

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit

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

OUR mines yielded noble metals in rich abundance. Maria Theresa caused 300 million crowns to be coined between 1740 and 1773 out of the gold and silver which had been obtained from the Hungarian mines. In spite of our wealth in raw productions and our primitive manner of life, gold flowed more out of the land through the channel of our foreign trade than into the land.

This was in consequence of the artificial and violent distortion of our foreign trade. Even in the 18th century the old mediaeval conception was still dominant, which made no difference between national income and royal income; revenue was regarded as royal income and its regulation was one of the privileges of the king. This was the cause of great evils at that time when the revenue ceased to be a mere source of money and gradually became a medium of political economy, and the interests of Hungary were consequently sacrificed to the Austrians who lived under a common ruler. For nearly a century the chief hindrance to the economic development of Hungary was to be sought in that quarrelsome policy of duty-revenue which



Countess Ilona Keglevich. Photo by Strelisky.

made our land a mere colony of the more advanced dominions of Austria. We had to patiently bear those financial disturbances which from time to time played havoc with the well-being of Austria, but the sources of prosperity which so richly bloomed there were closed to us.

Grievous wounds were dealt to our finances by that epoch of paper money which began at the close of last century and ended at the second decade of this century with a double reduction in the value of assignats, by which the small capital was destroyed which had

been collected by the industry of our people, and by the foreign trade which had grown more lively in the French war. With the banknotes issued by the government Hungary had legally nothing to do. None the less they flooded the land, and as they sank to a fifth of their value and the bonds given in exchange for them sank to four-tenths of their value, our land deficient in capital suffered enormous losses and public credit was profoundly shaken.

Our credit relations were also otherwise unfavourable.

This was due not only to our want of capital

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EUGENE GOLONYA,
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but also to the deficiency of proper laws of credit. The slowness and insecurity of our law which allowed the germs of credit never to ripen was principally founded on that mediæval conception of our old laws which protected the debtor against the creditor.

It was grounded also on our ancestral institutions, on our right of landed property interwoven with the feudal elements with which society in those days was entrenched.

The best people in the nation who had imbibed the fresh spirit of the time felt the necessity of social and financial reformation.



DR. ALEXANDER POPOVICS,
The New Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The great mass of the nation who had defended the ancestral constitution with tough obstinacy against the centralising and Germanising efforts of the Vienna government, feared that if the most important supports, the privileges of the nobles, were taken from our Constitution the whole edifice would collapse. Hence their great diffidence to any reform, any innovation. And when in 1825 the national spirit once more blazed forth, the enthusiasm showed itself principally in the passionate speeches of politicians. A man must be as it were sent by Providence who would lead his nation with the strong belief and the visionary eye of a prophet to their regeneration.

The noble conflicts of 1830—40, are connected with the name of the great Széchenyi.

(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.

Thus we find at the time of the French Revolution 75,000 families (about 325,000 persons) noble in Hungary out of a population of 6 millions, while France counted only 28,000 out of a population of 26 millions. In 1805 there were 340,000 nobles out of 7 millions and a half; in 1829, 435,000 out of 9 millions; in 1848, 675,000 out of 11,900,000 inhabitants. Add to these figures the clergy, numbering 16,000 in 1805, and the crowd of other «*honoratios*»* and we have an electorate whose relative number far exceeds that of the *censitised*** electors in France under the July monarchy.

Let us remark, in passing, that this numerous nobility, accessible to all without distinction of race, counted in its ranks thousands of families of the Slavonian, German, and Roumanian races (among the last-named being the Hunyadys, who gave to Hungary the great leader John Hunyady and the great king Matthias Corvinus); owing to this fact it constituted the most effective organic principle of national unity in the juridical and political sense of the word. This was not the least of their merits, nor the least valuable part of the heritage they handed on to Hungarian democracy. Thus it may be seen that if the ancient Hungarian regime was, like all ancient régimes, a régime of privilege, it had notwithstanding a very broad — almost popular — basis. It is true that the reign of privilege lasted longer in Hungary than in most other civilised countries, but if that is a reproach to the Hungarian nobility (and I am not going to deny it), there were at least extenuating circumstances, and a glorious fact which, in strict justice, should be taken duly into consideration. The extenuating circumstances are these: The democratic idea, i. e., the abolition of privileges, was presented to the whole of eastern Europe at first under the patronage of «enlightened absolutism», of which

* Members of the liberal professions to whom custom gave political rights.

** From «*le cens*», the quota of taxes the payment of which (in France) constituted an elector.

the son of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., was to our mind the most complete personification. Now this «enlightened absolutism» being anti-national in Hungary, any advantage accruing from it was odious; for national independence and constitutional liberty took the lead of everything: to defend these supreme privileges, to resist the power that menaced them, was the higher duty.

(To be continued.)



Our Reading Table.

THE M. P. FOR RUSSIA; *Reminiscences of Madame Olga Novikoff*. Edited by W. T. Stead. Melrose Covent Garden, London. 2 Vols. 32s/—

These two handsome volumes, richly illustrated, introduce us not only to a remarkable woman contemporary, but to the inner history of most of the British statesmen, diplomatists, and politicians of the present and the immediate past. Olga Novikoff, who is still living, has been in her time an eminent publicist, authoress, and patriot whose works were always directed towards a certain goal — the creation of a better understanding between Gt. Britain and Russia. She has often played an important rôle in «affairs» between the two Governments. It was Disraeli who contemptuously dubbed her *the M. P. for Russia*; while her English sympathisers (who were numerous) accorded her the more honourable title of *the Russian ambassador*. It was said that if the ambassador represented *the Russian Government*, Madame Olga Novikoff certainly represented *the Russian people*.

The work abounds with sparkling anecdotes of the various celebrities with whom Madame Novikoff was brought into contact. Our space allows us to quote only one: The occasion was the death of the great Duke of Wellington. The French ambassador in deep perplexity seeks the advice of his Russian colleague. «Whatever shall I do?» he asks; «here I am invited to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington! How *can* I go to the funeral of one who inflicted such humiliation on my country?» The imperturbable Russian reflected a few moments and answered: «I think you should go to his funeral. If you were asked to go to *his resurrection*, you know, it would be a different matter».

*

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P., late Secretary for War, has brought out with Messrs. Smith, Elder a volume entitled «Military Needs and Military Policy,» (price 6s/—) to which Lord Roberts has written an introduction. Mr. Arnold-Forster examines the question of possible invasion and successful raids, and argues in favour of the strengthening of the Navy. He thinks «a wholly

unwarranted sense of security» has been created in England, and that the Territorial Force as at present constituted does not meet the military needs of the nation.

*

A King's Treachery, by Albert Lee. Pilgrim Press, London E. C. 3s/6d.

