

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Sunday, November 15, 1908.*

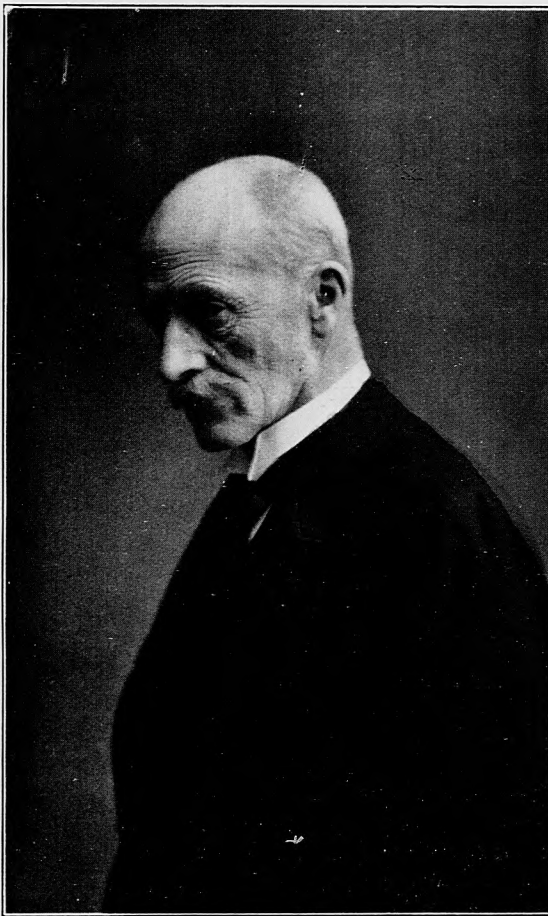
VOL. VI. No 22.

## Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

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

THE STATE also took measures for the increase of the sea traffic not only by systematising the voyages but also by constructing proper harbours. The complete cost of making Fiume harbour was 84 million crowns, and similar sums were spent on the other and smaller ports. These great efforts soon bore fruit. Hungarian traffic is constantly increasing: in 1879 the number of steamers which touched at our ports and left them again was only 9336 of 843.803 tons, but in 1893, 30.721 boats of 2,630.534 tons. From Fiume in 1879, 2276 steamboats of 298.472 tons left the harbour, while 1656 boats of 206.463 tons entered it. In 1894, 7196 boats of 1,072.176 tons left and 7170 boats of 1,070.625 tons entered. Corresponding with the ship traffic the trade of this port has also increased. In 1879 the total freight was 3,054.931 metric-cwts. of the value of 592 million crowns. In 1894 10,513.489 metric-cwts of the value of 254 million crowns. The gradual increase is most evident in imports, the greater part of which come from the Austrian, Brazilian, French, East-Indian, English, Italian, Russian and Spanish ports. Of the imports the total



Count Aurel Dessewffy, P. C., President of the Upper House.

important, most effective, and most modern factors of traffic, namely the railways. At the end of 1894 the length of the railway system in the dominions of the Hungarian crown was 13,141.<sup>928</sup> kilometres, of which 8504.<sup>839</sup> kilometres fell to the principal railways and their dependencies and 4637.<sup>035</sup> kilometres to local lines. These railways had altogether 2106 engines, 4297 carriages and 49,011 waggons, 1892 stations, out of which 181 were joint and 20 frontier stations. The effective capital invested in the main lines was 1754,140.204 crowns, of local 321,576.108 crowns. — Of the

value of which were 121,212.506 crowns, 53,841.970 crowns fall to Hungarian, — 24,593.328 crowns to Austrian, 42,777.208 crownstootherforeign ships. Exports go principally to Hungarian, Austrian, and Belgian, Brazilian, French, English, Dutch and Italian ports, 67,405.436 crowns falling to Hungarian, 12,614.388 crowns to Austrian, and 52,823.836 crowns to other foreign ships. We must mention that the Hungarian state railways have supported by tariff arrangements the traffic of Fiume, which has at its disposal large storerooms; and we now go to the most

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invested capital for strictly building purposes 1493,438.242 crowns, with the main lines and 307,592.338 crowns for local lines. For carriages the main lines have spent 282,446.998 crowns, local 13,983.770 crowns. The nominal amount in the main lines was 2231,441.138 crowns, in the local 356,820.784 crowns.

The railways made 59,389.598 engine-kilometres, with their passenger carriages 437,551.404 ax-kilometres, with their luggage waggons 1.737,540.418 ax-kilometres, with post-waggon-carts 52,364.352. The train traffic with passenger trains amounted to 31,209.157 kilometres, by luggage trains 23,045.668 kilometres, in freight trains 775.260 kilometres, so that the total traffic through all the railways was 55,030.085 train-kilometres. (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.

