

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Friday, January 15, 1909.*

VOL. VII. No 2.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary

zeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
rszág

WITH REGARD to the local railways, at the end of 1894, 3541₃₂₉ kilometres of local railways (4637₀₃₅ kilometres long) were under the administration of the Hungarian state railways, so that the management of the latter had at its disposal at the end of 1894 over 10.726₂₃₆ kilometres, that is over 81.62 per cent. of the entire Hungarian system. This was direct control, and not merely a management of the tariff regulations, which extends equally to

all railways. The system of Hungarian state railways extends, if not in great dimensions yet continually, and also the number of local lines is fast increasing whose administration was taken over in virtue of the law concerning local railways. The frontier line Máramarossziget-Kőrösmező was begun in 1894.

This made a new point of contact with Galicia. The legislature ordered the making of the Transylvanian lines, whose total length was 329.5 kilometres and of which the line of Sepsiszentgyörgy—Csik-Rákos-Gyimes was first ready. Thus the Hungarian State lines in 1896 together with the «peage» lines and



BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM:
Archduchess Renata Maria and Prince Jerome Radziwill.

control the external service with, in 1894, 29.421 men, i. e. 4862 officials, 8099 subordinates and 14.964 servants. For the education of the officials there is a regular official course.

The system of State railways does not only increase in size but its activity is more and more intensive. The stations are always being enlarged, new stations are being built, double lines laid, station lines increased, wooden bridges changed for iron bridges, signal, heating and lighting arrangements completed, tyres changed for hea-

foreign junctions were 12.201₂₈₇ kilometres in administration and with the industrial lines 12.454₁₆₀ kilometres, so that the principal portion of the railway system is in the possession of the administration of the State, which therefore has a mighty system at its disposal, in which it exercises a powerful influence over the course of our national economy.

The management of this system is conducted by a central board, with nine subordinate offices. Subordinate to these latter, and in co-operation with them, there are 13 administrations of traffic and of management which con-

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SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89—52. Single copy 60 fillér.

vier and steel tyres, engines and carriages increased. In 1894 the state railways had 1704 engines, 3518 carriages, and 40,843 freight waggons. (To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

The first representative assembly of Hungary goes back to the year 1061, when King Béla I., according to the old chroniclers, convoked «two delegates from each village» (which is, I believe, the earliest example of national representation in the Middle Ages); but up to 1525 an assembly of all the nobles, a host of from fifteen to twenty thousand men, met as a Diet and worked with an order and results that were surprising. At ordinary times, and for the normal functions of the Diet, representatives were convoked; but when there was likely to be danger to the national liberty or

be violated. Moreover, no law fixed either the mode of representation or the nature of the relations between the elements composing it; these varied from one reign to another, within the natural limits established by the structure of the social edifice and by the military and administrative organization of the country. There were the higher and lower clergy, the higher and lower nobility, the representatives of the royal free cities (i. e., dependent on the king alone). The nobility, that is to say, all free and armed men and their descendants, unless the line were broken by forfeiture, knew not (originally) any distinction of rank. Verböczy, at the commencement of the 16th century, summarised the correct theory of our ancient public law in laying it down that all the prelates, high barons, and nobles should enjoy the same noble prerogative. When our ancient laws speak of «barons», it is the great dignitaries of the kingdom that are thus signified; but the great disproportion of wealth, power, and social influence was fatal in generating in the ranks of the nobility a powerful oligarchy, having no public, private, or hereditary status, fluctuating



Bear Hunting in Betlér : A Rest.

independence, the old assemblies appeared again on the scene, personifying the national rights as well as the force that did not permit them to

according to the vicissitudes of the fortune that created it, — a simple social factor, however, that could not fail to weigh in the balance of

public power. By degrees it became the custom to convoke these powerful lords in person, while the lower nobility was represented in the

agriculture which we would desire to see still further ameliorated and improved. For instance, we regard the homes of the working classes



Bear Hunting in Betlér: Countess Géza Andrassy.

Diets by the deputies of *comitats*, or counties, military and administrative organisations created by St. Stephen and, since the 13th century, forming the outline of *Self-government*. (To be continued.)



What Hungary is Doing.

(Part. II.)