A graphic representation of a theme never to be forgotten in the annals of religious liberty. The writer has invested his story with unusual interest, while he has given dramatic power, colour, atmosphere, and reality to his pictures of the memorable period with which he deals. The escape of the hero from Paris, his subsequent adventures, plots



Madam Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy.

and counterplots, and the machinations of religious bigots complete an historical romance which, for its human interest and characterisation is an unusually notable work of fiction that will hold the reader's attention to the end.

*

Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero, by W. Warde Fowler, M. A. Macmillan and Co. London, 10s/— net.

This is a fine attempt at making ancient Rome as vivid and real to us as any city of the present day. Many are the points of resemblance between ancient Rome and modern London; though it must be admitted that the points of difference are more numerous still. The streets were so narrow, indeed, that almost all the carrying work had to be done by men, with the help of mules and donkeys, and Julius Caesar, in his municipal regulations,

forbade the driving of waggons through the streets by daytime.

The neighbourhood of the Forum, on the other hand, must have presented a busy spectacle not altogether unlike the Stock Exchange at the present day, as it was there that investors flocked to hear the latest news from the provinces about the enterprises in which they had sunk their money. Cicero did not love the Forum merely as the scene of his great political triumphs. He was also affectionately drawn to it as one who was «concerned in some of the companies which had their headquarters there».

Woman seems to have been admitted to an honourable position, but she was held in political inferiority, and not allowed to drink wine. Marriages were almost always marriages of convenience, and it was a general idea that a clever woman could not well realise her ambition in the married state.

The whole book is a work of brilliant scholarship.

★

The Last Persecution, by S. N. Sedgwick. Grant Richards, London. 6s/—.

A prophetic romance, in which the author projects us into the year 1947 A. D. when begins a series of frightful events in European history. China, awakened, has suddenly swept over this continent, destroying governments, and rebuilding them in accordance with her own will. Over all waves the Chinese flag. Chinese armies dominate England;

which the moral to be drawn is that we should be earnest in the practice of our Christian faith instead of quarrelling with those who differ from us.



A Famous Hungarian Cantatrice.

MADAM Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy, the talented prima-donna, is well known in Budapest as a distinguished member of the Royal Hungarian Opera.

Her professional accomplishments were acquired in Vienna under the tutorship of the famous professor of singing, Madam Wilcek, and Professor Friedrich, of the Burg Theatre. Her art was afterwards further developed and perfected under Bianca Bianchi and Pauline Lucca.

An invitation from Director Mahler resulted in her becoming a member of the Royal Hungarian Opera, where, with a brief interruption, she has continued to perform, attended by the unanimous recognition of press and public.

During her professional career she has appeared before the public in upwards of seventy rôles. She has assisted at the concerts of celebrated singers and also of the Philharmonic Society in Budapest, as well as appearing on the boards in all important towns of Hungary, where her value has been demonstrated, and her presence hailed with great ovations from all classes of the community.



German Emperor's Visit to Venice: The King of Italy's Gondola.

Chinese officials are everywhere. The conditions of life appear to be much the same except that the British Legislature is impotent, while horrible vice and crime flourish under Chinese indifference. A love story runs through the narrative, from

Hitherto she has not accepted engagements abroad, though she has on several occasions given honorary performances in Germany, and also, with conspicuous success, at the Court Opera in Vienna.

In 1896, when Serbia was celebrating her inde-

pendence, she was invited to take part in a gala concert at the Royal Palace at Belgrade. On this occasion she was decorated by King Alexander with the order of St. Sava, and received the most flattering encomiums from the Queen-Mother.

Our National Welfare.

OUR prosperity depends on our wealth and on our being united; if our resources and our forces are scattered, we are useless. This



German Emperor's Visit to Venice: Arrival of His Majesty.

In the same year she was awarded the Diploma of Honour of the Imperial and Royal Union of Military Science at Vienna.

In May 1897, on the occasion of the inauguration at Pozsony of the monument to Maria Theresa, under the august patronage of Her Imperial and Royal Highness Archduchess Isabella, Madam de Szilágyi-Bárdossy was commanded to appear before His Majesty the Emperor-King Francis Joseph and all the Imperial Family at the gala concert which followed. Here she was the recipient of His Majesty's thanks, expressed in most gracious terms.

When the American Squadron under Rear-Admiral Barker visited Fiume, she took part in the concert given by the Governor of Fiume in honour of his American guests, on which occasion Madam de Szilágyi-Bárdossy received repeated requests for encores.

Now this excellent artiste, whose professional reputation is today at its highest, has resolved for distant countries to have the opportunity of hearing her; and she will accordingly arrange a great operatic concert tour. Her representatives are the «Direction Artistique» at Budapest, to whom all applications should be addressed.

Mdme. Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy. will make her first appearance in London next season. For engagement apply: Direction Artistique, Kristóf-tér, Budapest.

is the key to future economic progress in this country. It is regrettable that so many Hungarians quit the land of their birth and leave their places to be filled by foreigners. Sadder still is it that what were for centuries the ancestral homes of Hungarian patriots have passed into alien hands. In the former case it is our duty to contrive some measure to bring back the wanderers and provide them with more favourable conditions of existence. What they want is *land*, and to satisfy this legitimate craving cheap plots ought to be available for purchase by every Hungarian. There ought to be an opportunity for each of our fellowcountrymen to earn a livelihood in his own land; and if this is provided there need be no fear of his being found lacking in patriotism. Overcrowding must be obviated by the provision of cheaper dwellings for the poor. The more we occupy ourselves in promoting the happiness of the people, the happier shall we be ourselves. There is ample room in Hungary, not only for the present 20 millions, but even for twice or thrice that number of inhabitants. If we but do our duty to our people, trade will take a firm root in the national soil and grow up into a mighty tree for the benefit of ourselves and neighbours.

We are glad to see that the City Fathers of Budapest are alive to the crying needs of the present generation, and that with praiseworthy zeal

they are endeavouring to ameliorate the conditions of existence among the so-called lower orders. With this object the enormous sum of 35,000,000 crowns has been voted by the Council expressly for the erection during the next two years of 8000 dwellings on the most approved modern lines, — the half of which will be suitable for artisans and their families.

Rents in Budapest are extremely high, — in many cases actually extortionate. It is the intention of the Municipal Council of the Hungarian Metropolis to place these dwellings, when ready at the disposal of respectable applicants at a generously fair rental. This action, we venture to predict, will cause alarm to spread among some property-owners who are battenning on the unfair rents extorted from their helpless tenants. Perhaps some of them will repent and make amends while there is yet time; otherwise they may ere long be sorry to find their empty houses thrown on their hands.

The Burgermaster of Budapest (Dr. Stephen Bárczy) and his secretary (Mr. Sz. Sztankovics) are at present in England for the purpose of gathering useful information to be applied in this important city extension scheme.