This certificate is the new king's constitutional confession of faith; the independence of the country, the integrity of its territory, the rights of the people, the laws guaranteeing personal and political liberty, which date from the Golden Bull of King Andrew II. are confirmed in the most precise and solemn terms. The Diet then declares itself satisfied with the terms of the certificate; and it fixes — with the king's concurrence — the date of the Coronation. When that day arrives the crown of St. Stephen is placed on the head of its heir by the Archbishop of Strigonia, Primate of Hungary, and by the Palatine, or since the suspension of that office, by another representative of the Diet. Then on the new king's shoulders is placed St. Stephen's mantle, and finally he is girded with the sword. Adorned with these relics he proceeds from the church, and on the public square in front, surrounded by the representatives of the people, the masses thronging about him, he delivers the oath of the Constitution, which is but the «inaugural certificate» in a condensed form. The Coronation Oath has been in force since the year 1309. I will not waste words on the splendour of this ceremony; I merely insist on its character as a Constitutional Guarantee. By the negotiations and public acts

preceding it, by the symbolic act itself, requiring the participation of a representative of the nation with the minister of God, the Coronation of the kings of Hungary secures to Hungarian royalty its ancient character as a national delegation consecrated by religion.

(To be continued.)



### Great Men of Letters.

Count *Aurel Dessewffy*.

THE SUBJECT of our frontispiece, Count Aurel Dessewffy, President of the House of Lords, was born on the 16th January 1846 at Budapest. After completing his studies at Pozsony he travelled considerably, including in his itinerary Germany, Bavaria (at that time not included in the German Empire), and England; for the last-named country he entertains a particular regard. His first official appointment was in the ministry of Count Lónyay. Soon afterwards (1874) he entered political life as M. P. for Zboró, and subsequently for Tiszalöki, which constituency he served until 1883, retiring into private life on the advent of Count Tisza to power. Relieved for the nonce of his parliamentary duties, he was elected member of the Board of Directors of the Hungarian Academy of Science—a reward for his zealous labours in the cause of science and art. In 1887 he re-entered Parliament as Member for Pozsony, and since that year he has filled the office of Directing-President of the Agricultural Credit Institute, in recognition of his father's merits and of his own conspicuous services as an author of various valuable essays and articles on agrarian questions. For many years the Count held the presidency of the O. M. G. E. (*Országos Magyar Gazdasági Egyesület*), and also that of the G. E. O. Sz. (*Gazdasági Egyesületek Országos Szövetsége*), which offices he has just resigned. To mark His Majesty's appreciation of his useful life-work the King has now conferred on the Count the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

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### The Monastery of Pannonhalma.

THIS FAMOUS monastery, of which we give a series of pictures, has occupied an important place in the history of Hungary. It was

consists of two only. In the time of the Árpáds it served as a royal palace. St. Ladislas held a parliament here, and here also King Kálmán the Studious received Godfrey de Bouillion. Half a dozen different styles of architecture



Ipoly Fehér P. C. Abbot of Pannonhalma.

built 900 years ago, when the Christian faith in this country was somewhat in its infancy. Situated on the crest of a hill, it commands a magnificent view over the lesser Hungarian Plain, which extends towards the north and east; to the south may be descried the blue hills of Bakony. The edifice itself has three stories at the façade, but for the most part it

may be observed in the outer structure. The interior apartments are stately and noble in the extreme, and shelter a number of paintings of priceless value, including the «Apotheosis» of Martinuzzi, and Battoni's «Mercy and Truth» and «Justice and Peace». Its present chief is His Excellency, Ipoly Fehér, Lord Abbot and Privy Councillor of His Majesty the King.

## Our Christmas Number.

AGAIN THE festive season is approaching and our attention is directed to the quest on of a Christmas Number. No effort will be spared to surpass previous results. Our Christmas Number (ready December 15th) will include in its pages seasonable reading in prose and verse, numerous illustrations, of which the centre-piece will be "The Belles of Hungary" — representative native types of beauty from photographs of the originals — and a true story of adventure in Hungary, the whole in coloured pictorial cover of artistic design. The price will be as usual, 60 fillér (6d).

The central plate, "The Belles of Hungary", may also be had separately, on superior paper, suitable for framing, at the same price, i. e., post free in protecting tube, 60 fillér (6d).



## Agricultural Education in Hungary.

THE TIMES agricultural correspondent writes a lengthy article on the above subject, from which we have taken the liberty of quoting somewhat liberally.

«In their efforts to improve the condition of the agricultural and kindred industries, the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture recognize the importance of sound technical education. Indeed, systematic instruction in practical work and the underlying sciences is being made the foundation upon which the new agriculture is being raised. In the matter of research and experimental work accomplished, Hungary cannot rival Germany or America, and does not boast a Rothamsted or a Cirencester. Agricultural education in Hungary belongs, if the

expression may be allowed, to the future rather than the past. Fifteen or twenty years ago there were few agricultural educational centres of any significance in Hungary, and little was being done by precept or example to improve the primitive methods of tillage and cropping then in vogue.

