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M. N. MUZEUM KÖNYVTÁRA
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1909. évi 230. sz.

The Past Year.

IT IS CUSTOMARY for practical people at the close of the year to cast up their accounts, to look back upon their achievements of the twelve months that have already passed into eternity.

The Editor of «Hungary» does the same. Our mission being to bring Hungary to the forefront with the English-speaking public, we have put forth our utmost endeavours in this direction.

It is no light task to unearth and grapple with the conspiracies of lies that are ever aiming at the discomfiture of our country. But this we have accomplished on a number of occasions.

During the past year upwards of 5000 reprints of articles dealing with such matters, published in «Hungary», have been forwarded by post to all the leading newspapers abroad — especially English.

Among the articles in «Hungary» are many on art, literature, and music; and among the more utilitarian are illustrated articles on various branches of trade and commerce, published with a view to bringing our own people and the English and Americans into direct commercial relations for the benefit of all. Hungary is no longer the «unknown coun-



Photo by Strelisky.
Countess Paul Szápáry and Children.

try» of a few years ago. International congresses, conferences, and gatherings of all sorts are constantly meeting in our capital, after which the delegates usually make a more or less extended tour into the provinces.

All this tends valuably to making our country better known abroad; for our instructed visitors not seldom return home to write their experiences and publish them for the benefit of their stay-at-home friends. «Hungary» may justly claim a share of credit for these good results; for our review and its reprints have penetrated

into almost every cultured home in England, and many in America. It is, moreover, regularly sent to all the best Hotels, Clubs, and Libraries; so that it is perused by thousands besides our actual subscribers. «Hungary» may undoubtedly be said to be carrying on a unique and valuable work, and it is capable of achieving still greater results if the necessary funds were only available. For this reason we appeal for increased co-operation and support, and we feel confident that our appeal will not be in vain. In the meantime, we earnestly wish all our readers
A HAPPY NEW
YEAR.

ceb.

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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 judicial parable of the head and members is a living truth: it expresses the organic law of our constitutional development — a law which defies «coups d'état» and revolutions — a law which relegates to its own place, in a quasi automatic manner, every public power that would secede from it — a law which triumphs over transitory accidents of violence and the permanent reckonings of artificial politics — a law engraved on the national conscience where it produces a loyalty resisting all tests, surviving all ruptures, surrounding with an almost religious veneration the material crown itself, and the sovereign on whose head it rests; yet very proud, notwithstanding, and quite free from servility. For this loyalty comprehends two sentiments in one, transmitted from father to son through generations past, present, and to come, viz: that no liberty is so strong and so precious as the ancient Hungarian liberty, and that no earthly crown shines with a splendour superior to that of the crown of St. Stephen.

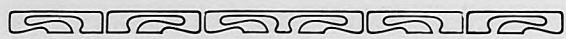
II.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

After this summary sketch of the royal power I shall endeavour more briefly to trace the development of our parliamentary institutions. Here our ancestors have not carved each detail with the same minute care they used with regard to the royal prerogative; and the reason for it is very plain. The principle of power is in the nation — this is the ancient faith of our people — she entrusts the king with that portion necessary to enable him to fulfil his constitutional functions: the portion thus relinquished needs to be distinctly defined in both its jurisdiction and limitations; but there is no such need as regards that portion of power she retains in her own hands. Why should she surround herself with guarantees *against herself*? Why should she create for herself restrictions and rules? It was only by degrees that the forms of national representation took on a certain fixity and that some of its rights were affirmed by special dec-

larations. In its origin national representation signified the assembly of all free and armed men; its competence was all that it desired to introduce. By degrees practical necessity led to these rudimentary assemblies being substituted by a real representation, and the encroachments of the royal power rendered it necessary to seek for guarantees in the *definition* of national rights rather than in a vague and general *presumption* in their favour. But faithful to the fundamental principle of national policy, she did not abolish the old guarantee in creating the new one.

(To be continued.)



Joseph Sztterényi on Industrial Development in Hungary.

HUNGARY'S aspirations for industrial development are frequently expressed but are fallaciously interpreted by foreign countries. The latter spread the impression that these aspirations are not sincere and that Hungary is not inclined for self-improvement, and the tendency is to ascribe the aspirations to political significance only. It is also stated that the political economy of Hungary lacks a steady foundation, because the circumstances of the country, and especially of the working classes, are not adapted to industrial labor.

It is our duty to refute such statements, which day after day are proved false by practical experience. The Hungarian industrial development does not require any side issues; it is strong in itself and cannot be misinterpreted, as the improvement of the economical conditions fully attest.

Our aim is to regenerate from the one-sided agrarian state, a country of varied industries; to complete agricultural interests with industrial improvement; to help agricultural industry with still another powerful industry; to multiply the springs of the State household, and to increase the sources and opportunities for the earning of a livelihood by the working class.

If the preparations for the independence of a State industrially is a political aim, the Hungarian tendencies of industrial development are of a political nature. As I believe that this aim should be sought and desired by every country as one of its natural duties, so also is it the duty of Hungary.

Hungarian industrial development rests on an earnest basis, and the assertions that the circumstances in Hungary are not favorable for great manufacturing industries, or that the Hungarian working class is not adaptable to manufacturing labour, are absolutely without foundation. For many decades Hungary could not meddle with such manufacturing endeavours, and hence in this respect they are somewhat behind.

Less than ten years ago when Hungary began in earnest, notwithstanding the depression in the European money market, it can show some very remarkable results. Perhaps it is sufficient to refer to the fact that in not quite ten years the value of our industrial products has been increased by more

and they are by no means less reliable than people of any other country. Portions of a country where conditions are unfavorable, either through local circumstances or from the standpoint of the labouring class, exist not only in Hungary, but also in other countries. One cannot pass judgment on the entire



«A Happy New Year!»

than two hundred million crowns yearly, and besides that, all those larger factories, which are the result of foreign enterprises and which originated from foreign countries, and especially those of the textile, iron and metal industries, during that time repeatedly increased in size and are still increasing.