It would be well if other towns of Hungary were to follow the excellent lead of their Capital in providing cheaper *homes* for their citizen workers. Then will foreign countries have less attraction for them; and the present unhealthy signs will disappear.

Direction Artistique de Concerts et de Théâtres. For engagement apply: **Norbert Dunkl**, Budapest, Kristóf-tér 3. Telephone 15—64.



Spring Opening of the Art Gallery.

THE EXHIBITION of sculpture and painting inaugurated last month in the Art Gallery, City Park, is on the whole well worthy of the aspirations of the Hungarian people.

Pre-eminent among the statuary are George Zala's three groups, *War*, *Work*, and *Well-being*, which alone would establish the artist's claims to renown. Not that the first-named, placed between the two others, is without faults from the artistic point of view. Expert criticism has already been passed upon it. The war-chariot is pronounced to be inconceivably large; the ancients never made war with such constructions; according to old frescoes, etc. they were always rather small. Besides these, there are fifteen other pieces, all the out-put of the last ten years.

The gem of the paintings is, of course, Julius Benczur's *Parliament paying Homage to the Sovereigns at the Millenary Celebrations*. It is a veritable masterpiece. Next in importance comes Michael Munkácsy's *Taking Possession*, representing the arrival of the Árpáds in Hungary. Other artists we must not omit to name are Caesar Herrer, whose

work, though fine and intelligent, is not quite so good as formerly; Nándor Katona and Alex. Nyilassy (winter scenes), Endre Katz, Rudnai, Krajna, Moldvai, Max Bruck, Béla Sándorházy (beautiful winter landscapes), Kálmán Kató (street scenes in Buda), Maurice Góth (a circus procession), and Baron Mednyánszky.

Among the sculptors are Edward Telcs, Francis Siklódy (admirable work in Hungarian marble), and Simay, whose speciality appears to be the carving of monkeys.

A fresco of the Kossuth Mausoleum leaves something to be desired. The Millenium Monument is not very good; it conveys an impression of grotesqueness.

Our sculptors are very much in evidence, and the colouring effect in several of the paintings reminds us of the old masters.



A WEDDING

By Count George Wass (translated by Katinka Kendeffy).

A ribbon blue, a yellow rose —
A song and a tear are the frame.
Once more a maiden has said she loves:
A flower is pluck'd again.

The swain is innocent and young;
He's full of faith and love.
There are no falling withered flowers,
Nor pink love-letters in the stove.

Of golden castle dreamt the girl,
Of silver-armoured knight —
Orange blossoms now deck her curls,
A black-dressed young man beside.

The priest is speaking; rings exchanged
(Such things happen every day) —
«For ever!» trembling lips have said
The world moves on, nor does it stay.



London Notes

London, 19th April 1909.

THEIR Majesties King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria arrived at Genoa on Saturday, and were later joined by the Dowager Empress of Russia. Yesterday the Royal yacht weighed anchor for Naples where it is expected King Victor Emmanuel will meet their Majesties.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald. .

The King won two first-class prizes at the Lynn Stallion Show, and gave directions that the prize money should be handed to the tenant-farmers who were placed second.

The Queen has offered a challenge cup to be

competed for at a donkey show, to be held at the People's Palace, Mile-End under the auspices of «Our Dumb Friends' League».

*

The Easter exodus from London for the country and seaside was very large indeed, the splendid weather being a great incentive. Up till Monday afternoon the weather was brilliantly fine all over the country, and Easter morn saw many young ladies starting off in white gowns and other summer garments. In the afternoon the weather changed to cold and wet, and those who had not set out in the earlier part of the day betook themselves to the theatres where matinées had been arranged. It is said that the theatres have never had such a run of luck on a Bank-holiday.

*

Strawberries for Easter were selling at fifteen shillings a pound last week at Covent Garden Market.

*

Lord Dalmeny's wedding was a very brilliant affair. Every body wore primroses in honour of the family name and on the busses which pass the Grosvenor and Rosebery town houses were flying the combined colors of the families. The wonderful collection of jewels that Lord Dalmeny gave to Lady Dalmeny were formerly the property of the late Lady Rosebery, and are worth an immense sum of money. One tiara is the finest in London, and five rows of pearls are valued at £ 60,000, while the sapphire pendant presented by the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth £ 1000.

*

Eight Baden-Powell boy scouts last week set out for a trip to the Continent, and visited the field of Waterloo. At Brussels, they were presented with a Belgian flag to hang in their head-quarters in London. Every Saturday afternoon sees scores of the little fellows disporting themselves on Hampstead Heath. They are accompanied by an officer who gives them a course of drill, and in their curious dress and carrying long poles, they attract a deal of attention, and appear to feel the distinction.

*

London in suffering at present from dearness of bread. Seeing that it is the staple food of the poor, much misery is the outcome. The reason assigned is to the shortage of wheat, but one man is held responsible for the present condition of affairs, especially in America where prices seem to have

gone up higher than here. Yesterday the quartern loaf rose as high as 9d in Belgravia, while in the poorest districts it has gone up a penny and a penny-halfpenny within the last few days. The English supply is not great, so the prices may still rise. An effort is however, being made to bring in a Bill forbidding «corners» in such things as flour, and other goods necessary to life, and it is high time, when such men as Mr. James Patten can, by gambling in futures, cause so much misery.

*

Mr. Francis Molnár's play «The Devil» (Az ördög) is now being played at the Adelphi. In advertising the piece it was said, that on the Continent and in America different versions of the play were being

acted with enormous success, and we know how true this was in the case of Hungary. The present caste is said to have been «written entirely by Mr. Henry Hamilton», whatever that may mean, and some papers go the length saying that if the play succeeds, it will succeed more because of the curiosity of the public than because of the cleverness of the play.

The «Chronicle» writes of the play as a vulgarised version of 'Faust' and generally condemns it. It is rather hard on the Author, and one would like to see a good translation from the Hungarian, before giving an opinion. We know that much of the fine feeling of the Hungarian language is lost to us in many Hungarian works coming to us through

translation, and no doubt it is the same with this play. A few years ago when «János vitéz» was the rage Mr. Charles Manners was much taken up with it, and expressed a hope some day to produce some such plays from Hungarian writers. Why do'nt young Hungarian playwrights try? There is plenty of room for good pieces in London.