The development of the educational system may be said to have begun, and to be concurrent with, the administrative reign of the present Minister of Agriculture. A man possessed of shrewd judgment, keen perception, and indomitable energy, M. Darányi realized not only that a better method of secondary or technical education must precede tangible improvement in the farming systems of the country, but that it was the most direct and effective course to the attainment of the object in view. Consequently, he initiated and stimulated schemes for the reorganization of the existing colleges and instituted new centres in representative districts, so that there are now 15 State farms, 133 model farms, 5 colleges, and 15 schools distributed throughout Hungary, all working for the enlightenment of the agricultural classes, from landowners to the humblest labourer and for the advancement of the national welfare. The scheme of organization is even yet incomplete, but, in the course of ten or a dozen years since the serious work was taken in hand, the progress has been remarkable, and most of the institutions, though still in the process of completion, seem to be about as fully equipped for research and educational purposes as the heart of the expert could desire.

It was my privilege recently to visit several of the colleges, museums, and schools, as well as the State farms, and I could not help being impressed by the businesslike manner in which the question of practical and scientific education pertaining to agrarian affairs is being faced in Hungary. The first of the institutions visited was the Royal Agricultural Museum in Budapest. It is claimed by the Hungarians, with no little sense of pride, that this



The Pannonhalma Monastery.

institution is without an equal in any other country not only in regard to the magnificence of the buildings, but in the matter of comprehensiveness and equipment for educational purposes. The main buildings were erected in 1896, but the perfected structure was completed only last year, and when it is mentioned that it comprises no fewer than 30 distinct sections, every one of which is furnished with models, drawings, literature, and so forth, some idea may be formed of the general character of this institution, which is under the direction of Dr. Paikert and his assistant, M. Saarassy. The museum is free to the public at certain hours daily, and the visitor may learn much from the exercise of

his privilege as a private citizen. One of the most prominent features in this interesting establishment is the excellent collection of models of farm animals from the thoroughbred horse to the barn door fowl. The interesting representation in the recent Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's-Court was taken from this museum, and though it formed only a miniature of the parent collection at Budapest it indicated the pains taken by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture to instruct the rising generation in the points and uses of the different breeds of live stock. The other branches of the industry, such as the cultivation of the soil, the peculiarities of the different farm crops, irrigation, forestry, silk production, horticulture, and viticulture, all receive proper consideration and representation in the work of the establishment. The wood-growing resources of the country are illustrated by fine examples of oak and other timber, and some comments upon the excellence of the wood elicited the remark that Hungary did not receive proper credit for the produce of her forests, as for some inexplicable reason Hungarian oak is sold in London as Austrian, just in the same way as in the another market the famous «Surrey» fowl is mainly a product of Sussex.

The other agricultural academy visited was at Pallag, Debreczen. Though less pretentious than the Budapest institution, this establishment is equally well equipped for ordinary educational purposes,



The Chapel, Pannonhalma.

while it is provided with a considerable area of land for experimental work. The classroom and laboratory instruction is similar to what is given in our best agricultural colleges in this country, but the fostering care of the State is seen in the superior character of the buildings and the provisions generally. The experimental ground is used mainly for investigations bearing on plant diseases. In the Debreczen district tobacco culture is of considerable importance, and the numerous parasitic enemies of this crop receive prominent attention. It appears that the tobacco plant is subject to no fewer than 35 different parasites, and the searching investigations conducted at Pallag have already thrown important light

upon the problems of prevention and cure. The Pallag Academy, of which M. Kerpely is the director, is, like the Royal Museum at Budapest, adapted for the education of sons of landowners and prominent farmers, and the students must all have been through secondary schools and passed examinations before entering these higher establishments.

The agricultural schools and model farms are constituted on a less palatial and expensive basis as becomes the purpose they are intended to serve. The students at these minor centres are sons of peasant farmers, small holders, or labourers, and, very properly, practical work forms a leading part in their education. There is a mixed farm in connexion with each of these schools, and the work is performed exclusively by the students under competent supervision, and in this way they become familiar with modern labour-saving implements and get initiated into the better systems of managing both land and live stock. These valuable institutions have not been long enough in existence to revolutionize the general farming methods of the country, but they have already exercised a visible effect in this direction, and in the course of another generation Hungarian agriculture will have been transformed beyond recognition. The education of the small holder is a difficult problem, not because of inaptitude on the part of the student, but for the reason that it is not easy to reconcile modern methods of



Dining Room, Pannonhalma Monastery.

cultivating the land and managing live stock with the restricted conditions under which he labours. Small holdings abound in Hungary, and, although the requirements of the occupiers are carefully considered in the scheme of education, progress must of necessity be slower than where there is more scope for the application of capital, energy, and well-directed enterprise. But the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture are imbued with the idea that thorough education will overcome all obstacles, and already, in some districts, stepping-stones are provided for labourers rising to small holders, and occupiers of small holdings moving into larger possessions. All this comes within the well-devised scheme for the agricultural and social reform of the country. Not the least important parts of the education of the small farmers and allotment holders are the facilities provided for the supply of better qualities of farm seeds from time to time, and the institution of co-operative societies for the marketing of their produce.