Regarding our working class, they are of remarkable docility. In diligence they are faultless,

country from conditions prevalent in some parts of it.

Hungarian industrial development has before it a great field. The country's industrial importation of foreign goods amounts to more than nine hundred million crowns yearly.

This the country wishes to reduce. With this object new legislation has been enacted for the

development of the industries. For this reason also the State and the local government are united to give adequate aid to those persons who are making factories in such industrial branches which necessarily require and demand development.

The way to accomplish this is found in the above-named work which will be found profitable and useful. Whether it will be practical nobody can say in advance.

But one result is in all probability certain, and this one result is in itself significant, namely, that the foreign countries will be convinced that the government and society of Hungary have the real desire to improve their economic position. We also hope that the efforts of the various interested circles in Hungary to bring their country into closer connection with England and the United States will be more effective when business circles have been convinced of the strength and thoroughness of our endeavors, and then those efforts will steadily increase the friendly feeling and the commercial relations between all three nations.



Our Reading Cable.

«*The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation*», by the Hon. C. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen. «National Review» Press. (2 vols.) price 15s.

The purpose of this book is, according to the author, «to lift the veil which ignorance of the Hungarian language interposes between the British public and the only reliable sources of information as to the growth and nature of the political history of the Magyars». It is well to point out, however, that for several centuries the State language of our country was not Hungarian, but *Latin*. The attitude of the author and his friends towards the Austrian connection is perfectly clear. Deák's compromise was only a starting point, and although the contractual nature of the relations between Hungary and the Habsburgs is strongly



Aladár Ihász.

insisted on «the rights of the nation are the only permanent rights; those of the Crown are delegated and therefore liable to modification.»

Hungarians have often complained of the erroneous idea entertained by Englishmen with regard to the relations of Hungary with Austria, but hitherto little has been done to facilitate a sounder judgment than can be formed by the study of exclusively Austrian sources of information, which intentionally obscure the facts of history and deliberately misrepresent the motives of contemporary Hungarian statesmen.

No wonder therefore, if the vast majority believe that the Pragmatic Sanction did no more than provide for the accession of Maria Theresa to the throne; that the war of 1848 was a revolution fomented by Louis Kossuth with the object of severing the connection with the Habsburg dynasty, and that the Compromise of 1867 merely conferred a measure of autonomy on a «province» of the Austrian Empire.

Comparatively few are aware that the Hungarian Constitution is as old as that of the English. The history of Hungary, since her connection with the Habsburgs, is the story of an incessant struggle to avoid incorporation into the Austrian Empire.

For many centuries Hungary was the «bulwark and shield of Christendom» between it and the Mahometan Turks.

The work before us traces the gradual development of the Hungarian Constitution, explains the circumstances which led to the acceptance of the House of Habsburg as the rulers of Hungary, and indicates the nature of the contract between the Magyars and the dynasty. Hungary's gradual loss of the essential features of independence, its struggle to

maintain them, and the great national revival under Széchenyi, Kossuth, and Deák, which culminated in '48, are thoroughly dealt with. The tragedy of the fight for freedom, the sad long years of despotism, and the ultimate triumphant vindication of Hungary's



The Hon. C. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen (author of «The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation»).

historic rights, form the most interesting part of the work. The conclusion deals with the Compromise, modern Hungarian politics, the military and financial relations of Hungary with Austria, of the condition and aims of the Nationalities, and the effect the realisation of such aims would have on the balance of power in Europe — questions which no Englishman interested in foreign politics can afford to ignore.

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«*Ujabb Versek*», by Aladár Ihász. Singer and Wolfner, Budapest. Price 4 crowns.

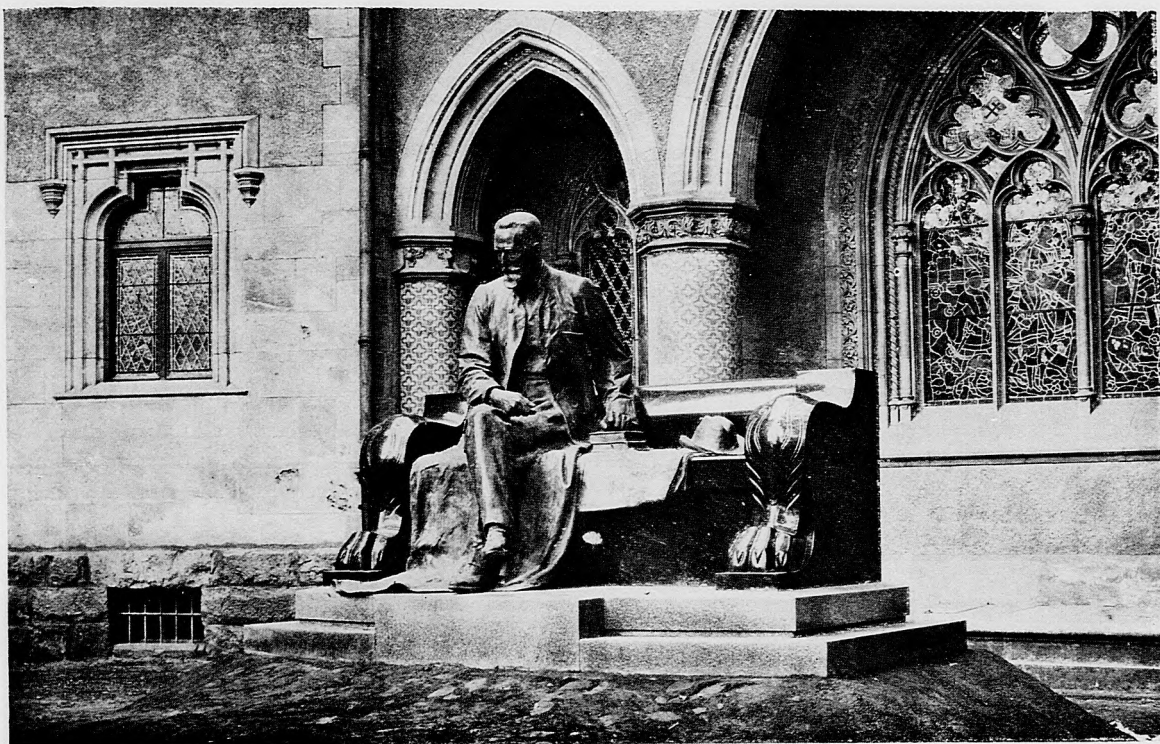
A delightful book of poems on almost every object in nature: the sky, the sea, the moon, flowers, the seasons, snow, song, tranquillity, love —