New-York Notes

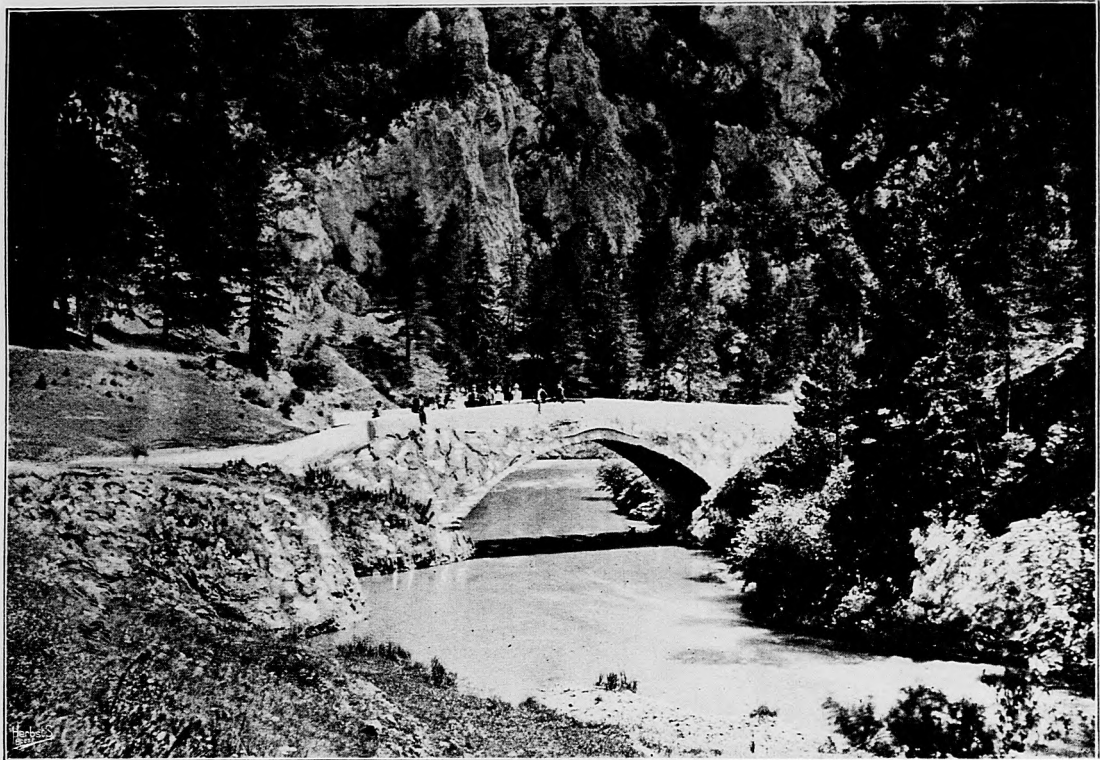
New-York, March, 1909.

THE Austro-Hungarian Consul General of Chicago, *Alexander Nuber* has been transferred from Chicago to New-York, where he takes the place of Baron *Hoening O'Carrol*, who has been the most popular Consul-General in New-York for years. Chicago will have as Austro-Hungarian Consul General *Hugo Szilvesztri*, who was very popular in Cleveland, and *Baron Paul Forster* will be the new Consul in Cleveland.

By Eugene Lucas



Francis Náday. †



Scene on the River Hernád, en route to the High-Tátra.

What effect these changes will have for the interests of Hungarians in America we cannot tell at present. But one thing is certain, — these gentlemen in our diplomatic service will meet with great difficulties, as far as their duties are concerned, for there is no place in the world where there are so many and various interests bearing obvious evidence of the difficulty of the consular service, as in the United States of America.

★

The *Hungarian Republican Club* of New-York City held its annual ball on the 27th of March, with the usual success. Many prominent American politicians were present, among others Samuel S. Koenig, Secretary of New-York State, Judge Hofman etc.; Hungarian diplomacy was represented by *Chevalier George Grivicic*, Austro-Hungarian Consul of New-York, and *Theodor Todorovich*, Austro-Hungarian Consul of Philadelphia. Among the interesting features of the night a *Csárdás competition* was arranged, the first prize of which was unanimously awarded to *Ilonka Karacs*, who did mighty fine «high kicking» — as the Americans term the *Csárdás*. Financially the affair was also a success and some money has been turned over to the cashier of the «Hungarian Aid».

★

The *New-York American* one of the most widely circulated New-York daily papers publishes a series of articles entitled; *The World's Liberators*. In its issue of March 26 we find an article headed *Kossuth the Hungarian Patriot* which we publish in our next issue.

President Taft inaugurated a rather strenuous life in the White House, hence the officers and clerks of the administrative offices will have many so-called «lunchless days» and plenty of «overtime work» Those who are employed in the White House say that there will be much harder work in the years to come, than they were used to under the Roosevelt regime.

This is President Taft's daily programme. 8 A. M. — Rises. 8.30 A. M. — Eats breakfast. 9 A. M. — Reaches office. 9.30 A. M. — Signs mail. 10 A. M. — Meets visitors 10.30 A. M. — Meets Senators and Congressmen, Noon. — Signs mail, commissions and nominations. 1.30 P. M. — Meets visitors by appointment. 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. — Confers with Cabinet officials. 4.30 P. M. Signs afternoon mail. 5.30 to 6 P. M. Goes horseback riding. 7.30 P. M. Dines with his family. 10.30 P. M. retires.



Topical Notes

Our New Title Design.

IT is hardly necessary to call attention to the change on our title-page, the title design appearing henceforth in colours. We trust the innovation may be found agreeable to our readers.

New Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

His Excellency Alexander Popovics (whose portrait we publish), recently appointed State Secre-

tary in the Finance Ministry, has been nominated by His Majesty the King to be Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Joint Bank.

Francis Náday †.

We regret to record the decease on the 14th ult. of Francis Náday at the age of 69 years. A life-member of the National Theatre, the deceased gentleman was an actor of considerable attainments and very popular. Some years ago His Majesty the King conferred upon him the Francis Joseph Order.

Dr. Aurel Stein in Budapest.

This celebrated Asiatic traveller has just concluded a lecturing visit to the Hungarian capital under the auspices of the Hungarian Geographical Society. He was welcomed on behalf of the Society by Count Alexander Teleki and Dr. Rezső Havass (Vice-president). On the 23rd ult. a banquet was given in honour of the distinguished guest at the Országos Casino.

Sven Hedin at the «Uránia».