Though not strictly agricultural, the Veterinary Academy, the Horticultural Institution, and the Budafok Cellars in, or near, Budapest, the School of Viticulture, at Hegyalja, near Arad, and the Forest Rangers' School, near Temesvár, all come within the range of the educational system devised and administered by the Agricultural Department, all of which it was my privilege to visit. In every instance the establishments are being added to or perfected in some form or other, and when completed they will form opportunities for proficiency in their respective subjects which will not be excelled in any other country. The Veterinary Academy, under the able direction of Dr. Hutyra, is one of the finest institutions of the kind, and testifies to the appreciation which the Ministry of Agriculture entertain as to the importance of preserving the health of farm live stock. Wine production, though

not a new pursuit, is being largely developed, and the efforts in this direction are reflected in the good work carried on at Hegyalja, under Inspector Jansz, in overcoming the destructive effects of the phylloxera, while the Budafok Cellars, of which M. Rác is director, have been acquired by the State for imparting practical instruction in wine dressing. The Horticultural Institute, over which Councillor Molnár presides, and which is under the direct management of M. Angyal, was purposely placed on a light soil in order that the benefits of scientific and systematic management might be

demonstrated, and the results attained have justified the confidence of the promoters».



### The Hungarians to the Holy Father.

RECENTLY HIS Holiness received two pilgrimages, interesting not only from the picturesque appearance they made in the Sala Regia, but from their connexion with that part of Eastern Europe which is now occupying so much of the attention of the world. One of them numbered seven hundred Hungarians from the dioceses of Alba Reale and Csanád, with their Bishops, Mgr. Prohászka, Deputy of the Hungarian Parliament, and Mgr. Dessewffy, and wearing their national costume, in which the peasant women appeared with short skirts and top-boots. Mgr. Prohászka, in his address to the Pope, offered him the heartfelt devotion of the Catholics of Hungary. He described how Hungary had ever defended the Church against the menace of Islam. «But it is no longer», he said, «the Porte of the Orient from which we must defend the Church, for it is from the Gate of the Occident whence come so many errors and so many snares against Catholic faith and sentiment. But Hungary has always been united with the Holy See and it will still fill the pages of history as a formidable barrier against paganism and the anti-Christian movement which is seeking to invade Hungary and the whole civilised world». Many of those present were Catholic journalists—indeed the pilgrimage had been organised chiefly through the Catholic Press of the two dioceses; and with the journalists were a number of men of science and letters. To these the Holy Father made special reference in his reply: «To-day that you have come here from a land so devoted to the Church and the Apostolic See, to

offer me your good wishes on the occasion of my Jubilee and to offer up prayers for me at the tombs of the Apostles in addition to those you have offered up in your own homes and churches, I am deeply moved with gratitude to all of you, but especially to those that have dedicated their lives to science, letters, and journalism. To these I say: Continue always with the same courage to defend the faith from the repeated attacks of the enemy, good morals from the apostles of immorality, the Catholic sentiment of your country from those who are trying to rob your country of this title to honour. Your Bishop has well said that to-day it is no longer a question of defending the Church from the Porte of the Orient, where it would seem as if it were now at the dawn of peace, tranquillity and civilisation; but rather from the Gate of the Occident where so many wiles are being prepared for souls by the artifices of that ungoverned criticism which will take for certain only what it can touch with its hands—and not even always that, for it casts doubt on what is most obvious and holy. To you journalists and men of letters I earnestly recommend the cause of Catholic truth—fight valorously for it in the future as you have done in the past, and under the guidance of your pastors defend valiantly those Catholic traditions which have made your country so glorious and so worthy of praise from the Church». (*«Tablet.»*)

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

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.

## Agricultural Labour in Hungary.

NEARLY 69% of the total population are engaged in agriculture. According to the latest statistics there are in Hungary:

Our Reading  
Cable . . . . .

Small farmers possessing	Men	Women	Total
less than 50 arpents ...	2,392,456	2,490,469	4,883,015
Small proprietors ...	784,251	798,026	1,582,277
Cultivators ...	61,090	60,235	121,325
Breeders of sheep, goats, and poultry ...	5,221	5,406	10,627
Master Gardeners ...	5,985	6,932	12,917
Farm servants ...	725,165	508,631	1,233,796
Agricultural labourers...	1,483,270	1,532,847	3,016,117
Total ...	5,402,638	5,417,938	10,891,864

Indirectly all the small proprietors and farmers may be regarded as agricultural labourers. Besides those enumerated above, we may add that a considerable portion of the population is employed in draining, well-sinking, road and bridge-making, thus losing their character as agricultural workers.

Among the more recent reforms in the sphere of agriculture may be mentioned the aid given by the State in the erection of workmen's dwellings. In the first year after the passing of the Act 8000 such dwellings were erected. The workers may become owners of the cottages in question for an annual amortisation payment equivalent to the rent; the conditions, therefore, are not hard.

The noble emulation produced in different counties for the erection of these labourers' habitations permits us to hope that the law will have a happy effect in the solution of one of the gravest social problems, i. e., the construction of healthy dwellings. Free libraries are also provided with a selection of



Room, seventeenth century style, at Pannonhalma.



«Mercy and Truth», by Battoni, Pannonhalma.

books calculated to raise the standard of intellectual culture of the working classes. (Translated from an article by Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, in the «Revue de Hongrie».)