Which may be somewhat freely translated into blank verse as follows:

«My songs are as little windows,
Modest but clear, in the house
Of my soul; and lo!
Them all I open wide.

Whosoever may look in,
There is no spot or stain;
A hundred charms of Nature there,
And the melody of birds.

These little birds I love,
And if their song is constant,
My heart is light
And filled with joy.»



Statue of Count Alexander Károlyi, Budapest.

to mention only a few at random. We have had real pleasure in perusing this tastefully got up volume of «*Later Verses*». The writer has the true poetic sentiment and, what is of more importance, the talent to express it. We quote his opening lines, which form an introduction to the work:

Dalaím apró ablakok
Szerény, de tiszta házon
A lelkemen, és ime most
Mindegyiket kitárom.

Benézhet rajtuk bárki is,
Nincs annak titka, szennye, —
A természet száz képe közt
Egy pinty dalolgat benne.

E pinty szerelmem. S ha nem is
Változatos a hangja, —
A kinek szive szinte ég,
Talán gyönyört lel abba'.

Miss Alice Stronach is so well known as a lover of Hungary, that any work of hers must be sure of a favourable reception with Anglo — Hungarian readers. The charming little pocket book which she has just brought out, «*My Library Book List*», published by Messrs Hamilton, 20 Victoria St. London, S. W. is one of the daintiest little registers imaginable and admirably calculated to classify and memorise one's reading. Under various headings one may here keep an account of «books read», of their «contents», with the «date of reading», and the names of those who recommended them, with a space for a criticism of the book at the end, and the idea may be cordially commended to all book-lovers. The price of the booklet, only one shilling net, renders it accessible to all, and it can be had bound in various colours to suit the taste of the purchaser. Some day, let us hope, we may trust to

have a book on Hungary from Miss Stronach's able pen. Few have travelled there, and come back with such enthusiastic impressions as she has done, impressions that all Magyar readers would be pleased to see published in book-form.



Professor Vámbéry on Turkey.

PROFESSOR Arminius Vámbéry, the celebrated Hungarian orientalist, lectured on the 18th ult. in the large hall of the *Pester Lloyd* Building on the New Turk Movement and Turkish Constitution. A distinguished company of diplomatists, politicians, and others were present.

The lecturer traced the reform movement back to fifty years ago, though it was not then known to Europe. It was just after the Crimean war when the Turks first became interested in European culture.

At that time Vámbéry was a tutor in the



A Gipsy Type.

family of a pasha, and his position was no sinecure. He related that when he had explained to his young pupils the cause of thunder, they ran to their mother and repeated the lesson. That lady's observation was characteristic of Turkish ignorance at the period: «*What stupidity is this the Christian is teaching you; everyone knows that thunder is the sound of the Prophet's chariot!*»

Sultan Abdul Medjid was no friend of progress, and did not encourage the importation of Western ideas. All the good that was done may be ascribed to the merit of Reschid Pasha, the «*Széchenyi*» of Turkey, who sent young Turkish gentlemen to Western Europe to imbibe Euro-

pean learning, in order to return and teach their acquired knowledge to their brethren at home. The «*intelligents*» were dissatisfied with the state of things and from their discontent the New Turk movement was born.

After Abdul Medjid came Abdul Aziz, a violent



Our New Fellow-Citizens : Bosnians.



A Gipsy Caravan.

man, whose tyrannical rule caused many of the best spirits to emigrate. One of these was Mustapha Fázi, who went to Paris, and there founded the New Turk Society and published a paper called «Freedom».

The lecturer referred to the fact that he had known the present sultan, Abdul Hamid, when quite young. Vámbéry was appointed to teach French to a Turkish princess, Abdul Hamid's sister, who at the lessons was on one side of a curtain and Vámbéry on the other. Abdul Hamid, the future sultan, was often present on these occasions. When he came to the throne he proved as great a tyrant as his predecessors, and soon overthrew the Constitution of Midhat Pasha, a friend of the lecturer, who was first exiled and, on his return to Turkey, murdered. Any person found with a European newspaper in his possession was banished. A Grand Vizier was reported by a spy for reading a book in which the word «freedom» occurred: he was exiled. The press was forbidden under severe penalties to mention the assassination of public men. One enlightened spirit compiled a dictionary, but the fact coming to the sultan's ears, the work was confiscated, his Majesty remarking that «it was not necessary for his subjects to become so learned!»

Vámbéry, it appears, was on civil terms with the sultan, and on one occasion quoted a verse extolling freedom. «I like freedom», rejoined the sultan, *but it is a plant that can grow only in pure soil, after all the weeds have been rooted up!»*

Many progressive Turks left their native land and settled in various European states, where they were hospitably welcomed and encouraged in their work of propaganda for the enlightenment of their fellow-countrymen. The effect of their labours was soon apparent in Turkey. Revolution against the existing regime broke out in Kastamoun and Erzeroum, and soon afterwards the ill-fated Constitution of Midhat Pasha was proclaimed.