The famous Tibetan traveller lectured on the 6th ult. at the «Uránia» Scientific Theatre under the auspices of the Hungarian Geographical Society. Among the audience were the two sons of Archduke Joseph with their suite, Count Albert Apponyi, Count Béla Széchenyi, Albert Berzeviczy (President of the Academy of Science), and numerous other representatives of the aristocracy and the scientific world. Louis Lóczy, chairman, introduced Sven

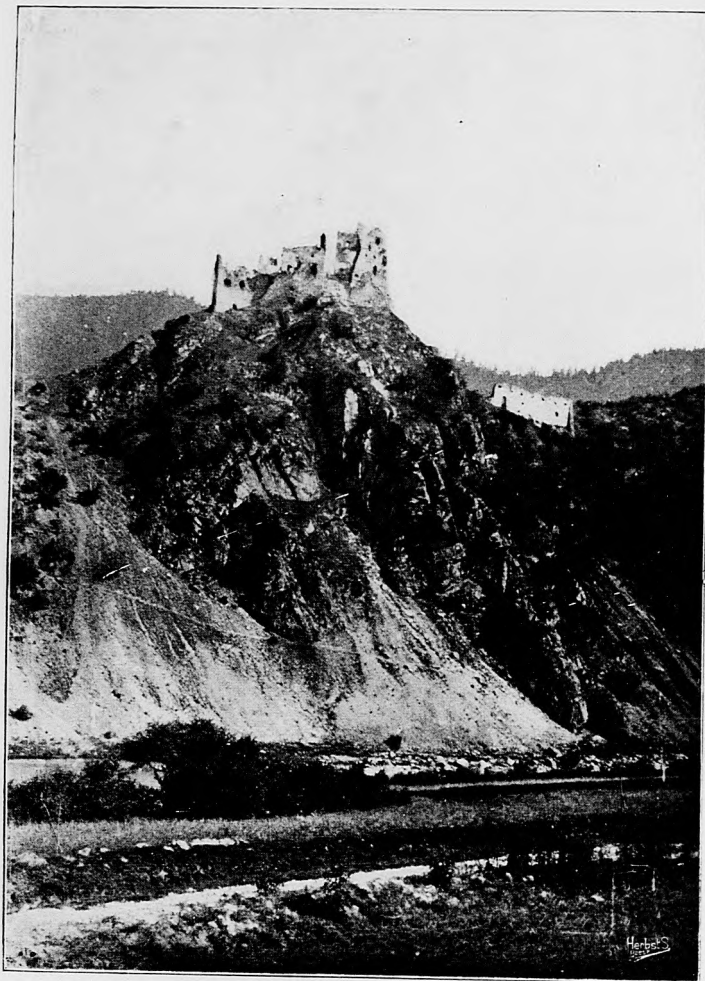
Hedin and expressed pleasure at the visit of the celebrated traveller. Returning thanks for his welcome, Sven Hedin commenced his lecture. A map of Tibet was displayed on which the lecturer indicated his itinerary. A humorous description of life in Tibet followed, at which every one laughed. He spoke in praise of Alexander Kőrösi, one of his forerunners in Tibetan exploration, whose ethnographic, religious, and linguistic discoveries were invaluable. Proceeding to describe the *lamas* and their cloisters, he stated that these latter were scarcely more than subterranean holes in everlasting darkness and gloom. Here meals were served out only once a day. The Tibetans' idea of penance for sins is to measure their length over forty kilometres of mountain-side. Once having trouble with the natives, he found it expedient to disguise himself, and this he effected so well that some Tibetans enquired of him whether he had seen anything of the European who was going about in the country. He observed that the English obtained no advantage from their expedition some years ago, as they were hated by the Chinese. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed. Sven Hedin suitably replied, thanking his audience for their kind attention. A banquet followed, at the Országos Casino, in honour of the distinguished traveller.

International Medical Congress in Budapest.

From the second official circular issued by the Committee of the XVIth International Medical Congress, to be held at Budapest from 29th August



The Valley of the Vág, en route to the High-Tátra.



Ruins of Ovár Castle, en route to the High-Tatra.

to 4th Sept., we learn that thirty-nine Committees of Propaganda, composed of the best medical intellect of all civilised countries, are ably supporting the Central Organising Committee. 408 addresses and 781 communications, covering the greater part of the most actual questions of medical science, are on the agenda of the Assembly, in its twenty-one sections. Each of the Governments, most of the Universities, faculties, and medical colleges, a great many Municipalities, and a veritable pleiade of academies and learned societies will be officially represented on the occasion. The circular also informs as to arrangements made for travelling and lodgings in Budapest during the Congress, as well as excursions in Hungary and the Balkans got up especially for the enjoyment of visitors to the Congress. The Organising Committee will spare no pains to ensure that all return home with the most agreeable impressions of their stay in Hungary. The Office of the Congress is VIII. Eszterházy-utca, 7. Budapest, where all enquiries will receive prompt attention.

Population of New-York.

According to the latest statistics the present population of New-York City is 4,500,000, being

an increase of more than a million during the past four years. Among the nationalities represented in the American capital are 1,800,000 Germans (equal to the native population of Berlin), 1,200,000 Irish (equal to the combined populations of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Zimerick, Londonderry, and Waterford), 750,000 Jews, and 450,000 Italians (equal to the native population of Rome).

Development of State Bathing-Resorts.

At Herkulesfürdő the principal building, the Archduke Joseph Hotel, has been completely renovated and refurnished, with the new provision of a chemist's establishment. Great changes have also been made at Vizakna, where a superb and elegantly equipped warm-bath has been erected; also a concert hall, and a new hotel of eighty rooms.

New Enterprises.

At Kecskemét a new match factory is now equipped and in working order, while at Vágsellye another is almost ready. At Jeselnicza, near Orsova, a cotton mill has been erected. At Boros-Jenő a timberyard is in course of construction, where casks, toys, and furniture will also be made. At Pécs a new company is being formed for the manufacture of electrical appliances; at Medgyes a button factory. At Ungvár a paper mill and box manufacturing company has just been floated with a capital of 50,000 crowns, in 250 shares at 200 crowns each.

An Ancient Hungarian Printing-Office.

Ignác Mérei, a bookseller of Keszthely, is in possession of a very interesting old volume, showing that at Alsó-Lindva, in Zala County, a printing-office existed so early as 1574 A. D. The book is entitled *«The Gospels preached according to revealed truth»*, by *George Pestilla Kulcsár. Alsó-Lindva, 1574*. This ancient relic of printing is a beautiful copy of 565 pages, in excellent condition.

Austrian Guile.