IN CONTINUING our observations upon our recent visit to Hungary, we now offer some general and critical remarks, instead of the descriptive statements contained in our previous issue. Wherever we went in Hungary, we were asked to be perfectly frank in our criticisms, and therefore anything we may say must be taken in good part by our Hungarian friends, for whom we shall have a permanent friendship, and whose welfare will always be near our heart.

In the first place, we wish to congratulate the present and recent Governments of Hungary upon the great strides which have been made in agricultural circles during the past 20 years or so. It was evident to us that these efforts were necessary, because even to-day there are features in Hungarian rural life and

on the properties which we visited as distinctly below what the country should permit. When we see—as we did see on more than one occasion—two families sleeping in one building, each having a room apiece, with a centre room between them for kitchen purposes, we feel that decency suggests that the accommodation is quite insufficient; as a matter of fact, the stud horses and cattle on the large estates in question and Government stock-breeding establishments were comparatively better housed than the labourer, his wife, and his family. We would suggest very sincerely that this should be altered, as good homes and education breed a higher conception in a man of his responsibility to his king and country. In our own country, unfortunately, we, too, have agricultural labourers who are exceedingly badly housed, and efforts are being made to improve the situation, but practically every labourer in England has at least two rooms, and the great majority four rooms, for himself and family, the whole of the rooms being in one dwelling, and that one dwelling, either detached or semi-detached.

After saying this, we must admit that the physique of the agricultural population of Hungary struck us as being at least equal to what

one sees anywhere else; and this shows that even if the housing accommodation is not what, in our opinion, it should be, the people themselves are well fed. Indeed, taking them as a whole, the rural Hungarians are a fine set of fellows, with, we are pleased to say, a high spirit of patriotism and love of their country.

Another matter that struck us was that, in our opinion, the Hungarian Government, whilst providing higher forms of agricultural and technical instruction, has in later years, and particularly since about 1896, discovered that the education of the rural child in the elemen-

them for a country life, and turns out «little clerks» instead of little agriculturists. Here, we congratulate our Hungarian friends upon having got ahead of us; and we urge them to continue in the same path.

In recent years, moreover, Hungarian statesmen, with true wisdom, have decided to make it more easy for the people to get upon the land. This is very necessary in most countries of the world, but as regards Hungary we think the policy might be developed even further, because Hungary is not a commercial State.

It is an agricultural State, and if it intends



Bear Hunting in Betlér : Repast in the Shooting-Box.

tary school should be given a more practical turn than formerly, by which we mean that it should be twisted more than ever into an agricultural direction. This, which we, unfortunately, in England have not yet adopted, has proved highly successful in Hungary, and in England we shall not fail to enforce the lesson which in Hungary we received in a matter of this sort. We found what, indeed, we were quite prepared to find—that the young child takes very easily to instruction in those pursuits with which its everyday life now and in the future is to be connected; and that whilst the child benefits, the State has the satisfaction that it will also benefit and does benefit thereby. Too often the education given to children in the rural districts in England unfits

to remain such, the strength of its people will lie in a numerous, prosperous, and therefore contented rural population. Accordingly, the terms upon which the lower classes can obtain land should be made as easy as possible; whilst existing burdens which others of their class bear—through lack of instruction, lack of adequate State support, or what not—should be lightened. Some efforts in this latter direction will no doubt be brought about by the recent measures taken by the State in the direction of co-operation, credit banks, and so on, which will doubtless wean the cultivator of the soil from those unscrupulous money-lenders who, in Hungary, as in so many Continental countries, have hung around the necks of the peasantry like millstones for generations

past. With regard to the crops of Hungary, we certainly do not agree with a notion which has been pretty widespread to the effect that Hungarian wheat has deteriorated in recent years. We do not believe that it has deteriorated; in fact, from our enquiries and observation we think the facts are quite the other way about.

The cultivation of flax, too, is a crop which we think might be very much extended in Hungary and provide an enormous amount of employment and profit in the rural districts.

We do not, however, think that the light ordinary table wines will be largely consumed outside of the Empire, but we think for their dessert wines there would be in England an increasing and profitable sale if they were known in the proper quarters, and the quality of them was kept up. In England the Hungarian wine which we tasted in Hungary is, we may say, almost entirely unknown, and yet it is certain that if it were placed upon our market, and a permanent Commissioner appointed to look after here the wine growing



Bear Hunting in Bettér: The Day's «Bag».

