

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Sunday, November 1, 1908.*

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Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

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

ACCORDINGLY the company had to undertake seventy-eight voyages from Fiume to English ports, 36 voyages from English ports to Fiume, 24 from Fiume to French ports and back, 18 to Spain, 12 to Italy, Malta and Tunis and back, 6 to Hamburg and Brazil and 15 special tours yearly on the same lines. And the «Adria» fulfilled its obligations, although its own boats are not yet sufficient to manage the traffic. After the convention with the Austrian Lloyd ended simultaneously with the conclusion of the «Adria» contract it was provided that those steamboats of the Lloyd which undertake voyages of importance for Hungary should touch at Fiume without subsidy, while the Spanish voyages of the «Adria» should touch at Trieste.

Along with the «Adria» the Hungarian-Croatian Sea Navigation Company enjoys a subsidy from the State. This company manages the coast traffic along the Hungarian-Croatian littoral. The voyages between Fiume, Venice and Ancona are also subsidised.

By these subsidised journeys the traffic of Fiume and that of the Hungarian-Croatian



Mrs. Alexander Wekerle Jr.

ports is secured and also the continual increase in the business of these ports, for which purpose the State also supports shipbuilding. To give some figures with regard to the above we must mention that the «Adria», which made two hundred and fifteen voyages in 1884, increased these to 610 in 1894 and carried 609,692 tons of goods, while the length of the collective voyages was 1,336,061 miles. The Hungarian-Croatian Company forwarded 639,409 tons of goods and 198,755 passengers. The traffic on the Fiume, Venice and Ancona line com-

prised 179,642 tons of goods and 6188 passengers.

With the officials at Fiume in 1894, 473 boats were registered with the capacity of 66,186 tons and 7226 horse-power among these being 65 steamers of 36,952 tons. Among the steamers there were 31 sea-steamers of 34,128 tons and 5654 horse power, 33 coasting-boats of 2729 tons and 1482 horse-power and 1 steamboat for long coasting voyages.

Among the sailing-boats 54 were sea-going of 26,814 tons, 126 coasting-boats of 1920 tons and 1 sailing-vessel for

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EUGENE GOLONYA,
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long coast voyages. The number of fishing-boats in 1894 was 227. We must especially mention that sailing-vessels are on the decrease but steam-boats on the increase.

(To be continued.)

The well-known firm of F. Brachfeld, Dorottya-utca 7, supplies the best Tailoring and Hosiery in Budapest. Don't forget to pay them a visit when in the capital.



«Peace» by George Zala.

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 disease of the times prevented these seeds from fructifying from that period with the fulness that such magnificent beginnings gave the hope, but the principle of responsibility no longer disappears from our public

law; in bad periods it weakens, to return in all its vigour when circumstances become favourable to the assertion of popular rights; but it remains always living; the parliamentary system will be its organic and necessary manifestation.

Thanks to that early recognition of constitutional reforms, and to the spirit which presided over their developments, the royal prerogative,

in all its essential elements, will be in our days such as it was in the beginnings of the Christian monarchy. Only the mode and conditions of its exercise have undergone modifications. Even in becoming hereditary, instead of elective as it had been, the Hungarian royalty will not change in character. The ceremony of the Coronation will supply in an almost complete manner the guarantee our ancestors thought they had found in the principle of election. A few words on this ceremony appear to be necessary:

The heir to the throne succeeds the late king *ipso jure* without the need of any new act of public law; but it is his duty to get himself crowned within six months of his ascent to the throne, and he does not enter into full possession of the royal prerogatives except through his coronation, being until then unable either to sanction laws or confer privileges — even simple titles. The machinery of the State is entirely stopped by this suspension of legislative power, for — to take only a single example — the annual vote of the impost and the

recruiting are effected under form of law. It is therefore impossible for the heir to the throne to escape from his obligation to be crowned. Now this ceremony, so essential to the exercise of royal power, is preceded by a veritable negotiation between the King and the Diet on the terms of a document called the «inaugural certificate», which must be published in the form of an edict at the beginning of each reign.

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

THE KING

THE ROYAL Palace of Buda still shelters His Majesty the King, who leads the strenuous life of a man of half his years. The royal correspondence, audiences with ministers and others, receptions, and occasional dinners, make up the daily round of duties of the veteran monarch. We hope that wise diplomacy may succeed in chasing away the clouds of war which today loom darkly on the political horizon.

Statue of Count Alexander Károlyi.

A fine statue of this eminent agriculturist was inaugurated at 11 o'clock on the 21st ulto. by Count Aurel Desseffy in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of the aristocracy and agriculturists. After unveiling, it was formally handed over to His Excellency Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture. The monument, by Strobl, which stands in the court of the Agricultural Museum, City Park, is a faithful likeness of the late count and a noble addition to the many admirable specimens of the sculptor's art with which Budapest now abounds.

Count Apponyi at Jászberény.

On the 18th ulto. Count Albert Apponyi visited his constituency and addressed the electors. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, a feature of which was the presentation, on behalf of the ladies of Jászberény, of a magnificent bouquet by the young daughters of a neighbouring land-owner. Among His Excellency's supporters were noticed States Secretary John Tóth, States Secretary Zoltán Désy, Julius Saághy, vice-president of the Independent Party, Lord Lieutenant Antal Glatz and Ubul Kállay, Julius Muzsa, M. P., Dr. Emil Nagy, M. P. Baron Nicolas Sennyey, M. P. Ministerial Councilor Cornelius Ábrányi, and many other eminent politicians. The Count spoke with his accustomed eloquence, holding the attention of his audience as he unfolded his views on the general political situation, Bosnia-Herzegovina, electoral reform, etc.

Afterwards the distinguished party paid a visit to the parish church and the chief gymnasium school, where Dr. Stephen Szombathy, in the name of the teaching staff, welcomed the Count in an enthusiastic speech, prior to conducting the party over the building. The proceedings terminated with a banquet served in the large hall of the Lehel Hotel, at which 500 persons participated.

Kossuth Monument at Rákospalota.

