning, spending Sunday at Buckingham Palace and going to Newmarket on Monday.

*

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is still in Denmark, and with her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia intends to pay a visit to Germany this week.

*

The Speaker has just been presented with a fine painting of himself by Philip Lászlo. The portrait is intended as a recognition of Mr. Lowther's services as Chairman of Quarter Sessions and in appreciation of his being appointed Speaker. It

was subscribed for by all classes of society in the county of Cumberland.

*

Penny postage to the United States came into force on the 1st and many thousands of people took the opportunity of communicating with their friends by the first mail under the new conditions. Before long doubtless the much-talked-of universal postage scheme will also be established. Already Hungary and England can send letters weighing one ounce for 2½ d. in place of the half-ounce packet. Papers, samples, and book-post remain as before. Colonial penny postage has been in force for some time.

*

The Transvaal Government has provided eight young Boers, students of agriculture, with scholarships of £ 200 a year each, tenable for four years, to enable them to study abroad the agricultural systems of other lands. A fortnight ago they arrived in London, where two of them remain to study at the Royal Veterinary College, the rest going to Canada and the United States. Could not something similar be done for youths attending the commercial schools of Hungary in giving them a London experience of English business life and habits?

*

The weather has taken a wonderful turn and last week one could imagine one's self in June. Yesterday and today have been cooler, but none the less delightful. The streets are gay with summer dresses and the smart autumn dresses with their little French coats are laid aside for awhile. It is hard to recognise London at present — there is so much that is foreign in the streets, in the dress of the by-passers and their speech, which often is anything but English. It is safe to say that London has never housed such a mixture of nationalities as it has done during the past summer.

*

The Old Age Pensions' Bill comes into force on the 1st January next, and Thursday last was the appointed day for receiving applications. Forms were issued at the Postoffices. Many old and feeble folk were seen waiting outside the Postoffices, fearful lest by some means they should be shut out from receiving the much coveted boon. Many brought their family Bibles with them, in which, on the fly-leaves, are recorded the family births, marriages, and deaths.

*

Saturday the 3rd. inst. witnessed the closing of the Hungarian Exhibition. There were many leave-takings among the Hungarians and their English friends, and the *czigányok* came in for a great share of attention. Big crowds were always to be found near their band-stand, and the English people learned to appreciate the plaintive melodies of these gipsy folk. Packing has commenced, and before long the folk in Hungary will again look on their work which has been admired by thousands of

English and other foreigners. It is now definitely stated that Libertys Ld. are taking up Hungarian need-
lework and creating a new department for its recep-
tion — one good result of the Exhibition.

SHEENA MACDONALD.

*

The Pállik Pictures.

Béla Pállik, whose paintings are now on view in the Art Gallery, City Park, died this year at the age of 63. The general public regarded him only as a clever painter of *sheep*, and it was believed that he could excel in nothing else. A visit to the Art Gallery will show how erroneous was this idea, for there may be seen, besides his famous sheep, pictures of still life, landscapes with wondrous effects of light and shade, beautiful dogs, horses, sad eyed donkeys and other animals, and even portraits. There may be seen Pállik's surpassing talent. Which, as in many other cases, has only been discovered *after his death*.

*

The man and his vote.

An election petition was being tried, and a witness was called to prove «bribery».

«One of the gentlemen says to me, 'Hodge, you must vote for the Tories'», said the witness.

«And what did you answer to that?» asked the counsel.

«'Well,' says I. 'How much?'»

«And what did the agent say?»

«He didn't say nothing. The other gentleman comes to me and says, You must vote for the Liberals, Hodge.»

«And what did you answer?»

«I said, 'How much?' So he arst me what t'other gentleman offered me, and I toid him five shillings.»

«And what did the Liberal agent do?»

«He gave me ten shillings.»

Counsel sits down triumphant, and up starts the other side.

«Did you vote for the Liberals?»

«No.»

«Did you vote for the Tories?»

«No. I ain't got a vote!»

A victim to virtue.

He: She is going to marry a reporter, is she not?

She: Yes; to reform him.