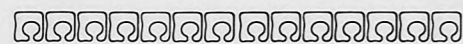
The lecturer proceeded to point out the difficulties of the reformers, owing to the great number of polyglot races in Turkey — which exceed those in Hungary. Turkey, he said, must not be expected to do in a day what it has taken other nations a century to accomplish. Personally he was against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thought we ought to have waited first to see the new Constitution in operation.

The lecturer, in conclusion, referred somewhat cynically to the present favourable attitude of Great Britain towards Turkey, which attitude the Professor is disposed to regard as inconsistent with the one previously taken up. There is, however, no inconsistency, as a very little examination will show. The traditions of Gt. Britain have ever been those of progress and liberty. When, therefore, Turkish rule stood for cruelty, oppression, and the negation of popular rights, she was the enemy of Turkey and declared that the Turks ought to be driven back into Asia, whence they came. Now, however, a new era has dawned; the Turks have

acknowledged their faults and given evidence of a disposition to amend them. Thus England today extends the hand of sympathy to the new generation striving so gallantly to be worthy of fellowship with the nations of Europe.

War is still the chief danger to be feared, but nearly the whole of the Turkish army is won to reform, the populace is enthusiastic at a deliverance from perpetual oppression, the Sultan leads the chastened life of fear, and at the head of affairs stands that strange Committee which has accomplished the miracle of a revolution unexampled in the records of man. It is an epoch in the history of the world. It ushers in, as we believe, an era of fresh hopefulness for mankind, and to all the downtrodden peoples of the West as well as of the Orient it brings a message of self-help and self-reliance, full of the noblest promise for the New Year.

A. L.



Hungary's Foreign Traffic.

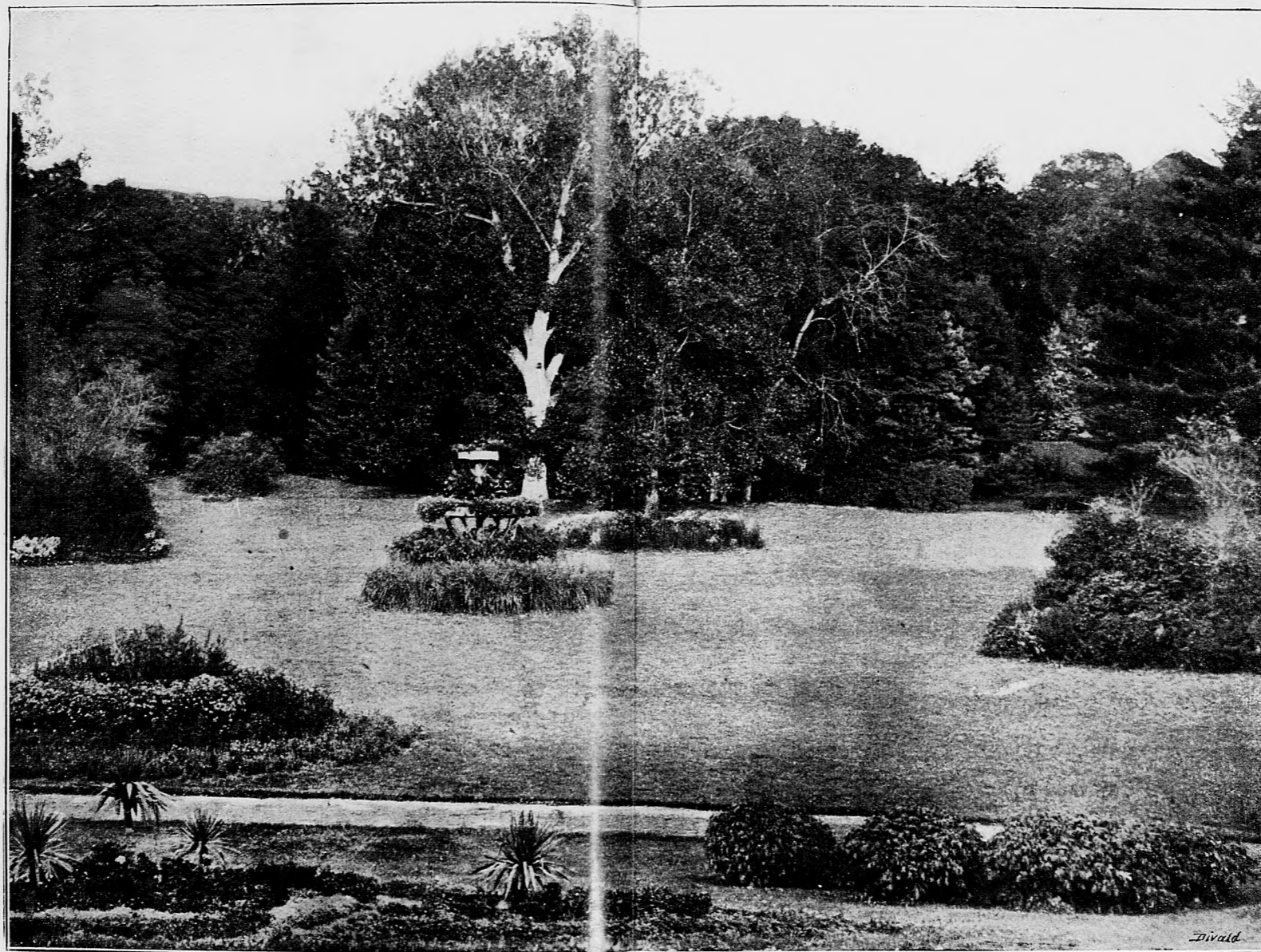
THE ROYAL Hungarian Statistics Office has published, by order of the Minister of Commerce, the usual annual report of the foreign trade of the dominions of the Hungarian Crown for the year 1907.