Brilliant sunshine and an air of festivity marked the unveiling of the statue of Louis Kossuth at Rákospalota. For the auspicious occasion a special train conveyed His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, Joseph Szerényi, States Secretary, and a host of parliamentary lights. The villagers in holiday attire awaited them at the station, where the Sheriff, Paul Ivánka, welcomed the party. Mr.



«War» by George Zala.

Kossuth replied in a speech of some length; after which they proceeded in cabs through the decorated streets thronged with people. A mounted guard of honour led the procession to the spacious square in front of the church where the statue has been erected. At the unveiling, Dr. Lehel Hédervári, M. P. opened the function with a speech, and Mr. Francis Kossuth returned thanks.

A portrait of Francis Kossuth was afterwards unveiled in the Rákospalota Independent Club.

At noon the whole party were entertained at luncheon in the Park Restaurant, where various congratulatory references were exchanged.



Statue of Könyves Kálmán, by George Zala.

The late Dezső Szilágyi, Statesman.

A fine tombstone, by the sculptor Strobl, was unveiled the other day over the grave of Hungary's great scholar and patriot — Szilágyi, who filled with great distinction the offices of Minister of justice, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Béla Vavrik, president of the Law Society, delivered a most interesting speech on the character of the departed statesman. Among the distinguished party present were Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister, Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Günther, Minister of Justice, Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, States Secretary Gustáv Töry, Count John Hadik and many others. As the party separated a pile of wreaths almost hid the memorial stone from view.

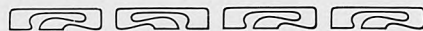
Reward of Merit.

At the Lemberg National Jubilee Exhibition of Victualing Industries, held in September and October, Messrs. Joseph Törley and Co., Champagne

manufacturers, of Budapest, have been awarded the Cross of Honour with certificate and gold medal, for excellence of quality of their wines.

Winter in the High Tátra.

We are happy to learn that the Palace Hotel and estate at Tátralomnicz have been taken over by Dr. Darányi, Agricultural Minister. Mr. Charles Gundel, of the Lake Csorba Hotel, has been promoted to the management of the Palace Hotel.



Agricultural Progress in Hungary.

HUNGARY is a country from which farmers in Ireland may learn many lessons, although the conditions of life there are far from being the same as with us. The northern limits of the country are about the latitude of Paris, while it extends as far southwards as the parallel of Venice or Milan. Being continental as opposed to insular in its climate there are greater extremes of heat and cold, and hence a grain crop such as maize forms almost one-quarter of the tillage area, while turnips are hardly grown at all. In the month of September the farm operations which were being carried on were the completion of the wheat harvest, the grain having been cut about a month previously, the cutting and harvesting of the maize crop and the ploughing of the maize stubbles for the succeeding wheat, and the lifting of the sugar beet. The operations at present are the raising of the potato crop, to which about 5 per cent. of the tillage area is devoted, the continuation of the sugar and fodder beet harvest and the vintage, which was just being commenced in some places about a fortnight ago.

In point of size it must be remembered that Hungary is larger than the United Kingdom, being 125,430 square miles in extent as against 121,391 for Great Britain and Ireland, and it ranks sixth in point of size amongst European States. Roughly it is about as big as the British Isles with the half of Ulster added. The population however is barely 21 millions as against about 44 millions for the United Kingdom; although the number of people per square mile is probably a trifle more than is the case in Ireland. Like our own country, too, agriculture forms the chief industry, fully two-thirds of the people following agricultural pursuits.

In shape the country is roughly elliptical, the central portions being composed of the Great Hungarian Plain and the Small Plain, watered by the Duna (Danube) and Tisza (Theiss) which run north

and south parallel with each other almost in the centre of the country. The Danube bends sharply in this direction just north of Budapest and again sharply to the eastward before uniting with the Tisza in the extreme south. The Carpathian Mountains encircle the Great Hungarian Plain semicircularly on the north, east and south-east, and thus Hungary may be roughly compared to a bowl, just as Ireland has been often compared to a saucer, the central portion of the latter country being a plain while the coast is hilly. Geologists tell us that the Great Plain of Hungary was once an inland sea and that either in some great upheaval of nature the confining rocks were torn asunder, or they were gradually denuded, and the Danube burst through on its way to the Black Sea, draining this great fresh water lake and leaving vast alluvial tracts which now form in some parts the granary of Europe. Certain it is that towards the north the soil of this Plain, which forms about one-third of the whole country, is sandy in its nature, while towards the south, and particularly near the confluence of the Danube and Tisza, the soil is much richer and more alluvial, although the winding character of these rivers makes the country very liable to disastrous floods. On the Plain, too, are patches of «alkaline» land which at times shine white with deposits of soda and on which nothing will grow at present, but which it is proposed to irrigate and lime and thus remove the deposits which cause barrenness and sterility. On the slopes and foothills above the Plains, and on the shores of the picturesque Lake Balaton, the largest inland sea or lake in Central Europe, the sandy soil forms an excellent location for hundreds of vineyards, their leafy verdure forming a striking feature of the landscape when viewed from the wide expanse of hot and dusty plain below. The surrounding mountains are clothed with woods and forests, the cultivation of which is being largely extended.

To a visitor from Ireland the chief feature of the country is the vast area under tillage. Fields of pasture are but seldom seen, except on portions of the Great Plain, and where they do exist the herbage is brown and bare. Yet the landscape is well clothed with refreshing green, and the fields of maize, beet and other tillage crops give it an air of opulence not observable in our grazing districts. Through the hedgeless fields move the patient draught oxen preparing the land for the coming wheat crop and everywhere one obtains the idea that work is being done and that agricultural wealth is being produced. As

one rolls along the country by rail or road, mile after mile is passed through tillage fields stretching far off to the horizon and the difficulty is to find a field of pasture anywhere. Yet the population is increasing rapidly, for while it was 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1900 it had risen to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1906.

This and the fact that the population per square mile is much the same as in Ireland should make Irishmen consider whether the wholesale throwing of land into pasture is not after all a huge mistake, particularly when we come to consider that a very great amount of the agricultural prosperity of Hungary has been achieved during the past forty years only, under a system of agricultural policy and education as wise as it has proved beneficent, but to which we must call attention on another occasion.