For this purpose, capital is required, and we are of opinion that if this cannot be attracted to Hungary from outside countries, then the State itself should, even more than it does, encourage the growth of the crop and the establishment of factories for its utilisation. Good flax ought, in our opinion, more largely to be grown in Hungary, where the climate in many districts favours its production.

Again, the Hungarian wine industry is by no means as extensive as it ought to be. We do not forget that the phylloxera, to a certain extent, accounts for this. but we are of opinion that our Hungarian friends themselves are not yet aware that their wines would command a larger sale if greater and more sustained efforts abroad were made in that direction.

interests of Hungary, the dessert wines of that country would command a steady sale from the first, and a steady and increasing demand afterwards. We throw out the suggestion, believing it to be one valuable to the wine-growing producers of Hungary; and we shall be disappointed if something practical does not come of it.

Another matter which seemed to us rather curious, and for which, for the moment, we could not think of a satisfactory explanation, was why so many Hungarians, especially from the rural districts, emigrate, and why they go to America. We came to the conclusion that they emigrate because a sufficiently lucrative career in the rural districts is not open to them, and that they went to America because wages

are highest there of any country in the world. Of course, we can understand that, with a lack of capital, the more enterprising spirits in the provincial districts will naturally go from home when there is not that scope for getting on which they desire. Of course, also, they will go to wherever wages appear to be highest. In England, we import an enormous number of Continental workers, but comparatively few come from Hungary, and we rather suspect that the reason for this latter is that when the emigrants leave they have a choice before them of two freedom-loving countries, such as England and America, and they, of course, prefer the latter because of its higher wages and partly, no doubt, because of its wider area. We certainly would prefer Hungarians in England to certain other nationalities whom we will not name.

On the question, however, of emigration depends that of employment, and in the last resource, that of capital. Is it in this last respect that Hungary needs a helping hand. British capitalists would do well to consider the advantages which are offered to them in Hungary by Government and municipal authorities for the establishment of industrial concerns, which, whilst benefiting themselves, would do a splendid thing for a friendly country such

and it would still further cement the existing friendship with the Hungarian Kingdom and its people.

Strenuous efforts have been made to control the flow of water from the rivers so as to prevent flooding and to render the navigation of the rivers and canals possible and easy. For this purpose dams have been made, rivers deepened and widened, and new sections provided. In this respect Hungary has done a most useful, though expensive, work. Floods when they come do enormous harm, and the experience of Hungary, like that of Holland has shown that if this harm is to be obviated in the future, steps must be taken to use and to control the rivers and canals, instead of allowing them to control the country. We think this policy of the State a sound, economic one, and that the money invested in it will eventually return itself over and over again. We heard of some complaints upon the great expense when in Hungary, but we expressed no sympathy with them, and, in fact, we think a good deal more requires still to be done to put the waterways on a really satisfactory, and, shall we say, commercial footing.

Another crop, apart from those already mentioned, which we think might be grown to great advantage is that of hops; but here again



Hunting near Budapest: The Start.

as Hungary has always been to us. British capital, we believe, would be safe; it would return a very good investment upon the outlay,

its cultivation is attended with a very great amount of expense, and unless the season is a fairly favourable one, the loss to the grower

is proportionately serious. The larger land-owners and the State might do something more in the cultivation of this crop than they

pigs—of the country, which is already being most splendidly done, but to increase and to improve the farming implements of the culti-



Hunting near Budapest: Entering the Forest.

at present do, which is eminently one for those possessed of plenty of capital. We are satisfied that the outlay might be regarded by any fair critic as a sound business investment. So far as the large owner is concerned, he would reap the profits; and so far as the State is concerned, it should either demonstrate the possibility of growing the crop in districts where it is not yet cultivated, or, if the agricultural regime of Hungary will allow it, and there is no other alternative, the State might even for a lengthened period cultivate the crop itself, if, as we say, there is money in it, which we have no hesitation in asserting is the case.