Both imports and exports exceed those of the previous year. The imports for 1906 amounted in value to 1,555,617,000 crowns, and the exports to 1,508,813,000 crowns. In the year under review the imports reach 1,652,266,000 crowns in value, and the exports to 1,618,032,000 crowns. The total value, therefore, of the imports have increased by 96.6 millions; exports by 109.2 millions. This increase is mainly due to the raising of the price of textile and other goods, and also to the importation of coal. Austria's share in this is also unprecedented, viz: 77% (or 1272.8 millions of crowns) of the total imports; and 74.5% (or 1251.1 millions of crowns) of the total exports. Thus our foreign trade balance sheet for 1907 closes with a surplus of 67.7 millions of crowns. 30% of our imports from Austria fall upon cotton and wool; 42% of our exports on flour and wheat; and 13% on cattle and pigs.

The traffic with foreign countries generally was unchanged. It shows somewhat disadvantageously if we consider the agricultural nature of most of the articles. Apart from the products of the mills, and the sugar, spirit, and brewing industries, which cannot be taken as a criterion of our industrial evolution, it will be seen that 61.3% of our imports belong to industrial products, as against 11.8% of our exports. The value of imported industrial pro-

ducts exceeds one milliard, while our exports amount only to 190 millions of crowns; live-stock and victualling products, (imported) 12.4% (exported) 61%.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary». Fordítást eszközöl.



Scene in Szüd Park (Property of Sembery Family).

New-York Notes

New-York, December, 1908.

THERE was a very strange, very extraordinary but bloodless revolution at the Metropolitan Opera Company, of which *Geraldina Ferrar*, the famous American singer, is the leader. The revolt — in which Caruso, Scotti, Sembrich, and Eames joined — took place against *Giulio Gatti-Casazza*, the present director of the Opera, and in favor of *Andreas Dippel*, the associate manager. There was

By Eugene Lucas

some misunderstanding as to the supreme command but it was peacefully settled after a while. Arthur Toscanini, one of the conductors, was on the side of Gatti-Casazza in the revolt, and in this capacity he took the liberty of criticising Mdlle Ferrar. Here are some sentences worth mentioning from the

rian Secretary of State-elect on the 28th of November at the Café Boulevard, where many prominent Hungarians and Americans were present. It was a very distinguished gathering and of course many speakers praised the extraordinary sterling qualities of our countryman, who in his answer — amidst approval — outlined the great work which the Hungarians in America should accomplish.

*

William N. Loew, the indefatigable «author and translator» (as he calls himself) has again published two valuable volumes, for which he greatly deserves the gratitude of our fellow countrymen. «*The Tragedy of Man*», in English, one of his latest publications is a very readable book indeed.

Although the beauty of the original text is often necessarily sacrificed for the sake of rhyme, we may safely say that Mr. Loew has accomplished a great task in publishing the adaptation of Madach's eternal dramatic poem of human passions. No matter what the weak points of his work are, one thing is certain: that he has brought this Hungarian masterpiece nearer to the English-speaking people, and that adds much to his credit. In the foreword he seems to make some excuses, speaking of the tremendous difficulties the translator has to overcome when translating from the Magyar into the English language. Whoever undertook similar translations will readily agree with him on this point. Mr. Loew deserves more praise for his faithful and ambitious work than detailed criticism for the defects in style which might even be corrected by the translator himself in the next edition. — The volume is printed by the Arcadia Press and is the translator's own publication.

A reference to the «*Magyar Poem's*» the translator's second volume, which is a very valuable work, will be given in my next notes.

*

One of the «*Devils*» (that of Mr. Savage, produced at the Garden Theatre) has just disappeared from the stage and alas! another has made its appearance, arm in arm with the «*Merry Widow*» or in other words, Mr. Savage's «*Devil*» has perished and another show entitled, «*The Merry Widow and the Devil*» has appeared on the stage of the West End Theatre. It is a burlesque in three acts for which George V. Hobart is responsible. The «*Devil*» in this show is a wine agent and there is such a mix up in the whole play that it is simply impossible to relate the plot of it.

One thing is evident that this marriage of the

letters exchanged between the conductor and artist: Mdlle Geraldine Ferrar to M. Arturo Toscanini: «I am a star. How dare you criticise me in that way!»

M. Toscanini to Mdlle Ferrar: «The stars are all in heaven, mademoiselle. You are but a plain artiste and must obey my directions».

*

The «*Amerikai Magyar Népszava*», gave a banquet in honor of the Hon. *Samuel Koenig*, the Hunga-

«Merry Widow» with the «Devil» will soon lead to a divorce, much to the satisfaction of the public

«Not in the least: I do'nt mind the draft a bit, but close the window if you like». And so forth...



Bargaining for a Pig: Debreczen Market.

and good taste. «*The Devil*» at the Belasco theatre continues to draw the public.

*

I think that you all must have read about the *John D. Rockefeller* oil hearing, and his interesting story of how the Standard Oil Trust Co., the largest corporation in the world, was built up and developed. Mr. Rockefeller, or as he is called for short, «John D.» is a very shrewd man, and especially careful in selecting his sentences when before the court. The following sketch from a New-York newspaper is of course exaggerated but it serves to illustrate the way this oil magnate endeavoured to evade questions at the cross examinations:

«What is your name?»

«Very seldom; in fact I have'nt had a drink in five years».

«Where do you live?»

«Yes; I have a keen sense of humour. I chuckle for hours when I see a man chasing his hat down a muddy street».

«Do you remember a 29,000,000 dollar fine?»

«Ha! ha!»

«Have you ever heard of Standard Oil?»

«There is a great future for the young man in business. Why, I've known of an office boy whose note was good for a quarter of a million. Of course he did'nt get any of it but it must have pleased him to know that his name was being put to such distinguished use».

«And regarding Standard Oil?»