(Extract from «Farmers' Gazette» Dublin.)

Respectable English Girl (14—16 years) wanted in Hungarian family. Permanent situation. Journey paid. Apply «Hungary» Office.



Statue of Béla IV, by George Zala.

«A Thousand Years in Bronze».

Our Pictures

AT THE principal entrance to the City Park, Budapest, the work is now nearly completed of filling the vacant niches of the Crescent with bronze statues of Hungary's most prominent hero-monarchs from Árpád's time, the whole forming what may be termed a historical survey of a thousand years in bronze. The stormy past of Hungary is too well known to need reference thereto here, and the figures are representative of her giants of the sword, the rostrum, and the pen—usually all three attributes being combined in one person.

We give in this issue illustrations of the principal monuments — all the productions of another Hungarian giant of today — a genius in the arts of peace — the famous sculptor, George Zala.



Hungary's Foreign Trade.

THE ROYAL Hungarian Office of Statistics has just issued its report on the import and export traffic from January to July 1908 inclusive. We find our total imports in this period amounted to 878.6 millions of crowns, as against the amount for the corresponding period last year, viz. 816.1 millions of crowns. Exports for the same period amounted to 804 millions of crowns: an increase of 17.9 millions of crowns over last year's figures. Of this, 527.7 millions' worth of goods were exported to Austria. In the exports, wheat and flour are the most important items. The value of the wheat export from January to July amounted to 40.6 millions of crowns, barley 15.6 millions, oats 14.1 millions, Indian corn 33.8 millions. Our export of wheat, flowers, and vegetables shows a total return of 238.4 millions of crowns, which is about 48 millions less than last year's exports in the corresponding period. On the other hand there was an *increase* in our export of cattle and live stock, i. e., in pigs 11.8 millions of crowns, horses 5.6 millions, horned cattle 5.2 millions.



New-York Notes

New-York, October, 1908.

By Eugene .
..... Lucas

PHILADELPHIA celebrates its 225th anniversary on the 4th of this month. It was founded as a city in 1683 and those who are celebrating this jubilee

call it with somewhat of a local patriotism «the greatest American city». It is really great but not the greatest, and it is a popular city despite the fact that there are many jokes made in New-York of its «slowness».

Phila — as we call it for short — is not at all slow, on the contrary its development is really marvelous.



Statue of John Hunyadi, by George Zala.

It is a city with 307,647 dwellings built within the last ten years. There are 846 churches, 334 hospitals and asylums, 1400 associations devoted to the relief of suffering. 311 public schools are teaching the youth the great American ideas and 1800 miles of paved streets cover the city. It is very interesting to note that Philadelphia manufactures 28,000,000 yards of woollen goods, enough to make uniforms for all the armies of Europe now in active service. 12,000,000 dozen hose and half hose are manufactured, and this is, according to the shrewd statisticians, enough to allow 2 pairs for every man,

woman and child in the United States. 34,000,000 yards of worsted goods are manufactured each year — enough to make a suit of clothes for every man over 19 years of age now resident in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. And from a patriotic point of view, Philadelphia gave birth to the Bill of Rights and is the home of the Declaration of Independence; it is the birthplace of the Con-

having done so well in such a comparatively short time. *

We have again a Hungarian success.

A Hungarian by birth, Mr. Samuel S. König, was nominated by the republican party for Secretary of State. This nomination is epoch-making in the history of Hungarians in America, and we have every reason to note this fact as a matter of great importance for the Hungarian cause in America. Mr. König was born in Gyöngyös, is only 37 years of age, and is a well-known lawyer by profession.

The nomination of Mr. König was greatly approved by Mr. William S. Taft, Republican nominee for the presidency, and we hope that he will do all in his power for the great political causes of Hungary. *

On the occasion of the Tuberculosis Congress at Washington Dr. László Detre, professor of bacteriology at the University of Budapest, made a remarkable impression with a daring experiment among the scientists gathered together to fight with the power of knowledge against tuberculosis, the fearful enemy of mankind.

Dr. Detre in an interview described his theory, saying:

«My method consists in the inoculation of the patient's arm at three different points at the same time—first with Koch's tuberculin: second, with a filtrate of broth culture of human bacillus; third, with a filtrate of a broth culture of bovine bacillus.

Within twenty-four hours, or a little more, the results of the three reactions may be noted. There can be read instantly which type of bacilli caused reaction; whether the infection is an awakened dormant one, or of recent contraction: whether the human organism can resist the attack—in short, all the biological properties of the infected organism.

A delegation of half a dozen of the most distinguished delegates to the Congress will pass their verdict upon the results of the experiment.

Seven hours after the inoculations were made, Dr. F. B. Burke, resident physician at the hospital, said that already some of the effects could be discerned. «In the cases of nine of the children», he declared, «the reactions showed positively in the form of human tuberculosis, and in the case of one child, the puncture where the bovine tubercules were injected showed slight traces of inflammation. There is in the latter case a suspicion of bovine tuberculosis, but no positive conclusion has been reached».



Statue of Charles Róbert, by George Zala.

stitution of the United States. — And now again to business: Phila has jobbing and wholesale trade of 500,000,000 annually, has 650 miles of Electric Tramways, 105 National Banks, Trust Companies with total capital and surplus of 170 million dollars and deposits of 587 million dollars. Phila in the past 52 years has borrowed 136 million dollars; has paid off 73 million of this debt and now has only 63 million dollars outstanding.

These data sufficiently illustrate the growth of a great city of a mighty Republic, and so Philadelphia has every reason for a celebration, after

London Notes

London, 21th Oct. 1908.

By Sheena . . .
Macdonald . . .
HIS MAJESTY King Edward returns to town this evening after a brief stay at Sandringham, his Norfolk seat. Her Majesty the Queen is still in Denmark.

Queen Alexandra has consented to have the photographs she has herself taken from time to time, published in the form of an album and sold, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to charitable purposes. The «Queen's Album» will be issued by the *Daily Telegraph* as a Christmas gift-book. Orders are coming in rapidly, and the first lot ready will be despatched to the Colonies. At Her Majesty's suggestion, the price is such as to place it within the reach of all, viz. 2s, and no doubt the charming volume will find its way into every corner of the globe, including Hungary. Its title is «Photographs from my Camera».