In another respect, too, we suggest that the agricultural implements, except on the large estates, are of a rather inferior and antique quality. What the agricultural department is doing in the way of education, loans, co operation, and so on, will do much eventually to alter this state of things, but there is real need for keeping quite abreast of modern invention in the matter of farming implements, if the farmers and peasants are to get the best out of the land. We suggest, therefore, that every effort should be made, not only to improve the live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, and to improve the live stock, horses, cattle sheep, and

vators. May we also suggest whether it is not possible on the great open plain of Hungary, in at least parts of it, to stud it about with such trees as the soil will grow? The acacia, for instance, seems to grow almost anywhere in Hungary, but on the great plain it is conspicuous by its absence. Whether it will grow there we do not know, but we do know that if trees are fairly common they are a great advantage, not only to the live stock, which in the warm season of the year delights in sheltering under them, but the timber is a great acquisition to the resources of a State, and, of course, to the owners of the property concerned.

Finally, the «open field» system seems to us to be somewhat wasteful. It does not exist to-day in England, although a hundred years ago it was quite common. It does, however exist to a considerable extent in some parts of Hungary, although we are glad to learn that it is diminishing almost year by year. When we say «open field system», we mean that system under which, in a given large field, men may have, three or four or half-a-dozen or more plots of land in quite different parts of it. It is evident that to cultivate these under such a system is much more wasteful of effort and time than if the various plots or parts were altogether.

We spent a very pleasant time in Hungary, and we know we made many friends. We received much kindness on every hand, and it will be a pleasure to us some day or other, we hope, to in some small measure reciprocate it. We shall doubtless have some further opportunities from time to time of expressing our views on various other features of Hungarian life and agriculture; but, in the meantime, we hope that whatever we have said will be taken in good part by our friends in that country, and that such criticisms or suggestions as we have made will be received in the same kindly feeling as that which prompts us to make them.

(«Rural World.»)

J. L. GREEN.

Specialities of the finest Hungarian Jewellery in antique style to be had at M. Wisinger, IV., Kristóf-tér 2. (Near the Hotel Hungaria.)



New-York Notes

New-York, December 25, 1908.

By Eugene... Lucas

IN THE big hall at *Ellis Island*, the largest human clearing house in the world, Uncle Sam played Santa Claus for the children and grown-ups of various nations. There was joy and happiness, a real Christmas feast, music and a mammoth tree for all the detained immigrants, who are awaiting with vague hopes their release. In the big hall there was a large stage built from which Christmas greetings in different foreign languages were addressed to this most cosmopolitan gathering in the world. There were speeches in French, German, Hungarian, Scandinavian, and of course in English, all encouragements for the detained, who lacked the warmth of the family circle on this day of love. The military band played the *Wacht am Rhein* for the Germans, the *Marseillaise* for the French and besides almost every nation's folk-songs were sung much to the delight of their respective countrymen.

And then the greatest national anthem, the American hymn:

«My country, tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty»

was sung with such enthusiasm that it was feared they were going to «raise the roof».

On the balcony small Christmas trees were erected with gay decorations, and with red white and blue lights and tinsel. At the other end of the hall there were the Christmas presents, piled up, that Uncle Sam had prepared for his future sons and daughters.

Uncle Sam is always very generous, don't you know!

The men received good cigars, small pocket

knives etc. and the women handkerchiefs, a scrap of bright ribbon or a greeting card, and each little one a small purse with a penny in it.

It was very interesting to listen to the little ones who have their different free and liberal opinions about Santa Claus. «I don't believe in Santa Claus — me», said a little French girl to a reporter. «I don't believe in America — non! Ma mere, she says to me I am in America Chris'mas, and votre Oncle Sam he give me bonbon and uzzer sings. Am I in America? Non, zen I don' be très elegant? Non, zen I don't believe in votre Oncle Sam».



Prince John Liechtenstein.

Bear Hunting in Bettér: Duchess Elizabeth Amelia.

Count Géza Andrassy.