#### Development of Hungarian Industry.

A few years ago Rózsahegy was a village of only a few hundreds of inhabitants; today, thanks to a large textile factory employing 4000 hands, and two paper-mills, the population is now upwards of 8000 persons.

The metal industry has attained its highest degree of development in the counties of Krassó-Szörény and Hunyad (in Transylvania), where several new towns have sprung up. Lupény in 1892 had only 600 inhabitants, simple mountain shepherds. Coal-mines having been opened in the valley of the Zsil, the population increased to 6000, and the whole valley has today a population of 30,000 souls.

The principle of obligatory insurance against accidents was put in force in 1885.

When the employer is unable to prove that he has taken all reasonable preventive measures against accidents, the High Court casts upon him all the responsibility, and in most cases mulcts him in

heavy damages. The obligation of workers to ensure against sickness is also enforced by law. The contribution per head is from 2 to 4 per cent of the average daily earnings, with a maximum of 8 crowns. Half of this sum is paid by the employé and the other half by the employer, and entitles the former to half-pay for 20 weeks in case of sickness. In the event of death, funeral expenses to the extent of 20 to 40 days' pay. Free medical treatment is provided, not only for the worker but for every member of his family.

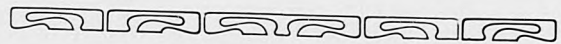
(Translated from an article by Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, in the «Revue de Hongrie».)

#### A French Lexicon on Hungary.

The «Petit Larousse Illustré», a well known French lexicon, gives the following information respecting Hungary:

«Hungary is a province of Austria, extending from the Danube to the Carpathians. Population 10,254,600. Capital, Budapest. Formerly an independent kingdom, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century it was incorporated with Austria. Since that time the Hungarians have never ceased to reclaim their independence. Following the revolution of 1848, Hungary was granted a liberal measure of self-government».

A casual glance at the above will convince the well-informed reader that the geographical knowledge of the French with regard to our country must be remarkably deficient. The famous French lexicon is gravely at fault here, for Hungary is much larger than Monsieur Larousse imagines it to be. Its territory is much more extensive, as well as its population. The inhabitants number almost double the figure stated in the lexicon. It would be well if Monsieur would devote some time to the study of the Hungarian Constitution and the nature of our relations with Austria. His statement as regards Hungary being «a province of Austria» is entirely erroneous. It is a pity that such a well-known work as Larousse's lexicon cannot be relied on in a matter of this kind.



#### Topical Notes

AFTER the completion of the business of the Delegations His Majesty left Budapest somewhat hurriedly for Vienna, in order to receive his

royal visitors. King George of Greece was the first arrival, and on the following day the German Emperor. Though the time has been passed rather largely in festivities and hunting, there is reason to believe that the visits have a political significance. At any rate no reasonable person will doubt that the two august personages are prepared to regard with equanimity the action of Francis Joseph in the matter of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the new status of Bulgaria.

#### Imre Szalay Decorated.

For his valuable services in organising various State museums and libraries, including the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, Mr. Imre Szalay, Ministerial Councillor and Director of the Hungarian National Museum, has been decorated by His Majesty the King with the Middle Cross of the Francis Joseph Order.

The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, has taken leave of His Majesty Francis Joseph and proceeded to his new appointment at Berlin. The name of Sir Edward's successor at Vienna has not yet been announced.

#### Count Nákó at Fiume.

His Excellency Count Alexander Nákó, Governor of Fiume, was present the other day at the wedding of the daughter of Court Councillor Emil Kuranda, Chief Director of the «Adria» Shipping Co, with the Marquis Gustavus Pateras di Castelluccio. The witness for the bride was the Governor, for the bridegroom, Leo Lánczy, member of the House of Lords and president of the

Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest. (*Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank.*)

#### International Motor Club Conference in Berlin.

A Conference was recently held by the Committee of the Imperial Motor Club of Berlin, and those of the Hungarian, Bavarian, and Austrian Motor Clubs, Prince Henry of Prussia presiding. The object of the Conference was to decide as to the route in next year's motor race. The following itinerary has been adopted: Berlin—Boroszló—Tátralomnicz—Budapest (one day's rest) — Vienna (rest) — Salzburg—Munich. Prince Henry is expected in Budapest during the race, in accordance with a promise given by His Highness to Count B. R. Zichy, President of the Hungarian Motor Club. The rules



The Refectory, Pannonhalma.

of the race, in which 450 to 500 persons will compete, have been made stricter than on previous occasions. Should any one through carelessness meet with an accident, or not strictly conform to every rule, he forfeits all claim to the prizes.

#### Our Birds.

*A madarak hasznáról és káráról.* («Useful and Destructive Birds»), written by Ottó Herman, for the Minister of Agriculture.