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have been visiting the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, passed through London en route for Sandringham.

On Saturday last the King invited Mr. John Burns to visit him at Sandringham. The President of the Local Government Board, in accepting the invitation, happened to be travelling by the same train as Their Royal Highnesses, and was invited by the Prince and Princess into their saloon. Mr. Burns spent the night at the Royal Palace, dining with His Majesty and accompanying him to church next morning. On Sunday evening at the King's request Mr. Burns returned to St. Pancras in the Royal carriage. The King's striking thoughtfulness for all classes of his people is herein exemplified.

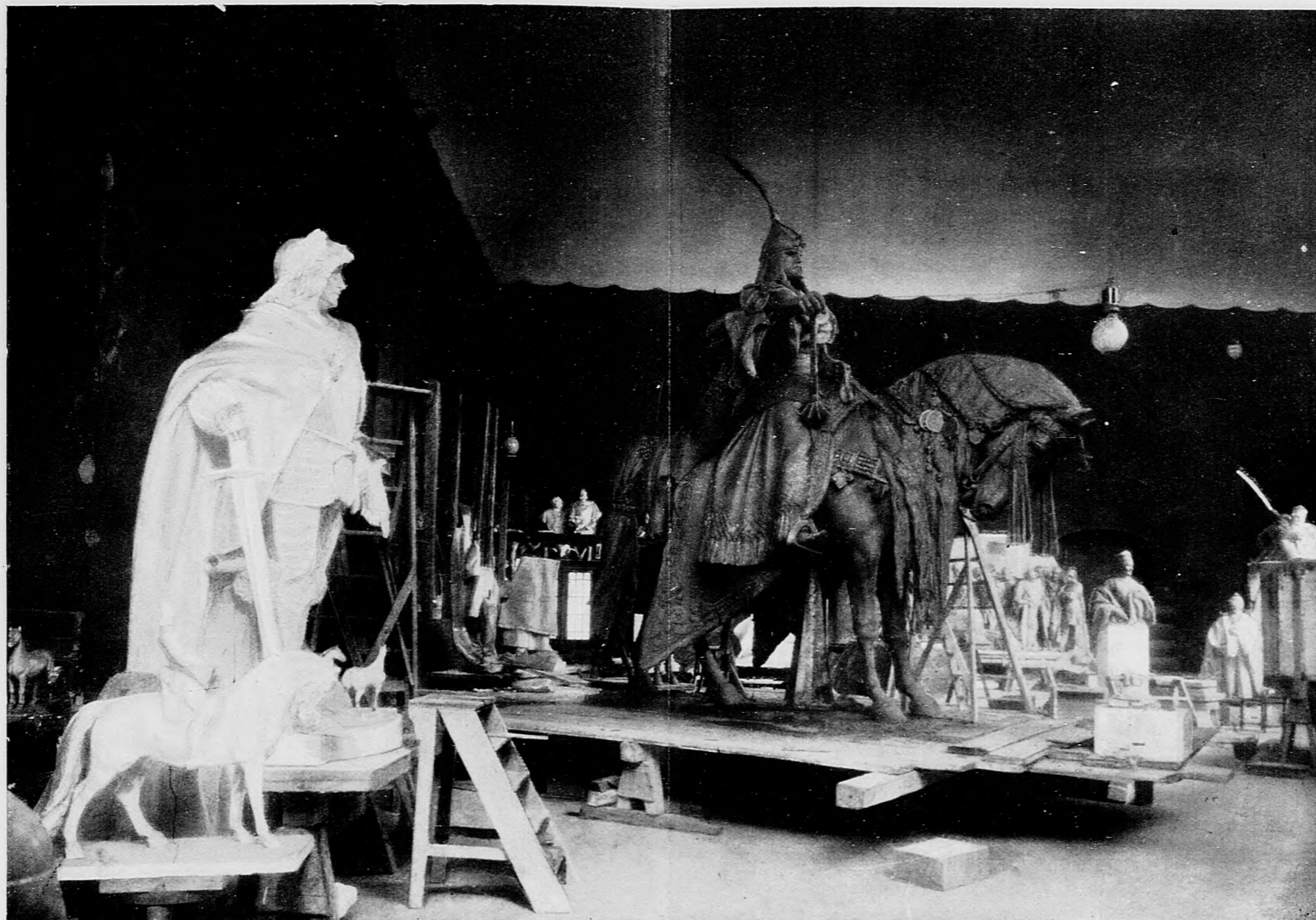
Mr. Burns fights the people's cause and is even now devising the best means of coping with the unemployed question, which at present is a very grave one. It is not many years since Mr. Burns himself marched in their ranks, as their spokesman and leader. And now the honoured guest of the King!

Mr. Imre Királfi, that indefatigable organiser who first introduced such beautiful play-grounds as Earl's Court and later the White City to the amusement-loving public, has now commenced organising a colossal Bazaar in aid of French and English charities. Her Majesty has kindly consented to be present, which will add greatly to its popularity.

Although the weather is still very mild the shops are showing a wealth of winter material in the way of tweeds and other dress stuffs and furs. For gentle-

men's wear Harris tweeds are to be much worn. These are of a rough appearance, and well suited for hunting suits and country wear generally. There are quite a number being worn about town and the wearers look so comfortable and well clothed. The tweeds about which I hope to have something more to say in next issue are made by the crofters in the north of Scotland and are most durable.

Evening dress for gentlemen is much the same



The Árpád Monument in George Zala's Atelier.

as last season the only innovation being in the length of the waist-coat. It is made slightly longer and ornamented with 5 fancy buttons about a centimetre apart; underneath about 3 inches unbuttoned remain open. This style should give Hungarians a chance to display their beautiful carved and jewelled buttons.