Quite an innocent-looking pamphlet has come into our hands; issued in the French language by the *Volkswirtschaftliche Wochenschrift* of Vienna, and entitled *«Catalogue pour articles d'exportation Austro-Hongroise»*. Let us see how *Hungary* is treated therein: All the data given with reference to our country is *altogether behind the times*. No mention is made of the bathing resorts of Transylvania and Upper Hungary, and the only mineral

waters referred to are the «Hunyady» and the «Kristály». On the other hand, all the references to Austrian commercial enterprises are most flattering, even *Hungarian* manufactures being included in the «fabrication *autrichienne*» (!!!) According to this «Catalogue», the only Hungarian exports are corn and flour; nothing whatever is said as to our iron, metal, machinery, sugar, beer, leather, furniture, enamelled-ware, pottery, glass, paper, etc. Perhaps the most glaring thing in the publication, being in *French*, is the impudence with which the names of *Hungarian* places are given in the *German* language. As instances, Transylvania is called «Siebenbürgen»; Pécs, «Fünfkirchen»; Komárom, «Komorn»; Pozsony, «Pressburg»; Sopron, «Oedenburg»; Nagy-Szeben, «Hermannstadt»; Vas-megye, «Eisenburger Komitat», etc. etc. Győr, one of the most important commercial towns of Hungary, is not even mentioned. Such is the portrait of Hungary, unrecognisable by ourselves, which Austria is circulating abroad. Its intention can only be to throw dust in the eyes of our foreign friends, and thus damage our commercial status. When trouble is brewing and war-clouds loom on the political horizon, we are called to shed our blood for Austria's interests, and this is the way in which we are repaid! The minister of Commerce (Francis Kossuth) has issued a warning with reference to this «*Catalogue pour articles d'exportation Austro-Hongroise*».

The Secretary of the W. C. S. F. in Budapest.

On the 22nd ult. a distinguished company assembled at the invitation of the Rev. James and Mrs. Webster in the hall of the Scottish School

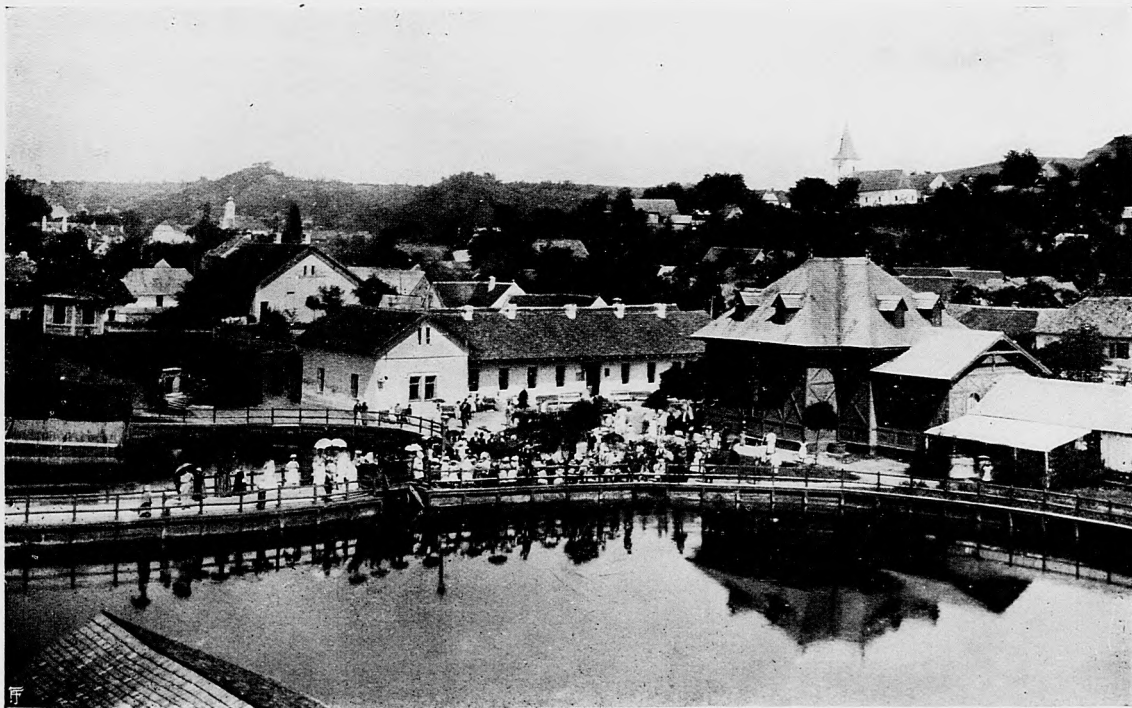
(Hold-utcza) to welcome Mr. John Mott, of New-York, Secretary of the World's Christian Students' Federation. During the last twenty years Mr. Mott has visited some 2000 universities and colleges in forty different countries, and he may justly be regarded as the spiritual leader of a million of students. In his reply to a welcoming address, Mr. Mott referred to the important and far-reaching influence of the W. C. S. F. which aims at the formation of strong Christian characters and the raising of a higher moral level among the students during the most critical time of their lives. The Federation has already attained success in the British Islands, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Japan, and other countries. Among those present on the occasion were Madame Szilassy, Professor Bilkei, Stephen Pap (Principal of the Reformed Theological College), Professor Farkas Szóts, Dr. Chas. Kiss, Dr. Horváth Pálóczi, and many other prominent Christian leaders in this country.

The High-Tátra.

The season at the High-Tátra has already commenced — if indeed it has ever ceased — and the neighbourhood is rapidly refilling with visitors. Nowhere in Europe — perhaps on earth — are such lovely scenery and all the concomitants of health and pleasure so easily attainable as in the beautiful High-Tátra.

An Emperor's Confessor.

Rev. Augustine Weber, who was the confessor of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, died recently in Budapest, aged seventy-six. Deceased was originally an army-chaplain in Hungary.



Vizakna Salt Baths.

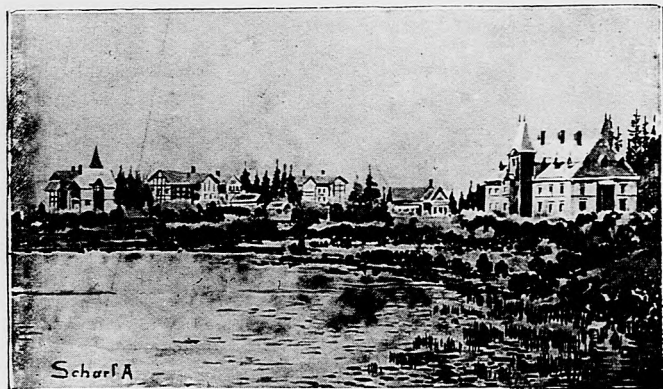
When Emperor Maximilian started on his fateful journey to Mexico, he invited the priest to accompany him and later made him his confessor. Deceased remained with the Emperor to the last, accompanying him on all his campaigns and likewise to the place of his execution when the Emperor was shot.

Emigration to America.

The latest accounts show that in one week 2380 emigrants arrived in New-York from Fiume. They included 532 Hungarians, 1025 Slavonians, 341 Germans, 361 Croats, and 141 Roumainans.

Industrial Exhibition at Debreczen.

Under the auspices of the National Industrial Society and the Chamber of Commerce of Debreczen, an exhibition was opened in that town on April 6th by Dénes Szűry, Ministerial Councillor, representing the Minister of Commerce. The occa-



On Lake Balaton.

sion was observed as a holiday. The National Industrial Society was represented by Nicolas Zsolnay and others; other bodies also were represented.