There is a very interesting *International Tuberculosis Exhibition* in the American Museum of Natural History of New-York City. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. It occupies more than three floors of one entire wing of the Museum. Over 38,000 square feet of floor space, and 51,000 square feet of wall for display. It is indeed a world's fair for health. Fifteen different nations are represented: England, Germany, Russia, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary, Belgium, Ireland, Austria, Brazil, Uruguay, Cuba, Porto-Rico and New-Zealand. Twenty different states show evidences of their efforts in fighting this white plague: New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, New-

Mexico, Missouri, California, Oregon, Ohio, South Carolina, Illinois, Texas and Virginia, and besides there are two hundred different associations and individuals represented in this gorgeous exhibition. Very interesting and intelligently compiled pictures show the conditions which breed the disease. Charts and diagrams show the deaths resulting from it, models and pictures of sanatoria, and hospitals for its cure, out-door tents, sleeping bays, and hoods, sputum cups and spittoons, and so on.

The exhibition is greatly advertised throughout the city. In every street-car there are advertisements and signs calling attention to this free exhibition.

Budapest will give it their effective support. The *chargé d'affaires* of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy expresses the hope that the United States will be represented.

*

A magnificent and brilliant audience of society folk enjoyed *Tristan und Isolde* for the first time this season at the *Metropolitan Opera House*. Gustav Mahler conducted and was received with warm ovations when he appeared in the orchestra. The performance was not of the very best, which accounts for the indisposition of Mr. Erik Schmedes who sang «Tristan» Mr. Fritz Feinhals sang «Kurwenal» excellently and Mme Freimstadt as «Isolde» made a very favorable impression and was greeted with rounds of applause.



London Notes

London, 1st January, 1909.

THEIR MAJESTIES King Edward and Queen Alexandra spent their Christmas and New Year at Sandringham. All sorts of entertainments have been arranged for the amusement of the Royal children and the tenants on the Norfolk estates. It is expected that Their Majesties will shortly make a cruise in the Mediterranean, calling on the Kings of Italy and Greece and visiting the scene of the recent earthquake.

*

A return visit to the German Emperor at Berlin has been arranged to take place early in February, Their Majesties returning in time for the opening of Parliament towards the end of the month.

*

Since last writing a great blizzard has swept over London. After the great fall of snow, which was general throughout the country, the Metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog, which rendered travelling difficult and dangerous. In the North of England and in Scotland many trains were snowed up; and ships could not leave their moorings on account of the fog.

*

The Old Age Pensions — a veritable Godsend to the poor — commenced last week, and many quaint stories are related of the recipients. Some died on the eve of receiving their pensions, death being attributed to excitement. The *modus operandi* is quite simple: the pensioner is presented with a sort of cheque-book with his (or her) name printed on the outside. Within are number of five-shilling postal orders, one of which the owner is entitled to sign and cash each week at the local post-office. This is perhaps the grandest work the present Government has accomplished, and should it never achieve any other success the Old Age Pensions' Scheme entitles it to lasting fame.

Little booklets are distributed at public lectures and in the schools, giving valuable hints as to how to preserve oneself against the disease. In New-York City alone there are 30,000 tuberculosis cases now, 9262 deaths from the disease in 1907. It is evident from these data that tuberculosis causes more deaths than any other disease, although it is unnecessary, curable and preventable.

The expense of the exhibition is defrayed by the above-mentioned committee, through funds contributed by public-spirited citizens, supplemented by an appropriation from the city authorities.

*

The sixteenth *International Medical Congress* will be held at Budapest, in 1909. His Majesty the king has accorded it his patronage and the Hungarian Government and municipal authorities of

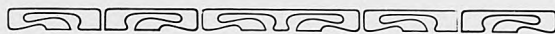
Our next wish is that the Childrens' Bill may be passed at an early date. Hungarians who attended Mr. Samuel's address at the Exhibition last summer will be interested in his Bill. They will remember that Mr. Samuel paid Hungary a high compliment for the care the Hungarian Government takes of its children — especially infant life and young criminals.