The Suffragettes have had another «field day». One of the most striking demonstrations that have ever taken place in England was witnessed last

Tuesday. Had the police organisation been less efficient I am afraid much loss of life would have ensued. From early morning Trafalgar and Parliament Squares were lively, and by afternoon the whole vicinity of the Houses of Parliament was one compact mass of humanity. Accompanied by a Hungarian lady bent on seeing her English sisters, for she favours the feminist movement, I made my way to Trafalgar Square. What a sight presented

as in the road. Several persons slipped through between the careering horses (they seldom hurt anyone) only to be caught in the arms of the foot police and sent northward with the crowd. In less time than it takes to tell it the historic thoroughfare was cleared and the whole length of Whitehall in the hands of the police.

Early in the day the leaders, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond had been arrested on the charge of inciting to disturbance, and thus prevented leading their army into battle. The «army» however rose to the occasion, and forming into several deputations marched, under police escort, towards the Houses of Parliament. But it seemed as though the police were only humouring the ladies, as one after the other had to retrace her steps. About 8. p. m. newspaper boys appeared with large posters bearing the words *Suffragette at the Bar of the House*. This statement, though true, is the most regrettable of the day's proceedings. It seems that Mrs. Travers Symons through the unsuspecting kindness of an M. P. committed an unpardonable breach of etiquette. That the intruder should call for «Women's Suffrage» to take the place of the Children's Bill, which was under discussion at the time, shows how illogical some of the Suffragettes are.



The Anglo-German War Scare.

By Adel . . .
LEST THIS article be depreciated by your readers in consequence of the suspicion that the writer is a foreigner and possibly even a German, I would say at once that my family have been English since the Norman Conquest, and that my *nom-de-plume* is merely formed of the initials of my name.

It is remarkable that Mr. Robert Blatchford and others should see in King Edward's recent visits to foreign rulers confirmation of the suspected belligerent intentions on the part of Germany towards Britain. If they could but have seen H G Britannic Majesty at Marienbad, enjoying his holiday with almost the zest of a school-boy, either their views must change or they must feel convinced that the monarch who, faced with such imminent dangers for his country, could act thus light-heartedly, must be either a fool or a madman.

The same reasoning might also be applied to the peregrinations of Mr. Lloyd-George and other Members of Parliament; but doubtless there are those in England in whom political

itself! The whole square was surrounded by a cordon of police. With difficulty we proceeded towards the north end of Whitehall. We managed to get as far as the Admiralty when we were brought to a dead stop by a double cordon of policemen. We could see that a stream of people were being forced from the direction of the Houses of Parliament, and we had not long to wait for the «Grand finale». In about ten minutes we began to feel the effect of the police operations. On came the mounted police, charging the crowd on the pavement as well

bias is so strong as even to entertain the harshest judgment of those gentlemen.

In the words of Mr. Winston Churchill at Cardiff: «*The two peoples have nothing to fight about, no prize to fight for, and no place to fight in*».

No one, so far as I am aware, has ever ven-

be of the kind who would vote for anything, however criminal or foolish.

We have now to consider the possibility, or otherwise, of Germany's success in a problematical attack on Gt. Britain. It is worthy of remark here that it was a *German* statesman and diplomatist who frankly confessed that

«*though he knew of fifty ways of getting a hostile army into England, he was not aware of a single way of getting it safely out again*».

The whole question turns on the liability of England to invasion, which is only possible when the enemy has command of the sea — a situation which cannot be created suddenly. Napoleon was the only great strategist who scouted this premiss, and he stands out as the conspicuous example of one who failed to accomplish his design. Continental opinion of the geographical position of Gt. Britain is summed up in the words addressed to me by a highly respected Hungarian statesman: «*That belt of water round your island, my dear sir, is equivalent to a million armed and trained men!*»

The first conditions to the landing of hostile forces on British soil are secrecy and the choosing of a time when all the British fleets are, as sometimes happens, a long distance away. It is inconceivable that, in these days of wireless telegraphs and telephones and numerous other means of knowing what is going on anywhere and everywhere, such an intention could be planned and accomplished in secret by a country with which Gt. Britain was at peace.

At least a hundred ships would have to be fitted out as transports for an invading force of 100,000

men and 50,000 horses; a *smaller* force could have no hope of success, and a *larger* would be too unwieldy.

The time occupied in this work alone, and the steps necessary to be taken, would surely lead to the secret leaking out. (It cannot be pretended that the British Government has no secret service agents, or that they are not to be relied on in a matter of this kind.) But granting that the enemy's organisation was so perfect as to successfully achieve this item of his pro-

By S
Macc



Statue of Matthias I, by George Zala.

posed to state the pretext upon which Germany would pick a quarrel with Gt. Britain. The only possible pretext, it appears to me, would be something connected with trade and commerce. In the event of war, more wealth would be destroyed in one month than could be produced by five or even ten successful years of trade. If a plebiscite were taken in Germany it is questionable whether a thousand persons would be found to vote for war with Gt. Britain; and such as did would

gramme, there next comes the difficulty of starting this armada, which must leave its own port and cross the sea *in absolute silence!* Then the difficulties of the arrival are so stupendous as to cause all the preceding ones to sink into utter insignificance. The landing of a force of 100,000 men and 50,000 horses, with the necessary war-stores and ammunition, would — even in the extremely unlikely event of its being unopposed — occupy several days at a first-class seaport; on the open coast it would be a matter of weeks. But that by any possibility such a force should be landed *unopposed*, is incredible. Wherever the fleets might be, *the torpedo boats are never far away.* The attack of these submarine watch-dogs, so swift, so sudden, so secret, so difficult to avoid, and so appalling in its moral effects — beyond anything that battleships could accomplish — would soon spread havoc among the most war-seasoned troops. Let us try to imagine the condition of this helpless mass of men and horses when the first torpedo explodes and blows a ship-load of them into the air! They know that other ships will follow, yet no one knows which will be the next; they know, moreover, that they are helpless, that they can do nothing against this kind of enemy, and this only adds to the sickening terror.

Will any war-lord run so insane a risk? At no period of history is there any record of such an enterprise succeeding, however cunningly conceived and brought forth. Today successful invasion is out of the question unless it be undertaken with such an overwhelming force as no ruler would care to risk.