We announced, in our issue of October 15, the coming debut of *Mme. Mariska Aldrich*, the Hungarian Contralto singer at Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House. Her debut took place on the 20th of November, when she appeared in the «*Les Huguenots*» in the character of «*Urbain*», page to the queen. *Mme. Aldrich's* voice and dramatic abilities command attention. She is somewhat unexperienced on the stage as yet, and this and her nervousness were noticeable. But these are shortcomings which can easily be overcome by a singer as intelligent as she in fact is. The character «*Urbain*» was not very suitable to her tall figure — she was taller than the queen, or any of the men or women in the chorus yet despite of all this she had a very warm reception from the audience and the critics in the papers were very encouraging. We are very anxious to hear her in an opera and in a role more suitable to her sterling qualities.

*

In the «*Journal of Commerce*», which is the leading commercial paper of America, there was recently published an article entitled «Hungary's Aspirations for Industrial Growth», from the pen of State Secretary *Joseph Szerényi*. This article closed the series of articles published by Mr. *Emil Zerkowitz*, Commercial Councillor, in this paper, which made evident the commercial and industrial growth of the country. With figures so carefully compiled by *Julius de Vargha*, Director of the Central Statistics Office of Hungary, Mr. *Zerkowitz*

called attention to the opportunities which are open for American investors. The Journal's articles aroused great interest in Hungary, and His Excellency Joseph Szerényi is pointed out by the paper as Hungary's most energetic Statesman, Mr. Zerkowitz's articles in various American papers on Hungarian politics, commerce, industry, and literature have much to do with the increasing interest on the part of Americans for Hungary, and it is only to be hoped that this will, as His Excellency put it in his above-mentioned article *«steadily increase the friendly feeling and the commercial relations between both nations»*.



Anglo-Hungarian Literary Society.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held on the 15th ulto. to consider the founding of an Anglo-Hungarian Literary Society in Budapest, with the object of promoting and encouraging in Hungary the culture of the English literature, and on the other hand extending the knowledge of Hungarian literature among the British people.

Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, presided; and among those present were Dr. Béla Erődi, Dr. Michael Demeczky, Dr. Ervin

object of the gathering, were received from His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, States Secretary Joseph Szerényi, Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Hungarian Academy of Science, States Secretary Francis Bolgár, Eugene Rákosi (Editor of *«Budapesti Hirlap»*), Count Joseph Mailáth, Leo Lánczy, Member of the Upper House, Julius Mandelló, Dr. Ignatius Brüll, Acting Consul for Gt. Britain, Sir Thomas Barclay, and others.

A second meeting is arranged to take place in January, after the reassembling of Parliament, when it is expected that the scheme will have taken definite shape.

*

Frederick Seymour Clarke, Esc. British Consul has returned to England on six months leave of absence.



Literary Causerie.

IN THE *«Revue de Hongrie»*, the excellent organ of the French Literary Society of Budapest, we find many interesting contributions to important questions of the day.

In the three numbers before us (the first of a new volume), taking the articles *seriatim*, the Minister



Typical Swine-herds: Debreczen Market.

Schwöder, Messrs. E. Golonya (of *«Hungary»*), Arthur Yolland, and E. Forster Bovill. Letters of apology for non-attendance, and approving the

of Justice (Dr. Günther) recommends the establishment of a National Pension Fund for lawyers and their dependents, and outlines a Bill on the subject

to be laid before Parliament. Our English readers will no doubt think that the legal fraternity are quite able to take care of themselves. In Hungary, however, the conditions are different, and without entering into details we may say that the gentlemen of the law here are not yet so favourably situated as their English colleagues.

*

Mr. Paul Balogh writes an interesting article on Hungary and the Nationalities — a subject that has during the past twelve months been thrashed within an inch of its life. Up to the present time all appears to have been said that *can* be said on this, for Hungary, very important question.

*

Mr. J. Ernest-Charles writes on the movement in France against immoral literature. We are pleased to find that so many eminent Frenchmen are joining forces to check the evil, which at the present day has attained giant proportions. We read that severe penalties will be (and are) enacted against the traffic in immoral literature. That is well; but that alone is insufficient to ensure victory against the forces of evil. It is like rowing a boat with one oar — which causes the boat to move, not forward, but in a circle. Hand in hand with repressive measures must go the moral instruction of the young — the citizens of tomorrow — and their protection from contaminating influences. By these means a distaste for such literature as today curses the French capital would be created, rendering penalties unnecessary; as the traffic, deprived of its sustenance, would soon die a natural death. This is true not only in France, but in any country with an impure moral atmosphere.

*

Professor J. A. Fürstenhoff pleads for the adoption of *French* as a universal auxiliary language. In a lengthy article he shows that many persons in most European nations are in favour of the project, as well as in England and America. The *English* language is said to be too difficult for the average foreigner to acquire. That are can believe; but so long as it is *de rigueur* to bite off a syllable or two in so many French words, we fear most foreigners will find its study somewhat exasperating. The learned Professor will also, we fear, find in national pride a bar to the realization of his idea. The German doubtless thinks *his* language superior to French, and it is certain the Englishman does. Personally we are inclined to the opinion that *Esperanto* will become the universal auxiliary tongue, though the writer referred to rejects all arbitrary and dead languages.

*

Count Peter Vay de Vaya writes entertainingly on the Art of the Far East, pointing out that with the Chinese and Japanese, as with all other peoples, their religion was the first source of their art. Their first statues represented their divinities, and their first pictures portrayed them. Their first building was erected for their god; their first song glorified him, and their first poem was a prayer to heaven.

Court Councillor John Tarnai deals with the Money-lending Bill, now before Parliament, which, if and when passed into law, should have the effect of stopping the conscienceless extortion of the professional money-lender here — a class known all the world over. The Bill provides for the fixing by law of the rate of interest to be charged on loans; and he who charged more would run the risk of pecuniary loss and even imprisonment. It seems that prior to 1868 a law existed against usury; but in that year the law was suppressed and there was henceforth no limit to the rate of interest that might be charged. This unwholesome state of things is now about to be remedied.