*

Dr. Thekla Hultin, the Finnish lady M. P., is at present in London. She says the people in Finland gained the franchise by constitutional methods, and every man and woman, married and single, of 24 years of age and upwards has the vote. The Finns received universal suffrage in 1906, and now there are 27 women Members of Parliament. The wives of three Members have seats in the same House with their husbands. Women are also largely employed in State Departments and banks in Finland, receiving the same rates of salary as the men. Dr. Hultin is accompanied by Madame Malmberg, who is lecturer in English at two Finnish Universities. This lady explained how the change was brought about, following a revolution. In 1905 a great strike took place — there was no gas, no electric light, no railways, no post, no telegraphs, no newspapers, work of every kind being stopped. That state of affairs continued for one week, the people having planned it beforehand. With the settlement of the strike the reign of tyranny and

the earthquake in Italy now exceeds £ 50,000, every day bringing new subscriptions. Mrs. Alex Tweedie, a well known Society lady, has appealed through the press for gifts of clothing; a good idea, as many will give a garment who do not care to see their name opposite a small sum in a published list. We trust many will avail themselves of this opportunity to help. The Italian Ambassador has promised that all clothing sent to Mrs. Tweedie shall be distributed to best advantage. His Excellency has also addressed a letter of thanks to the newspapers for all the help he has received for his compatriots. British doctors and nurses are to be sent out at the expense of the Mansion House Fund, and numbers of such are volunteering for the service.

Our best wishes to those who have the arrangements of the new Anglo-Hungarian Literary Society, the report of whose meeting appeared in last issue. Best wishes for its success from some English literary people have already been sent, and we hope that when the society is formed these wishes will assume a practical form.



Notes from the Riviera.

DAILY the list of visitors arriving on the Côte d'Azur increases in length. The inclement weather of the past fortnight in England has



Hunting near Budapest: The Meet.

despotism ceased, and men and women stood shoulder to shoulder for reform. The result has proved miraculous.

*

The Mansion House Fund for the sufferers by

resulted in an exodus of many who did not contemplate leaving so soon. Nor have they been disappointed, for, with the exception of two days, the weather has been all that could be desired.

*

Nice is showing every sign of an exceptional season, and the municipality together with the other bodies who cater for public enjoyment are leaving no stone unturned to ensure that every visitor shall find amusement according to his taste.

memorial in the fine hospital at Mont Boron, which is dedicated to her memory.

★

At the Theatre an excellent programme is promised, to include «*Hernani*», «*Ruy Blas*», Bern-



Hunting in Budapest: Huszar Officers.

At the Casino Municipal we are treated to excellent fare. This week has seen produced that ever popular work of Massenet, «*Manon*». The interpretation was excellent. Middle Lillian Grenville, in the title rôle, sustained her great reputation and popularity; whilst M. Lemaire, whose début at Nice this was, was immediately installed as a favourite. The minor rôles and chorus were equally good.

★

«*Le Coeur et ... le Reste*», a comedy in 3 acts, was well received, but we doubt whether its meagre story will give it lasting popularity.

★

On Sunday last a matinée of *Sherlock Holmes* attracted a big house, seeming to be to the taste of the audience. We prefer the English version however; the French version seems very unreal.

★

At the Palais de la Jetée good music and pleasing plays are attracting crowds. A Bizet Festival last week was a veritable treat.

★

The Tennis and Golf Clubs are in full swing, and a good entry is expected for the Tennis Tournament in the New Year.

★

The *Petit Niçois* Fund for the erection of a monument to the late Queen Victoria grows apace. The English colony here has already an excellent

stein's «*Israël*», and Capus's «*Qui perd gagne*» — the two latter being played by Mme Réjane and her full company.

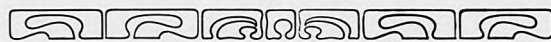
★

The Grand Opera season commences on Jan: 26th.

★

Villefranche was visited on Saturday by an old friend, the Admiralty yacht «*Enchantress*», which called to embark the First Lord of the Admiralty and party.

L. W. M.



The Calamity in Italy.

THE REJOICINGS over the birth of the New Year have been overshadowed by a terrible legacy from its predecessor, — one of the most tremendous, perhaps the most appalling catastrophe ever recorded in history. No words can convey even the faintest notion of the awful horror of the scenes enacted on the shores of Messina in the early hours of the last Monday in the old year, when some 200,000 souls were swept into eternity.

It was just before daylight, when the inhabitants of all the beautiful towns along the historic coast were still asleep, that death came swiftly and unawares. By five successive shocks the cities were toppled down like the toy buildings of children, and in their place rose only gigantic columns of

dust. Men, women, and children, the sick in hospitals, soldiers in barracks, and criminals in prison were all involved together in the sudden annihilation.