Assuming (though the assumption is really too much) that fortune favoured the enemy so far as the successful landing of the troops — what then? The invaders have still to count upon the resistance of practically every adult male person in Gt. Britain; the various British fleets, communicated with by telegraph, would come scurrying home, would smash up the transports, and establish a blockade, effectively preventing the enemy either leaving the island or receiving reinforcements, provi-

sions, or war-material. The first force landed would not, of itself, be sufficient to achieve the conquest of Britain; denied reinforcements, there would be no course open to it but *ignominious surrender!* It is not likely that any Continental power would be foolish enough to court disaster in this way.



Statue of Ferdinand I, by George Zala.

No burglar who knows his business will, when making his plans for breaking into a house, omit to provide for his exit in the event of his being disturbed by the police; and (though I admit the odiousness of the comparison) no wise general will omit from his plan of battle to provide for a retreat, should the fortune of war go against him. An invasion of Britain is, then, not a question worthy of serious consideration.

In conclusion, do the scare-mongers reflect

that, by their pessimistic utterances (which are published in all European newspapers) they are doing the greatest injustice to their country's cause? They run the dangerous risk of bringing to pass the very calamity they should most anxiously seek to avert. There is not one among them, I am sure, but would deny with all possible emphasis, the suggestion that he would *welcome* invasion on the part of Germany (every sensible well-informed man knows that she is not a power to be trifled with); yet if one proclaims abroad that one's house is not very secure, that one's locks and bolts

are defective, one's doors and windows rickety, one must not be surprised to wake up some morning to find that Bill Sykes has accepted the implied invitation to one's mansion.



CORRESPONDENCE.

London, 12th October, 1908.

To The Editor of «Hungary»,
Dear Mr. Golonya,

I beg to thank you for all the kindness you manifested towards myself and colleagues during our stay in Hungary, when, I am sure, our numerous enquiries and the early and irksome work you so cheerfully undertook must, in reality, have been very trying to you. I shall be sending you shortly a copy of our paper containing details of my views on our experiences, and it will, I hope, be illustrated.



Statue of Charles III, by George Zala.

are good enough to bring it to the notice of your Burgomaster and municipality. We remain.

Yours obediently

G. G. PHILLIMORE
TH. BATY,
Honorary General Secretaries.

★

Guildford, 13th October, 1908.

Dear Lord Mayor,

I trust you will permit me to convey to Your Worship an expression of the gratitude with which we, the British Agricultural Journalists who recently visited Hungary, feel regarding the honour which the Municipality of Budapest conferred upon us on the occasion of our visit. I can assure Your Worship that we were greatly impressed by what we saw in the several Market Halls and Slaughter Houses, and are conscious of the value of the measures taken at these centres to regulate and purify the supply of food for the City. I thank Your Worship and your colleagues in the Council

With very many thanks and the best of good luck to you.

Yours truly
J. L. GREEN,
Editor, R. W.

Our British Visitors and the Burgomaster

London, 15th Oct. 1908.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to communicate to you the following resolution adopted at the Budapest Conference on September 25th last:

«That the grateful thanks of the Conference be tendered to the chief Burgomaster, the Burgomaster and the Municipality of the Residential City of Budapest for their valuable support to the proceedings and for the generous welcome and hospitality which have been universally extended to members of the Conference and their families», and to ask you to be

By Ká
... Mi

who made our visit so instructive by their clear explanations of the various processes, for the opportunities you gave us for inspecting the Municipal establishments, and also for your kind hospitality at the Országos Casino.

Yours sincerely.

C. J. B. MACDONALD,
(Chairman of the British Agricultural
Journalists).



STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Sölyom Fekete.

By Kálmán .
... Mikszáth

DRAWING up his figure to its full height. «Matthias Kolowotki is a man then whom it is a wonder to fall in love with?»

«I am beautiful, charming and clever. What do you want more? She is no princess, but even though she were, it is quite in comprehensible that she should not love me».

«Such is frequently the case with other men too», said the bootmaker embarrassed and rather out of humour. «With me however it ought not to be the case». «Pooh, of course thou art an exceptional being», said Mr. Kiss scornfully, no more capable of bearing his partner's boastful airs. «Speak logically, thou friend of virtues, or leave it off altogether». «But just what I said is logical», retorted Kolowotki. «Hitherto if I despised a girl, she despised me too. Now being in love with a girl, she ought

to love me accordingly». «Thou deniest it so. This is rather to underrate the difficulties, to think it goes so easily! Be satisfied with Kitty not being in love with anybody else at present».

«Are you sure of this?» asked the other eagerly.

The bootmaker shrugged his shoulders.

«I have at least remarked nothing of the kind.»

«And yet I believe there's the rub», said Kolowotki and his voice stuck in his throat; even the Bohemian porcelain pipe fell out of his mouth at the frightful sensations such an idea inspired him with. «But I'll kill the ruffian, I'll kill him.»