The hall of honour of the exhibition was quite filled. Various speeches were made; the Chamber of Commerce, through its President (Tivadar Szentkirályi), congratulated the Exhibition Committee; the Lord Lieutenant, Veszprémy, also spoke on behalf of the Minister of Education. The delegates were afterwards entertained to dinner by the Chamber of Commerce.

Treasure-Trove.

Workmen employed by Dr. Kálmán Szegedi, a solicitor of Békés, in excavating a cellar recently, came across an old and rusty iron pot which was found to contain some ancient coins. Their curiosity aroused, they dug deeper and soon discovered a much larger pot, which also contained a large quantity of coins, of silver. The contents of both pots weighed 11½ kilos and consisted of 861 coins of various denominations and dates, ranging from the 17th to the 19th century. The latest was minted in 1834.

The English Constitution.

Concluded.

THE King summoned it when money was wanted, and dissolved it as soon as the required supplies were granted. Sometimes the Parliament refused to fill the King's purse until he consented to the repeal of some harsh usage, to the restoration of some good old custom, or to sign some new law; but it was many generations later before Parliament began to make and alter laws as part of its recognised duties.

I will now present a brief summary of the rights and privileges won by the English people from their more or less despotic sovereigns in past centuries, and enjoyed by them today. These rights and privileges were won by patient, persistent opposition to royal encroachments, and by the tenacity with which the people clung to the Common Law of the land and principles of government prevailing previous to the Norman Conquest. Thus, Magna Charta, sometimes spoken of as an act which *created* rights and liberties, *merely recognised and enforced rights and liberties previously in existence*. The same thing is true of the *Bill of Rights*.

Every subject of England is born *free*. He cannot be sold as a slave; neither can he be put to death, banished, removed, or imprisoned, except by the judgment of a court of justice. He has a right to live in whatever part of the country he pleases, and to leave the country and return to it at pleasure. His property cannot be interfered with except by operation of law. He may

appeal to the Sovereign, to the Parliament, or to the Laws, and their assistance and remedies cannot be denied him.

By the statute called the *Habeas Corpus Act*, any person who is imprisoned or kept under improper control may obtain a writ entitling him to be taken into the public court to learn the cause of his imprisonment or detention; and if it cannot be shown that he is justly deprived of his liberty, he is at once set free.

Under the famous Bill of Rights (passed on the accession of William and Mary to the throne vacated by James II.) the authority of Parliament and freedom of the subject are confirmed in the following terms:

1. The pretended power of suspending laws, and the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal. (NB. *The King cannot interfere with the progress of law.*)

2. The pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal. (See *Observation to 1.*)

3. Levying money for the use of the Crown, by

By Arnold . . .
De Eisle

pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, is illegal. (NB. *The King alone cannot tax the people.*)

4. It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

5. The raising or keeping of a standing army without consent of Parliament is illegal. (NB. *The King can have no private military force.*)

6. Election of Members of Parliament is free.

7. Freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament may not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

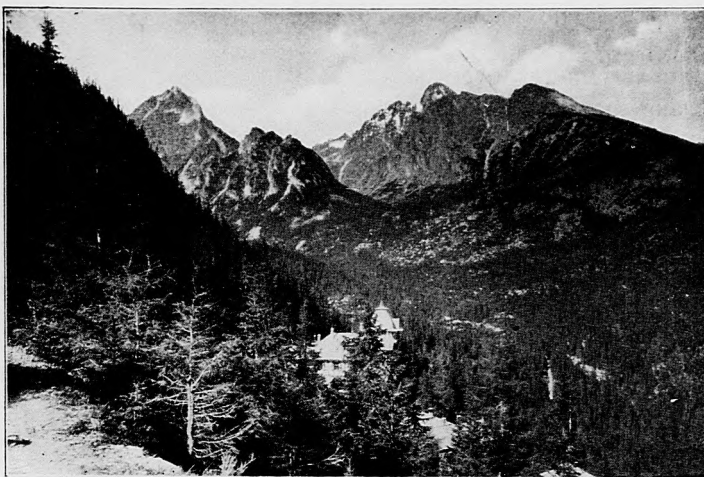
(NB. *In Parliament a Member may utter that for which, if uttered outside, he would be liable to prosecution.*)

8. Excessive bail may not be required, nor excessive fines, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (NB. *The latter part of the clause in an allusion to the punishment by the rack, thumb-screw, weighting, and other diabolical inventions previously resorted to.*)

9. All grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before trial are illegal and void.

10. For redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently.

The Press of England is absolutely free. No permission is required for the publication of any news, or any comments upon it. The conduct of the highest persons in the land, the King even not excepted, may be praised or censured as their merits deserve. Care must, however, be taken that no untrue or malicious statements are made, by means of which public peace and morality or private character may suffer. But even when such statements are discovered, they cannot be suppressed by any arbitrary exercise of authority. Like every other wrong, they must be submitted to a court of justice, and only by the judgment of a court can their authors be punished. To submit the Press to the restrictive power of a licenser (as was formerly done in England; is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudices of *one man*, and to make *him* the arbitrary, infallible judge in all controverted points, in learning, religion, government, or any other matter whatever. But it is quite according to reason to punish (as the English law does) any dangerous, offensive, or filthy publi-



Scene in the High-Tátra.

cations which, after a fair and impartial trial, are found to be of a pernicious tendency; it is moreover necessary for the preservation of peace and public order, the only solid foundations of civil liberty.

(The End.)



STEP BY STEP.

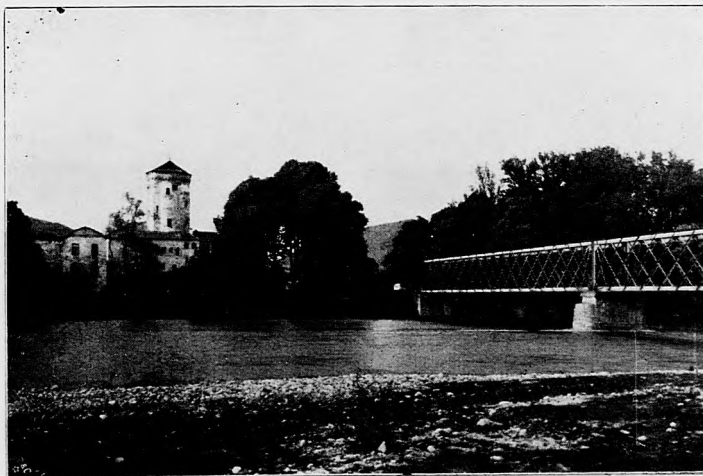
Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

AND so no other course was left to Mr. Kiss, By Kálmán . . . Mikszáth than to stand firm, and use his authority; but his daughter continued steadfastly to resist him, and so he was compelled to keep Kolowotki amused by dangling hopes before his eyes.