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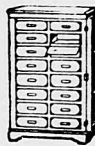
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|------------|-------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------------|----------------------------|
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| 1008       | 8 20  |      | "          | Kolozsvár, Brassó                                               | 1022              | 3 25  |      | v. v.      | Paks                                    | 311               | 7 40  |      | "          | Hatvan                                   | 323               | 4 45  |      | "          | Göbölő                     |
| 506        | 8 20  |      | "          | Munkács, M.-Sziget                                              | 304               | 3 30  |      | gy. v.     | Ruttka, Berlin                          | 501               | 7 50  |      | gy. v.     | Bukarest, Brassó                         | 15                | 6 35  |      | "          | Győr                       |
| 408        | 8 30  |      | "          | M.-Sziget, Stanislau                                            | 324               | 3 50  |      | sz. v.     | Gödöllő                                 | 1003              | 7 50  |      | "          | Róma, Fiume                              | 505               | 6 40  |      | "          | Brassó, Kolozsvár          |
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| 306        | 9 15  |      | gy. v.     | Wien, Sopron                                                    | 18                | 4 30  |      | sz. v.     | Komárom                                 | 1509              | 8 15  |      | "          | Csorba, Kassa                            | 325               | 6 55  |      | "          | Gödöllő                    |
| 944        | 11 15 |      | tszsz.     | Kiskörös                                                        | 6                 | 5 15  |      | gy. v.     | Győr, Sopron                            | 509               | 8 30  |      | "          | Szolnok                                  | 3                 | 7 05  |      | gy. v.     | Wien, Graz                 |
| 20         | 11 55 |      | sz. v.     | Bicske                                                          | 326               | 5 20  |      | sz. v.     | Gödöllő                                 | 313               | 8 45  |      | "          | Hatvan                                   | 305               | 7 10  |      | sz. v.     | Ruttka, Szerencs           |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 508               | 5 40  |      | "          | Kolozsvár, Brassó                       | 1007              | 9 05  |      | "          | Fiume, Bród, Pécs                        | 605               | 7 25  |      | "          | Brassó, Arad               |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 308               | 5 55  |      | "          | Ruttka, Berlin                          | 13                | 9 20  |      | "          | Győr, Székesfehérvár                     | 407               | 8 00  |      | "          | (Munkács,                  |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 332               | 6 25  |      | "          | Pécel                                   | 911               | 9 40  |      | "          | Szabadka                                 | 1009              | 8 15  |      | "          | Máramaros-sziget           |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 916               | 6 30  |      | "          | Kiskörös                                | 307               | 9 50  |      | "          | Berlin, Ruttka                           | 1705              | 8 20  |      | "          | Fiume, Bród, Pécs          |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 314               | 6 40  |      | "          | Hatvan                                  | 5                 | 10 15 |      | gy. v.     | Sopron, Győr                             | 333               | 8 30  |      | "          | Stanislau, M.-Sziget       |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 16a <sup>3)</sup> | 6 55  |      | "          | Bicske                                  | 27                | 10 35 |      | sz. v.     | Triest, Nagykanizsa                      | 23                | 8 35  |      | "          | Pécel                      |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1706              | 7 05  |      | "          | M.-Sziget, Stanislau                    |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 1507              | 8 45  |      | "          | Csorba, Kassa              |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 16                | 7 10  |      | "          | Győr, Triest                            |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 335               | 9 05  |      | "          | Pécel                      |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 316               | 7 40  |      | "          | Hatvan                                  |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 9                 | 9 10  |      | "          | Wien, Graz, Triest         |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1912              | 7 50  |      | "          | Pécs, Bród                              |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 303               | 9 15  |      | gy. v.     | Berlin, Ruttka             |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 328               | 8 15  |      | "          | Gödöllő                                 |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 1001              | 9 35  |      | "          | (Róma, Fiume,              |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 24                | 8 20  |      | "          | Bicske                                  |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 603               | 9 40  |      | "          | (Vinkovce, Pécs,           |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 514               | 8 25  |      | "          | Szolnok                                 |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 403               | 9 55  |      | "          | (Nagyzeben, Brassó,        |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1510              | 8 45  |      | "          | Kassa, Csorba                           |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 905               | 10 00 |      | "          | (Kolozsvár, Stanislau      |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1006              | 9 00  |      | gy. v.     | Fiume, Nizza                            |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 1303              | 10 10 |      | "          | (Lemberg, Munkács,         |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 502               | 9 15  |      | "          | Bukarest, Stanislau                     |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 1503              | 10 20 |      | "          | (Máramaros-sziget          |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1306              | 9 25  |      | sz. v.     | Fehring, Graz, Triest                   |                   |       |      |            |                                          | 327               | 10 55 |      | sz. v.     | Belgrád                    |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 608               | 9 30  |      | "          | Arad, Brassó                            |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            | Graz, Fehring,             |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 406               | 9 40  |      | "          | Lemberg, Kassa, M.-Sziget               |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            | Csorba, Kassa              |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 910               | 10 10 |      | "          | Belgrád, Eszék, Sarajero                |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            | Gödöllő                    |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 12                | 10 30 |      | "          | Wien, Paris                             |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            |                            |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 1010              | 10 45 |      | "          | Fiume, Nápoly                           |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            |                            |
|            |       |      |            |                                                                 | 338               | 11 10 |      | v. v.      | Ruttka, Berlin, Szerencs                |                   |       |      |            |                                          |                   |       |      |            |                            |