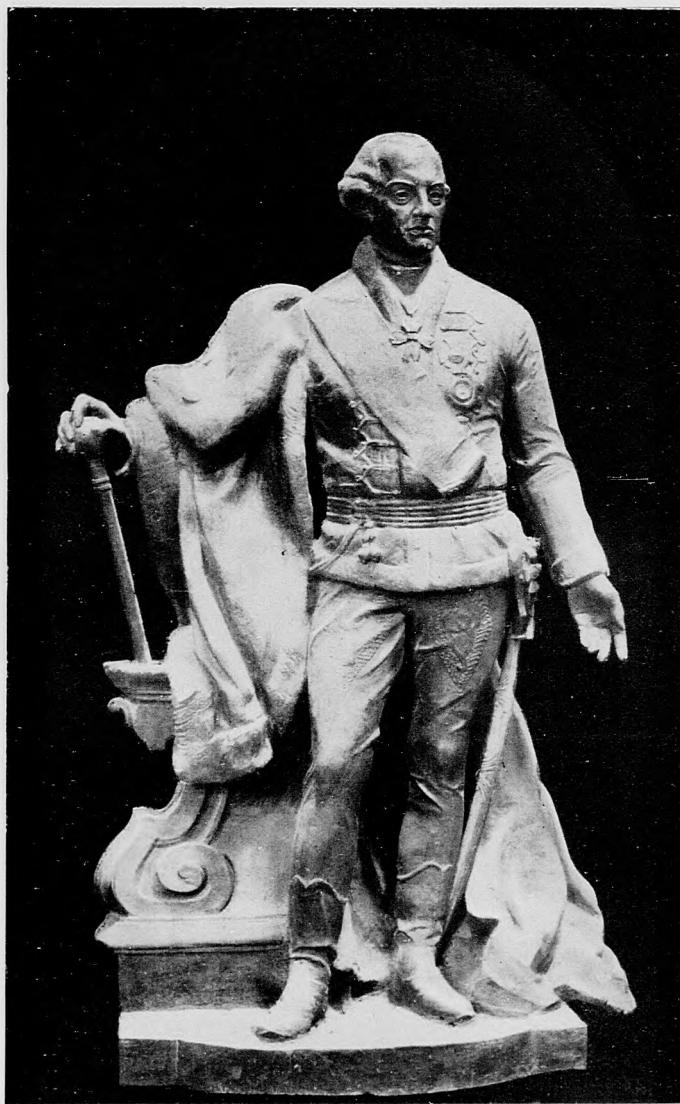
And threateningly he raised his fists on high, shaking them wildly in the air.

«Millers alone fight invisible shadows and poets. Don't fatigue thy fists in vain!»

«I'll try to identify his person, whoever he is? I'll keep my eyes open and follow the track, like a detective, till I ascertain the truth.»

«The course you mark out will be most wise, if there is anything true in your suggestion. But should there be naught, then wait patiently; that is my advice. — Time! time is the chief factor and a remedy for everything».

«Umph! go to the deuce with time», ejaculated Kolowotki bitterly. «Why do you continually refer me to time. Time is not Kitty's father, nor my partner, not even a bootmaker, why should it help me then? But you are the girl's father, you are my mate, you there-



Statue of Leopold II, by George Zala.

fore should speak finally to your daughter, whom I wish to marry. If not, I'll go hence, through the wide world, whithersoever fate may lead me.» (To be continued.)



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».

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's City printing Co Lmd., at Bpest.

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

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

Folyó év szeptember 30-ig Foncière, pesti biztosító-intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 3971 ajánlat 15.713.434 K biztosítási tőkére és 9000 K járadékra nyújtott be; 3527 kötvény 13,842.474 K tőkéről és 10.200 K járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 3,540.689 K 46 fillérre rug. Haláleset 220 jelentetett 810 370 K összegekről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama *különös kedvezményekre*, melyeket ezen *hazai* intézet (Alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió K részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 42 millió K) az életbiztosításnál nyújt.

1. *Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül* 20.000 K határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség 30.000 K erejéig a népfölkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve. (Hivatásszerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)
2. A feltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének *megtámadhatlansága* még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párba vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitünnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett. 3. *1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.* 4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos feltételek mellett *a)* kölcsönt ad, vagy azt *b)* visszavásárolja, vagy *c)* minden további díjfizetés nélkül kiházasítási biztosításoknál *tőkésítést* eszközöl a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

English Gentlewoman (27) of superior education seeks position in aristocratic family, fluent French, good German, able to teach Singing, breathing exercises, Painting, Piano, Games and Sports. First-class references. Apply No. 53, «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 Csepreghy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

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

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

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forestiers.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié des plans d'aménagement.
10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

No. 94.310 I/B-1.

Useful Pinewood for sale.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of pinewood for industrial purposes to be produced in the forests of Fenyőháza, Maluzsina, and Oszada, belonging to the Royal Hungarian Forestry Department in Liptóújvár, during the period of four consecutive years from 1908, and delivered free at the warehouses; also of pinewood produced this year in certain parts of the forests of Maluzsina and Likava and delivered free at the warehouses. Offers to be made by means of public tenders, which will be opened at 10 a. m. on the 30th November in the head office of woods and forests in Liptóújvár.

The timber to be sold is divided into groups and assortments as follows:

A) Offers by verbal tender.

I. About 22.000 cubic metres of Pinewood of various dimensions to be produced by the Forestry Department of Maluzsina during the period of five years and delivered free at the wharves. First bid, 25 cm. and less, middle diameter, per cubic metre, 12 crowns 80 fillér; 26 cm. and upwards middle diameter, per m³ 16 crowns 60 fillér. Earnest money: 7000 crowns.

B) Offers by written tender.

II. 4000 m³ of pinewood produced this year by the office of woods and forests in Maluzsina and delivered free at the wharves. Diameter of pieces, 26 cm. and upwards. First bid, 16 crowns 40 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 7000 crowns.

III. 1500 cubic metres of pinewood produced this year by the office of Woods and Forests in Maluzsina and delivered free at the wharves. Diameter 25 cm. and less. First bid, 12 crowns 90 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 2000 crowns.

IV. 54.000 m³ of pinewood, 26 cm. and upwards middle diameter, to be produced during the next five years by the Forestry Department of Fenyőháza and delivered free at the wharves, including the lease of the electric sawmill and light railway, subject to purchase. First bid, 17 crowns 20 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 20.000 crowns.

V. 17.000 m³ of pinewood, 25 cm. and less, middle diameter, to be produced during the next five years by the Forestry Department of Fenyőháza and delivered free at the wharves. First bid, 14 crowns 50 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 5.000 crowns.

VI. 31.000 m³ of pinewood, 26 cm. and upwards, middle diameter to be produced by the Treasury in the forests of Oszada, and delivered free at the wharves. First bid, 16 crowns 50 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 10.000 crowns.

VII. 21.000 m³ of pinewood, 25 cm. and less, middle diameter, to be produced in the forests of Oszada during the next five years and delivered free at the wharves. First bid, 14 crowns 30 fillér per m³ Earnest money: 6.000 crowns.

VIII. 3.000 m³ of pinewood of various dimensions produced in the forests of Likava this year, and delivered free at the Vág wharves. First bids: for timber of 25 cm. diameter and less, 14 crowns 50 fillér per m³ for timber of 26 cm. and upwards, 17 crowns 20 per m³ Earnest money: 5.000 crowns.