A prettily illustrated book on the ornithology of Hungary. There are 4 beautiful coloured plates and 138 other pictures. All that concerns birds, their form, structure, habits, and haunts, is dealt with most interestingly in the course of 400 pages of clear and distinct letter-press. The author appears to have spared no pains to infuse into his readers some of his own enthusiasm for his theme, even poetry being brought to his aid. It will be understood that the work is no dry technical production, but one which any bird-lover may take up with pleasure and profit. The price of this really valuable book is *one crown!*

#### A British Expert and Hungarian Water Regulation.

Mr. James Cameron, a highly respected Scottish agricultural authority and writer who, in September

sympathetic public, for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him. He observes that while the water regulation works of Holland are known all over the world, the no less great irrigation and regulation works of Hungary are scarcely known abroad. He pays a tribute to the usefulness of the Hungarian Agricultural Department, which is completing a scheme for the construction of still greater water regulation works and tunnels.



#### New-York Notes

*New-York, October, 1908.*

SINCE THE extraordinary success of «The Devil» we Hungarians in this big cosmopolitan city are looked upon with somewhat of a «civilized appreciation».

By Eugene . . .

. . . . Lucas

Budapest is getting more and more into fashion and — alas! — even the authors of comic operas perceive that there is a nation and that there is a principal city in Hungary, that of Budapest.

«I met some of your countrymen the other night», said a young American lady to me, «*Count Androssy* and *Petoffy*, and I tell you I had the finest time ever . . .»

As a matter of fact I was very anxious to know



The Library, at Pannonthalma.

with other visitors, was a guest of the «Otthon» Club, has written a series of articles descriptive of his tour. In the first article he warmly thanks the Burgomasters of various towns he visited, and the

where the young lady met these countrymen of mine and in a short time I was given to understand that both gentlemen are the important casts of a comic opera entitled *The Golden Butterfly*,

which is given at the Broadway Theatre in New-York.

Very well then, the next night I myself had the pleasure of meeting «Count Androssy» and «Petoffy»

she has to marry the successful author, viz. Baron Affenkopf himself. But Franz is in love with Ilma too, and presents himself as the original author and points to Affenkopf as one who takes «unconsciously,



Martinuzzi's Apotheosis, Pannonhalma.

who, much to my regret, was only an ordinary brewer and not even an epigon of our great poet. The comic opera was playing at Budapest, or rather the first act in the garden of Petoffy's villa near Budapest, the second, at the rehearsal room of the «Royal Opera» and the third on the outskirts of Budapest at the time of a vintage. The book of the opera is written by Mr. *Harry B. Smith*, music by *Reginald de Koven*. The place might just as well be in Vienna, Paris or St. Petersburg; but Budapest is just as good for Mr. Smith, so why not for you?

The whole plot is woven around a stolen opera, which is taken into «possession» by Baron von Affenkopf, director of the Budapest Opera, but in reality has been composed by Franz, a music student of the Latin quarter. The opera is given at the «Royal Opera» of Budapest, a chorus girl and the prima donna both striving for the leading part. Finally, Ilma Walden, the chorus girl, succeeds in accidentally playing the leading part in the opera and meets with a tremendous success. According to formal arrangements with Baron von Affenkopf,

that which belongs to another». Finally, the Baron is wise enough not to take matters seriously and so — as the end is well, all is well — and everything is straightened out with nothing left over for the imagination.

The music is of high quality, although lacking in motive and melody. Miss *Grace Van Studdiford* in the part of Ilma Walden showed herself a singer of excellent taste and the song in the second act entitled *The Butterfly and the Clover*, sung by her and the chorus, was encored with enthusiasm. Mr. *Louis Harrison* as Baron von Affenkopf was witty and youthful in his acting; Miss *Lunesca* in the part of the prima donna, Mr. *Louis Casavant* as Prince Sergius Arloffsky, a Russian noble, and Mr. *Walter Percival* as Franz, joined the ensemble at the best of their ability. The scenery is very effective and showy, although we don't like the fantastic Hussar uniforms, which are everything but Hungarian, and the peasants of the third act in their odd garb look very strange to Hungarian eyes. But nevertheless, we have to appreciate the

good will which is abundantly shown by both authors, as far as the sympathy for Hungary and Hungarians are concerned. \*

A new novel appeared recently on the New-York book-market, bearing the title of «The Devil». This new novel is founded on Ferencz Molnár's play as produced by Harrison Grey Fiske at the Belasco Theatre, written by *Adriaan Schade van Westrum*, and published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, New-York. It is customary in America

and concert halls. A program of distinguished variety seconds the efforts of the public in patronizing classical music. The opening of the concert season, figuratively speaking, can be called the «overture» to the Opera Season which has its own great, enthusiastic public. During a recent concert-week, *Emil Sauer*, *Mme. Gadski*, *Adela Verne*, were greeted with tremendous applause by well-packed audiences. Many opera stars are booked for concerts at later terms and the outlook for an interesting Concert Season is very inviting for those who worship at the shrine of music.

It is very hard to talk on politics. Moreover, it is very foolish to forecast events which may very likely take quite a different turn in twenty-four hours, for there is nothing new under the stars, especially not under the «stars and stripes» of this great country. *Bryan* draws a huge crowd in the West, and *Taft* is, at the same time, cheered by enthusiastic republicans in the East. As a matter of fact there is not much enthusiasm felt regarding the whole presidential campaign this year and most of the citizens are perfectly ignorant as to the outcome thereof. According to old «campaign bosses» there was never such indifference to the nation's big event as now. Big political children are amusing themselves with the so-called «straw-votes» which only reveal further uncertainties in the situation.