He: What will he do for a living?



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.*

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England **13 Shillings and 4d** and America **3½ Dollars per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone : 89—52.

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Hirdetmény.

(Osztrák-magyar keleti személyforgalom.)

A magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága közhírré teszi, hogy a Budapest keleti p. u. és Sofia állomás egymásközi forgalmában fenálló közvetlen személyvonatú II—III. oszt. kombinált menetjegyek kiadását f. évi november hó 15-ével be fogja szüntetni. Ezen jegyek helyébe nevezett nappal közvetlen, tisztán III. oszt. jegyek lépnek életbe 26.65 frank áron.

Budapest, 1908 október hó.

Az igazgatóság

(Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

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.

Books given away gratis and post free by the Agricultural Ministry.

Livres donnés gratuits et port payé de la part du Ministère d'Agriculture.

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 fores-
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 de 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'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

No. 76319/IV. 908.

Public Notice.

The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive and consider proposals for the supply of the following articles to the Hotel and Concert Hall recently erected at the Royal Hungarian State watering-place Vizakna.

The articles to be supplied are grouped, according to the different branches of trade, as follows:

I. Basket-woven furniture, estimated cost.	1.230	crowns.
II. Carpenter's and upholsterer's work	« 79.538	«
III. Draperies, curtains, and carpets	« 13.800	«
IV. Linen	« 22.786	«
V. Various articles (dishes, crockery-ware and glass-ware)	« 2.881	«
VI. Electric light fittings	« 6.020	«

Conditions of tender.

1. All expert Hungarian tradesmen and merchants in possession of licences authorising them to carry on business are eligible to tender. In the absence of such licence persons tendering must, in their tender, name an expert representing them and prove that such representative possesses the necessary legal qualifications.

2. Persons tendering must enter on the printed form of expenditure furnished to them, details as to the uniform prices, and on this basis must show the aggregate cost, entering the same on the printed form of tender.

3. Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Technical Department of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry during office hours (9 a. m. to 2 p. m.), V., Vécsey-utca 3. All particulars of delivery, designs, and samples may be seen on payment of 5 Crowns at the said address.

4. Goods must be delivered at Vizakna, free, and in good condition.

5. The latest date for delivery of goods is 31st March, 1909.

6. Special importance is attached to all articles being made of Hungarian material, and to the furnishing of samples in every case.

7. Persons tendering, who have had no previous business relations with the Technical Department, and are consequently unknown thereto, are required to furnish testimonials signed by the respective Chambers of Commerce and Industry, testifying to the tenderer's reliability and capacity for furnishing the goods contracted for.

8. A deposit of 5% earnest money, in cash or bonds, is required from each person tendering; such deposits to be made at one of the State Treasuries, or Revenue Offices, and the receipts thereof to be attached to the tenders.

9. Tenders to be delivered direct or through the post to the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry, Vécsey-utca 3. Budapest, sealed and properly endorsed, before 11. a. m. on the 27th October, 1908. Tenders received after that hour will not be opened.

10. Tenders will be opened in the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry at 12 noon on the 27th October, 1908. Persons tendering or their representatives may be present at the opening.

11. Decisions will be announced before the 27th November 1908, during which time persons tendering remain under full obligation.

12. The Department reserves to itself the right to accept, irrespective of the prices quoted, such tender as it may think fit.

Budapest, 24th Sept. 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry.

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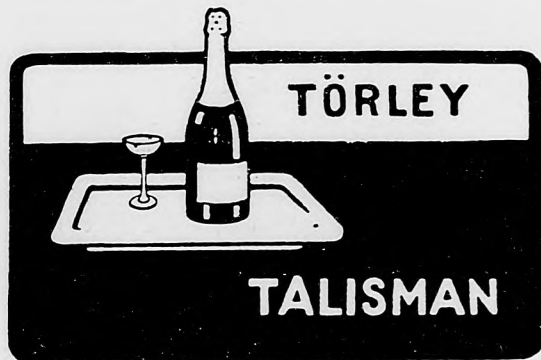
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