General conditions of contract and sale may be seen at the Royal Hungarian Chief Forestry Department at Liptóújvár. Printed forms may be obtained on application to the Forestry Department of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry (V., Zoltán-utca 16. Budapest), or the Royal Hungarian Chief Forestry Department of Liptóújvár, on and after the 2nd. November 1908.

Budapest, 24th Sept. 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry.

Közvetlen vonatösszeköttetések Budapest

és a magyar királyi államvasutak, valamint az azon túl fekvő csatlakozó vasutak főbb állomásai között.

Az állomások neve mellett jobbról álló időadatok alulról fölfelé olvasandók.

Budapest — Fiume — Venezia — Milano — Genova — Nice (Nizza) — Cannes — Marseille.

4 ¹⁰	ind. Budapest keleti p. u. ér.	12 ¹⁵	
11 ³⁴	érk. Zágráb m. á. v. ind.	4 ¹⁸	
5 ⁰⁵	« Fiume ind.	10 ¹⁰	
5 ²¹	ind. Fiume ér.	10 ⁰¹	
7 ²⁰	érk. St. Peter in Krain ind.	8 ³⁰	
8 ⁰⁰	ind. St. Peter in Krain ér.	8 ¹⁷	
9 ²⁵	érk. Triest Südb. ind.	6 ³⁵	
*2 ¹⁵	érk. Venezia ind.	§2 ²⁵	§ Portogruaron át
4 ¹⁶	« Verona ind.	10 ²⁰	
7 ²⁰	« Milano ind.	7 ⁴⁵	
12 ⁰⁵	« Genova ind.	2 ⁵⁰	
5 ¹⁸	« S. Remo ind.	9 ⁰⁰	
6 ⁵⁰	« Nice (Nizza) ind.	5 ¹⁵	
7 ⁴⁸	« Cannes } Párisi idő ind.	2 ⁴⁷	
11 ²⁹	érk. Marseille } ind.	7 ³⁰	

Budapest — Fiume (hajóval) — Venezia — Milano — Genova — Nice (Nizza) — Cannes — Marseille

7 ⁰⁰	4 ¹⁰	ind. Budapest k. p. u. ér.	7 ⁵⁰	9 ³⁵
2 ¹⁷	11 ³⁴	érk. Zágráb ind.	12 ²⁴	2 ¹⁸
7 ⁵⁹	5 ⁰⁵	« Fiume ind.	6 ⁰⁰	7 ⁵⁵
18 ¹⁵	3 ⁷⁰	ind. Fiume ér.	3 ⁵⁰	2 ⁶⁰
2 ⁶⁰	3 ⁵⁰	érk. Venezia ind.	3 ⁷⁰	1 ⁸⁰
8 ⁰⁰	11 ⁰⁵	ind. Venezia ér.	4 ²³	6 ⁴⁵
9 ⁵²	1 ⁴³	érk. Verona ind.	2 ²¹	4 ³⁰
12 ³⁰	6 ⁰⁵	« Milano ind.	11 ²⁰	1 ⁰⁵
5 ¹⁰	9 ⁵⁵	« Genova ind.	6 ⁵⁰	8 ¹⁵
10 ³¹	1 ⁵¹	« S. Remo ind.	10 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰
12 ⁵⁰	4 ²⁵	« Nice (Nizza) ind.	6 ³⁰	10 ⁵⁵
1 ⁴³	5 ³³	« Cannes } ind.	5 ¹⁴	9 ⁵⁸
5 ³⁸	10 ³⁹	érk. Marseille } ind.	12 ⁵⁰	6 ¹⁰

¹ Kedden, szerdán, esütörtökön, pénteken, szombaton.
² Szerdán, esütörtökön, pénteken, szombaton, vasárnap.
³ Hétfőn.

Budapest — Fiume — Venezia — Firenze — Roma — Napoli — Palermo.

4 ¹⁰	10 ⁴⁵	ind. Budapest k. p. u. ér.	12 ¹⁵	
11 ³⁴	9 ⁵⁵	érk. Zágráb ind.	4 ¹⁸	
5 ⁰⁵	6 ⁵²	« Fiume ind.	10 ⁴⁰	
5 ²¹	8 ⁰¹	ind. Fiume ér.	10 ⁰¹	
7 ²⁰	10 ⁰²	érk. St. Peter in Krain ind.	8 ³⁰	
8 ⁰⁰	4 ⁰²	ind. St. Peter in Krain ér.	8 ¹⁷	
9 ²⁵	6 ¹⁵	érk. Triest Südb. ind.	6 ³⁵	
12 ¹⁵	2 ⁴⁵	érk. Venezia ind.	2 ²⁵	
3 ³⁸	10 ³⁸	« Padova ind.	1 ⁰⁷	
6 ⁴⁰	1 ⁰²	« Bologna ind.	10 ³⁰	
11 ²⁹	4 ⁵⁵	« Firenze ind.	6 ¹⁰	
7 ¹⁵	10 ⁵⁰	« Roma ind.	10 ⁵⁰	
1 ²⁵	6 ⁵⁰	« Napoli ind.	3 ⁰⁵	
2 ³³	—	érk. Palermo ind.	6 ⁴⁰	

¹ Cormonsan át. ² Portogruaron át.

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The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

Winter Season in the High-Tátra.

The estates of Szentiványi, Lake Csorba and Tátralomnicz, hitherto leased by the Hungarian Hotels and Bathing Resorts Co. Ld (A Magyarországi Szálló- és Fürdővállalat R. T.) have now been taken over by the State, and will be considerably further developed. Tátralomnicz, which stands over 3000 feet above the sea-level, is famous throughout the world for its mild climate and its various winter sports, the winter season lasting from December 15th till the end of February. The railway between Poprádfelka and Tátralomnicz is in working throughout the winter.

All information with regard to accommodation, prices of rooms, etc. will be furnished on application to the Manager, Palace Hotel, Tátralomnicz.

Budapest, 22nd October 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Minister.

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