Nothing shows the uncertainty better than the fact that bets are hard to find. On the occasion of other elections almost in every beer-saloon and broker's office the most hazardous gambling took place, but this year there is little money loose on the national result.

There is a big change in times and manners, and nothing is new under the stars and stripes.

(N. B. Since the above was written Mr. Taft has been elected to the Presidency. Ed.)



### London Notes

London, 9th Nov. 1908.

HIS MAJESTY and Members of the Royal Family are now at Sandringham, where today the King celebrates his 67th birthday.

Queen Maud of Norway and Prince Olaf, who travelled to England with Queen Alexandra, have been joined by King Haakon.

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .



«Justice and Peace», by Battoni, Pannonhalma.

to novelize successful plays and as a matter of fact, the hit of the season, «The Devil», has made many hands busy in literary and publishing circles. There are many books written and published on «The Devil» which, from a literary point of view, we cannot take seriously, but this one is a very cleverly constructed and well-written book, which accounts for its enormous circulation and general public favor. \*

It is safe to say that the American public loves to extend appreciation for good music, be it opera, philharmonic concert, piano recital or song. The best concerts are drawing thousands and thousands of music lovers — almost twice daily — to the various music

Madame Melba, who has been touring in the provinces, gave a grand concert on the 7<sup>th</sup> in the Albert Hall. Hungary was represented by her clever young countryman Jóska Szigeti, whose playing lately has been taken much notice of. Szigeti has been on tour with Madame Melba, and will join her company again after the concert. The King and Prince of Wales put their boxes at the Albert Hall at the disposal of Madame Melba.

By the kind permission of Count Albert Apponyi, Dr. Erődi has presented a collection of exhibits from the Department for the Education of the Mentally and Physically Defective to the Hugh Myddelton Schools. The gifts have caused the greatest satisfaction in the schools, delighting teachers and scholars alike.

Dr. Erődi lately paid a farewell visit to the Writers' Club, where several friends met to wish him God-speed on his homeward journey. As a souvenir of his visit to London he was presented with an autograph album containing many distinguished names. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the staff of the Embassy were the first to subscribe their names—which they expressed themselves glad to do, for Dr. Erődi is much respected in diplomatic circles. The book contains as many as possible of the names of educationists who have met Dr. Erődi, and space is reserved for the names of his compatriots who were in London at the same time. We wish the Doctor a well-earned rest; certainly there was none for him in London, for the calls on him were legion. He has accomplished much for his Fatherland, as the future will show.

Part of Earl's Court has already been re-opened as a winter amusement resort. The floor of the Empress Hall, which held Bostock's Menagerie, has been transformed into a skating-rink. The Hindoo Temple, so much admired, with its «sacred» beasts and gaudily dressed Indian attendants, is now a refreshment bar. All goes on gaily once more.

The Lord Mayor's Procession today has some new features—such as the Literary Pageant which Mr. Louis Parker has arranged. Both Sir G. W. and Lady Truscott are much interested in children, and we may hope that a return of Lord Mayor Treloar's good time for the little ones. The new Lady Mayoress is interested in the revival of lace-making in England and has given work to some 200 women in making the frill of Honiton lace and other garniture for the dress she will wear today. To some journalists she has stated her views on the subject, and the lace-workers of Devon will have a good friend in Lady Truscott.

#### **Peter Szalay Dead †**

Quite recently our pages recorded the congratulations and Royal honours conferred on States Secretary Peter Szalay, on the completion of 40 years of official service, many of which were in the capacity of Postmaster-General. Now we regret to announce that his career, so eminently

useful for his country, has been cut short by the hand of death. Mr. Szalay has succumbed after a brief illness, his demise coming all the more as a shock to us since he was physically robust and not known to be afflicted with any ailment. True it is that «in the midst of life we are in death». Our respectful sympathies are offered to the sorrowing ones left behind.



### **Current English Literature.**

#### **Chaucer and His England.**

By G. G. COULTON M. A. (Methuen 10 s. 6 d. net.)

THIS volume is, as described by the author, «an informal historical commentary on the poet's works». It gives a good picture of the England of the period — an England somewhat unruly, and perhaps debased, but full of passionate joy and life.

#### **Seven Splendid Sinners.**

By W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE. (Unwin 15 s. net.)

A mixture of biography, history and scandal. Of this group of seven the most interesting are the Duchesse de Châteauroux, Catherine II of Russia and the Comtesse de Lamotte. Mr. Trowbridge's book is full of delightful detail.

#### **Turkey and the Turks.**

By W. S. MUNROE. (Bell. 7 s. 6 d.)

Consists chiefly of an amplification of lectures delivered by the author on various occasions. A fairly clear idea of the Ottoman Empire can be obtained from this book although Mr. Monroe's deductions cannot always be accepted. Fortunately, however, the book deals more with the extraordinary conglomeration of races which make up Turkey, and their human interest, than with political matters.