How little account does Nature take of man! She moves and he is gone! Like sand before the gale he vanishes, and nature goes her way without a sigh for him. We must deprecate any attempt to make out that the perished ones were guilty of any specially heinous sin. Nature is both blind and deaf to man's faults and to his virtues; those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not sinners beyond the rest of their fellow-citizens.

Many a city in nearly every land mourns at least one citizen. Budapest is no exception, one of

where she fell down unconscious. Returning consciousness found her aboard an Italian ship, cared for by doctors and nurses. She eventually reached a hospital in Rome, helpless and without a penny; but kind friends, though strangers, gathered round her, and wired to her people in Budapest, who were naturally relieved to find that she had escaped the general destruction.

Practical sympathy with the distressed ones is universal, and the Hungarian Capital is not behind in the work of mercy. A fund has been opened, which is headed by the joint gift of 2000 crowns from T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. All can help to some extent. All the money that can be found will be wanted to feed



Hunting near Budapest: Returning Home.

the most terrible and exciting experiences being that of Miss Paula Koralek, who with her maid was staying on the third floor of an hotel in Messina. Retiring on the fateful night, she found herself restless and unable to sleep; and it was while in this state that she was startled into activity by a shriek from her maid who occupied an adjoining room, and an appeal to «save herself». Rushing from her bed in nothing but her night attire the lady found that the side of her hotel had collapsed, and she stood on a narrow ledge which had previously been the broad corridor of the hotel. The building was still rocking ominously; and with great presence of mind, calling upon her maid to follow her example, the brave woman leapt to the ground, falling on her hands and breaking both arms. The maid hesitated and was therefore lost. Impelled with terror, Miss Koralek arose, in spite of her physical agony, and ran for the shore,

and clothe the survivors, and to build the shelters which for some time to come must take the place of their ruined homes.



Topical Notes

THEIR ROYAL Highnesses Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, who are at present in residence at Kisjenő, have invited a distinguished party to shoot over the estate. The guests include the following: Count Stephen Zichy, Baron Mollinard, Baron Simon Révay, Nicolas Vécsey, Court Councillor Libits, and others. The first day's «bag» consisted of 1678 hares and 48 pheasants.

★
Tomorrow at Saybus (Galicia) takes place the marriage of the Archduchess Renata Maria, younger

daughter of H. R. H. Archduke Charles Stephen, with Prince Jerome Radziwill. The bride will be given away by her uncle, H. R. H. Archduke Leopold Salvator. «Hungary's» respectful congratulations to the happy pair.

*

The Prime Minister, Dr. Wekerle, was last week received in audience by His Majesty the King at Vienna. His Excellency afterwards paid calls to the Foreign Minister and also the Austrian Finance Minister.

*

We regret to state that His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, is still indisposed. His physician, Dr. Kálmán Müller, prescribes absolute rest, and a temporary relinquishing of all official duties.

*

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Maria with H. H. Prince Jerome Radziwill.

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And softly touches a sweet young face;
There are hope and trust and affection there,
For the promise of life is very fair.

This is the morning when girlhood seems
To pass for aye to the land of dreams;
For solemn and real are the things of life
To her who beareth the name of wife.

With noble purpose of heart 'tis well
That the bride should list' to the marriage bell,
For though man be the rock unto which she cling,
He yet will lean on the frailer thing.

O! happy she, who in tender truth
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And happier she, who in sorrow's smart
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God bless thee, noble one! Be it thine
As a star on thy husband's breast to shine.
'Tis meet, on the threshold of life and care,
That we should give thee the shield of prayer.

W. G.

dust. Men, women, and children, the sick in hospitals, soldiers in barracks, and criminals in prison were all involved together in the sudden annihilation.

How little account does Nature take of man! She moves and he is gone! Like sand before the gale he vanishes, and nature goes her way without a sigh for him. We must deprecate any attempt to make out that the perished ones were guilty of any specially heinous sin. Nature is both blind and deaf to man's faults and to his virtues; those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not sinners beyond the rest of their fellow-citizens.

Many a city in nearly every land mourns at least one citizen. Budapest is no exception, one of

where she fell down unconscious. Returning consciousness found her aboard an Italian ship, cared for by doctors and nurses. She eventually reached a hospital in Rome, helpless and without a penny; but kind friends, though strangers, gathered round her, and wired to her people in Budapest, who were naturally relieved to find that she had escaped the general destruction.