«How are we going on?» asked Kolowotki from day to day.

«Trust to time», replied Mr. Kiss invariably.

And time really brought a change, but contrary to his wishes. Kolowotki from day to day fell more in love with the girl.



Scene en route to the Tátra.

It was no more love, but a delirium, mingled with jealousy.

He was entirely overwhelmed by this feeling, having more eyes than Argus, suspecting everybody to whom Kitty ever talked; the dainty gentlemen, coming to have their measure taken and trying to chat with her; the blades, working in the back of the shop; the students, enjoying her sweetness only through the windows; suspecting in fact everybody, Aunt Amely included for she frequently took kipty away; and he almost by pierced her with his gaze, as if to see whether she were not a suitor, clad in woman's guise! This was by no means an entirely unreasonable supposition, something very similar to a monstache sprouting below Aunt Amely's nose.

He observed each sign, and summing them all up constructed from the total a bridge either to his Heaven or his Hell. The sign seemed to convince him that hitherto everybody had left her heart unaffected; sometimes he imagined her eyes had rested for a moment or so tenderly on him; at other times again he read wild hate from those glancing orbs. Love is but a mathematical formula run mad, leading to ever new and new results, according to one's humour.

What a tranquilising effect it exercised on him to behold Kitty shoes stitching at her machine, the monotonous rattle of which he compared to the beats of a healthy man's pulse, not a tap was missed. Young men came and went, the machine however continued to rattle.

Kolowotki took no pains to look round. The machine said: «All right!»

The girl usually seemed sad, she sang no more midst working, as she did so frequently of yore, nor did she laugh any more, listening to some joke or other.

(To be continued.)

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

Hatóságilag engedélyezett végeladás. Minthogy Koronaherceg-utcai fióküzletünket április havában végleg felszlatjuk, a még raktáron levő műipari cikkek, díszmű-árúk, utitáskák s egyéb luxus és használati tárgyak mélyen leszállított áron beszerzési áron alul is adatnak el. Napernyők nagy választékban rendkívül olcsó áron. *Marton Alajos és Fia* Budapest, Koronaherceg-utca 10. Váci-utcai fióküzletünk változatlanul tovább fennáll.

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No. 250 a 1909.

Public Notice.

The Minister of Agriculture, in Order No. 29.999 of 6th April 1909, invites tenders for works in connection with the development of the Royal Hungarian Silk-weaving Industry of Tolna, to the total amount of 57.444 crowns 90 fillér.

Sealed tenders for the carrying-out of the said works will be opened on **May 8th 1909 at 10 a. m.** at the offices of the Royal Hungarian State Building Department at Szekszárd.

Persons tendering are required to send in their applications in covers bearing five seals not later than the hour appointed (10 a. m.), to the abovementioned offices. Tenders arriving later will not be considered.

Applicants may tender for either the whole or separate portions of the work to be executed.

Earnest-money equivalent to 5% of the value of the work tendered for, must be enclosed with the tender.

Technical quantities and general conditions of contract may be inspected during usual business hours at the offices of the Royal Hungarian State Building Department at Szekszárd.

Szekszárd, 16th April 1909.

The Royal Hungarian State Building Department.

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

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

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

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

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forest.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.

8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.

9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié de plans d'aménagement.

10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.

11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.

12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.

13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au régime forestier de l'État.

14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.

15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.

16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.

17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.

18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.

19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.

20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.

21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.

22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

Foncière, Pesti Biztosító-Intézet. A Foncière, Pesti Biztosító-Intézet április hó 15-én tartotta meg ez évi rendes közgyűlését. A zárszámadásokról, melyeket ez az intézet az 1908. évre vonatkozólag nyilvánosságra hozott, a következő lényegesebb számadatokat vesszük át. A múlt évi díjbevétel a törlések levonása után az elemi és baleset-ágazatokban 12,703.321.51 koronát és az életbiztosítási ágazatban 4,425.157.44 koronát, összesen tehát 17,128.478.95 koronát tett ki, míg a későbbi években esedékes tűz- és baleset-ágazatbeli díjkötelezvények és díjváltók összege 31,893.351.31 koronára rúgott. Az 1908. évre kimutatott 272.900.58 korona nyereségből részvényenként 14 korona (7%) osztalék kifizetése fog indítványba hozatni.

Az «Adria» mérlege. Az «Adria» m. kir. tengerhajózási részvénytársaság igazgatósága legutóbb tartott ülésében állapította meg az 1908. üzletév mérlegét, a mely 922.374 korona 25 fillér tiszta nyereséggel záródik. Hogy a lefolyt üzletév tiszta nyeresége 434.285 kor. 69 fillérral kisebb, mint az előző évé volt, azt a kereskedelmi tengerészet terén világszerte uralkodott abnormálisan kedvezőtlen üzleti viszonyok okozták és csak az «Adria» kipróbált szervezetének és konszolidált pénzügyi helyzetének köszönhető, hogy ebben az évben, melyet nagyobb vállalatok is veszteséggel zártak le, ezt az aránylag kedvező eredményt sikerült elérnie. Az igazgatóság a f. évi rendes közgyűlést április hó 30-án tartotta meg s részvényenként 16 korona osztalék kifizetése iránt tett javaslatot.

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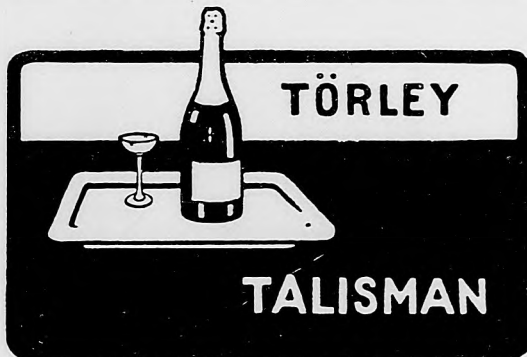
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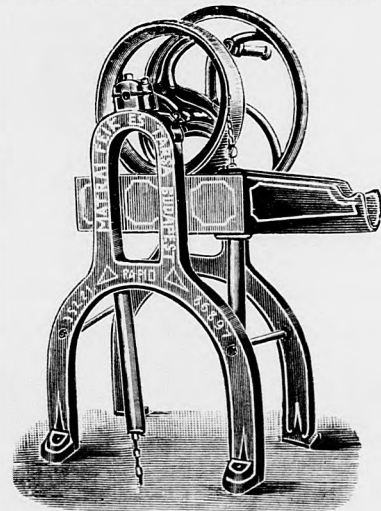
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