#### **Fads and Feeding.**

By C. STANFORD READ, M. B., M. R. C. S. (Methuen. 8 s. 6 d. net.)

A work that was much wanted. Overrun, as we are, with food-faddists, any attempt to reduce dietary to simple common sense is to be welcomed. The chapter on alcohol is emphatic without being extreme. In it the author says: «From a scientific standpoint, though all authorities by no means agree, in my opinion there can be little doubt but that one should regard alcohol as a narcotic poison which we individually, and as a nation, would be far better without».

#### **New Light on Immortality.**

By E. E. FOURNIER D'ALBE, B. Sc. (Longmans. 6 s. net.)

According to the author «an attempt at what we might call a Physical Theory of Immortality». It tries to prove that the relations between mind and matter are at the root of all possible theories concerning immortality. A most interesting book.

### The Bridle Roads of Spain.

By GEORGE JOHN CAYLEY. (Fisher Unwin. 7 s. 6 d. net.)

It is just fifty-two years since the second edition of this delightful work was published, and now we have the third. Originally entitled «Las Alforjas» the saddle-bags), the reissue is wisely renamed, and should now take an acknowledged place among the most attractive of travel books. It is not too much to claim for it, as Major Martin Hume does in his introduction, that «it deserves to be read as a little masterpiece of travel by anyone upon whom he glamour of Spain has fallen; and it was a happy thought to rescue it from the undeserved oblivion into which it had sunk».

### London Visions.

By LAURENCE BINYON. (Elkin Mathews. 2 s. 6 d. net.)

A collection of poems, most of which have already appeared in the author's previous volumes. Mr. Binyon's verse is always excellent in form and he has a clear human appeal. I quote the following pathetic picture:

«The Toy-seller his idle wares.  
Carefully ranges, side by side;  
With coveting soft earnest airs  
The children linger, open-eyed.

His haunted soul from far away  
Looks in the lamplight absently;  
They see not him, O happy they!  
He sees not them, O woeful he!»

I. L.



### Hungarian Gifts to English Institutions.

HIS EXCELLENCY Count Albert Apponyi has forwarded, for distribution in all the Universities and principal Colleges and educational establishments of Gt. Britain and Ireland, a valuable work on the Universities of Hungary. This handsome souvenir of the Hungarian Exhibition in London comprises three large volumes, and contains the ground-plans and designs of the buildings, as well as a splendid collection of photographic reproductions of the Universities. The cities participating in the distribution are as follows: Aberdeen, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, St.-Andrews; and in London the following institutions: University of London, University College, King's College, Gresham College, Geographical Society, House of Lords, Imperial Institute, London Library, British Museum Library, Guildhall Library, Chamber of Commerce.

\*

His Excellency Ignatius Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, has presented collections from the exhibits of the Agricultural Section of the late Hungarian Exhibition, comprising models, designs,

photographs, seeds, etc. to, among other institutions, the Agricultural College, Edinburgh, the Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, the British Museum, King's College, the Royal College of Science, Dublin, Kew Gardens, and Cambridge University. That all the gifts are much appreciated by the recipients is shown by the letters of acknowledgment addressed to the Minister through Dr. Béla Erődi and Professor Krolopp, superintendents of the respective sections.

In addition to the above Count Apponyi has granted permission for the distribution of some of the exhibits of the Educational Section. The Hugh Myddelton Schools, visited by Dr. Erődi some time ago, have received a very fine collection, for use in the special schools of the group.

SHEENA MACDONALD.

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személy-, jelzőlogó- v. íptési  
KÖLCSÖN  
iránt intézkedni,  
kérjen díjtalanul prospektust.  
MELLER L. EGYED  
BUDAPEST,  
IX., Lónyay-utca 7. szám.  
Telefon-Intereubán  
46-31.

## WIKUS TÁTRA

MILK CHOCOLATE

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

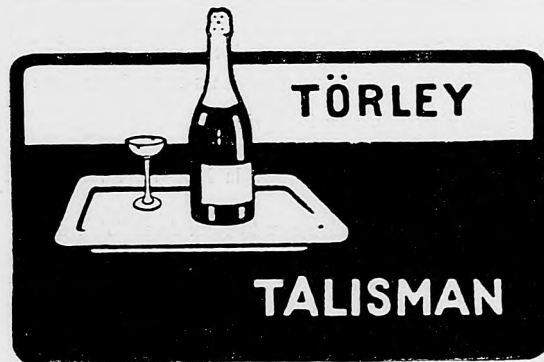


## BENCZE

CZIPÓKÜLÖNLLEGESSÉGEK

Budapest, IV., Váci-u. 2.

Képes divatértesítő kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.



## STANDARD

ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ - TÁRSASÁG  
EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON

Magyarországi fiók: Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.

(Standard-palota.)

Alapított 1825.

Alapított 1825.

Évi bevétel	36.000.000 korona.
Kiutalt nyereségrészek	170.000.000 korona.
Vagyon	285.000.000 korona.
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve	600.000.000 korona.

A Standard kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei:  
Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világgötvények. — Kötvények érvénybentartása díjfizések elmulasztásánál. — Tőkésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Föltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében, egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.