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| vonal-szám | óra   | perc | vonat neve     | hová                           | vonal-szám         | óra   | perc | vonat neve | hová                  | vonal-szám        | óra   | perc | vonat neve      | honnan                      | vonal-szám         | óra   | perc | vonat neve | honnan             |
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| 122        | 5 45  |      | "              | Párkány-Nána                   | 160                | 12 15 |      | "          | Rákospalota-Ujpest    | 721               | 6 30  |      | "               | Cegléd                      | 183                | 1 25  |      | "          | Bukarest, Bázias   |
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| 4102       | 6 10  |      | "              | Esztergom                      | 4114 <sup>4)</sup> | 1 50  |      | "          | Piliscsaba            | 139               | 6 00  |      | "               | Nagymaros                   | 161                | 2 25  |      | sz. v.     | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 6502       | 6 40  |      | "              | (Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)        | 128                | 2 10  |      | "          | Párkány-Nána          | 6505              | 6 10  |      | "               | Lajosmizse                  | 163                | 3 00  |      | "          | (Kecskemét,        |
| 150        | 6 45  |      | "              | Rákospalota-Ujpest             | 164                | 2 15  |      | "          | Rákospalota-Ujpest    | 147               | 6 15  |      | "               | Rákospalota-Ujpest          | 6507               | 3 20  |      | "          | Lajosmizse         |
| 1404       | 7 00  |      | gy. v.         | Zsolna, Berlin                 | 4106               | 2 20  |      | "          | Esztergom             | 6701              | 6 20  |      | "               | Szolnok, Cegléd             | 6708               | 4 05  |      | "          | Szolnok, Cegléd    |
| 104        | 7 55  |      | "              | Wien                           | 120                | 2 35  |      | sz. v.     | Galánta               | 1407              | 6 25  |      | "               | Berlin, Zsolna              | 127                | 4 10  |      | "          | Nagy-Maros         |
| 154        | 8 00  |      | sz. v.         | Dunakeszi-Alag                 | 704                | 2 40  |      | gy. v.     | Bukarest, Bázias      | 709               | 7 15  |      | sz. v.          | Párkány-Nána                | 4107               | 5 00  |      | "          | Esztergom          |
| 712        | 8 30  |      | "              | (Karánsebes, Bázias)           | 720                | 2 45  |      | sz. v.     | Cegléd                | 709               | 7 15  |      | sz. v.          | Bukarest, Bázias            | 215                | 5 30  |      | tszsz.     | Ereksújvár         |
| 116        | 9 20  |      | "              | Wien, Berlin                   | 6504               | 2 50  |      | "          | Lajosmizse, Kecskemét | 708a              | 7 25  |      | "               | Cegléd                      | 185                | 5 35  |      | sz. v.     | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 156        | 9 35  |      | "              | Rákospalota-Ujpest             | 166                | 4 10  |      | "          | Rákospalota-Ujpest    | 149               | 7 30  |      | "               | Rákospalota-Ujpest          | 115                | 5 55  |      | "          | Wien, Berlin       |
| 708        | 9 40  |      | gy. v.         | Bukarest, Bázias               | 190                | 4 20  |      | "          | Nagymaros             | 4103              | 7 40  |      | "               | Esztergom                   | 707                | 6 35  |      | gy. v.     | Bukarest, Bázias   |
| 6508       | 11 15 |      | sz. v.         | (Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)        | 716                | 4 30  |      | "          | Szeged                | 117               | 7 45  |      | "               | Paris, Wien                 | 187                | 7 00  |      | sz. v.     | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 158        | 11 25 |      | "              | Rákospalota-Ujpest             | 108                | 5 05  |      | gy. v.     | Wien                  | 6501              | 7 50  |      | "               | (Kecskemét,                 | 105                | 7 10  |      | gy. v.     | Wien               |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 124a               | 6 00  |      | sz. v.     | Nagymaros             | 151               | 7 55  |      | "               | Göd                         | 711                | 7 35  |      | sz. v.     | Temesvár, Bázias   |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 168                | 6 15  |      | "          | Rákospalota-Ujpest    | 181               | 8 10  |      | "               | Párkány-Nána                | 4111 <sup>2)</sup> | 8 10  |      | "          | Piliscsaba         |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 124                | 6 25  |      | "          | Párkány-Nána          | 713               | 8 20  |      | "               | Kiskunfélegyháza            | 169                | 8 35  |      | "          | Dunakeszi-Alag     |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 722                | 6 30  |      | "          | Cegléd                | 153               | 9 10  |      | "               | Dunakeszi-Alag              | 125                | 8 50  |      | "          | Párkány-Nána       |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 4108               | 6 40  |      | "          | Esztergom             | 705               | 9 20  |      | gy. v.          | Szeged                      | 107                | 9 05  |      | gy. v.     | Wien               |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 1406               | 6 50  |      | gy. v.     | Berlin, Pozsony       | 4105              | 9 55  |      | sz. v.          | Esztergom                   | 4109               | 9 25  |      | sz. v.     | Esztergom          |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 722a               | 6 55  |      | sz. v.     | Cegléd, Szolnok       | 155               | 10 20 |      | "               | Rákospalota-Ujpest          | 1405               | 9 45  |      | gy. v.     | Berlin, Zsolna     |
|            |       |      |                |                                | 170                | 7 15  |      | "          | Dunakeszi-Alag        | 715               | 10 40 |      | "               | Szeged                      | 171                | 10 03 |      | sz. v.     |                    |

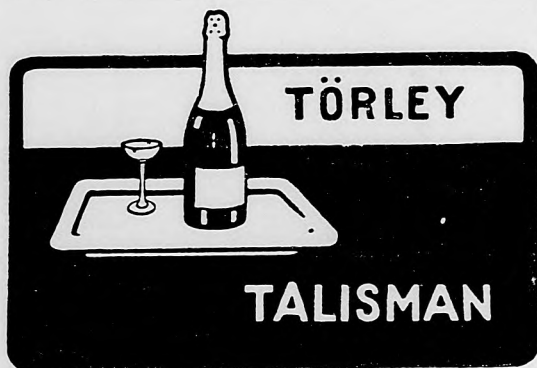


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