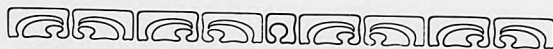
Practical sympathy with the distressed ones is universal, and the Hungarian Capital is not behind in the work of mercy. A fund has been opened, which is headed by the joint gift of 2000 crowns from T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. All can help to some extent. All the money that can be found will be wanted to feed



Hunting near Budapest: Returning Home.

the most terrible and exciting experiences being that of Miss Paula Koralek, who with her maid was staying on the third floor of an hotel in Messina. Retiring on the fateful night, she found herself restless and unable to sleep; and it was while in this state that she was startled into activity by a shriek from her maid who occupied an adjoining room, and an appeal to «save herself». Rushing from her bed in nothing but her night attire the lady found that the side of her hotel had collapsed, and she stood on a narrow ledge which had previously been the broad corridor of the hotel. The building was still rocking ominously; and with great presence of mind, calling upon her maid to follow her example, the brave woman leapt to the ground, falling on her hands and breaking both arms. The maid hesitated and was therefore lost. Impelled with terror, Miss Koralek arose, in spite of her physical agony, and ran for the shore,

and clothe the survivors, and to build the shelters which for some time to come must take the place of their ruined homes.



Topical Notes

THEIR ROYAL Highnesses Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, who are at present in residence at Kisjenő, have invited a distinguished party to shoot over the estate. The guests include the following: Count Stephen Zichy, Baron Mollinard, Baron Simon Révay, Nicolas Vécsey, Court Councillor Libits, and others. The first day's «bag» consisted of 1678 hares and 48 pheasants.

★

Tomorrow at Saybus (Galicia) takes place the marriage of the Archduchess Renata Maria, younger

daughter of H. R. H. Archduke Charles Stephen, with Prince Jerome Radziwill. The bride will be given away by her uncle, H. R. H. Archduke Leopold Salvator. «Hungary's» respectful congratulations to the happy pair.

*

The Prime Minister, Dr. Wekerle, was last week received in audience by His Majesty the King at Vienna. His Excellency afterwards paid calls to the Foreign Minister and also the Austrian Finance Minister.

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NOTICE

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

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

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

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1908 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (¹³/₄) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*

*

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Sale of Corn.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of Corn and Maize produced in 1907 and 1908 by the stud-farms of Bábolna, Mezőhegyes, Fogaras and Kolozstorda, the crown lands of Gödöllő, the Palánka foal-rearing farms, the Royal Hungarian rice farms in Pusztapékla, the leased estates of Silingyia, and the Royal Hungarian treasury lands. Offers to be made in the form of sealed tenders, which will be publicly opened at 11 a. m. on the 28th January 1909.

The goods to be disposed of are as follows:

27010 qrs. of autumn wheat,
1050 " " rye,
1000 " " spring barley,
3200 " " New Indian corn,

all of which may be inspected in the granaries on the above-mentioned estates.

Terms of purchase may be obtained on application to, and samples inspected in, the Agricultural Ministry, department of the Director-General of Economy, and on the respective estates, as aforesaid.

Tenders may also be made for each separate item, as specified in the conditions of contract.

Budapest, 21st December, 1908.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.

STANDARD

ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ - TÁRSASÁG EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON

Magyarországi fiók: Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.
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Vagyon ...	285.000,000 korona.
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Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

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part du Ministère d'Agriculture.**

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepreghy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

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

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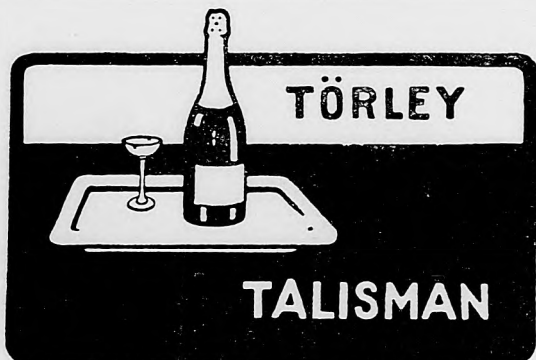
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