

# HUNGARY

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*Budapest, Tuesday, June 15, 1909.*

VOL. VII. No 12.

## Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit

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

IT RECEIVED considerable deposits in return for bonds, and increased in this way its available capital. But that rôle which was properly recognised as belonging to banks of issue the commercial bank was far from filling, and public opinion expressed itself emphatically for the erection of a note bank. The parliamentary committee which was appointed in the interest of trade, business, and the questions connected therewith made in 1843 a project of a note bank which was grounded on the principles of bank freedom. But this bill never became law.

The Vienna government prevented this, not wishing to shake the monopoly of the Austrian national bank which was in close connection with the imperial finances, although this bank had no legal basis in Hungary.

The first responsible Hungarian ministry created a separate Hungarian note bank in 1848. The finance minister, Louis Kossuth, concluded the contract with the commercial bank in 1848 with regard to the issue, the administration and the security of the banknotes. The contract secured the necessary independence of the bank and likewise the supervision of the state. The specie for the notes



Professor Louis Lóczy, Director of the Roy. Hung. Geological Institute.

contributed partly by the output from the treasury mines, partly by the self-sacrifice of the nation. For in those glorious days of patriotic enthusiasm rich and poor laid on the altar of their country all the gold and silver they possessed. Old family jewels, silver plate, were melted into bullion. The bank issued 1 and 2 fl. notes, because the circulation of such small notes was particularly needed, inasmuch as the Austrian national bank acting under the influence of the events of March 1848 suspended the redemption of its notes. But the life of the bank lasted only a short time. In the spring of 1849 the commander-in-chief of the Imperial army, Prince Windischgraetz, took possession of Pest and confiscated the bullion of the bank.

After the cessation of the war of freedom the absolutist government confiscated and cancelled the Hungarian banknotes without compensation and by threats of severe penalties. The people of Hungary suffered a loss of nearly 62 million florins. Especially the districts on the Tisza were severely injured; for on the collapse of the national cause the greater part of the notes had been accumulated there.

(To be continued.)

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

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

History furnishes but few examples of such an uncompromising centralisation. The first beginnings of local self-government were born of the opposition of the free men — of the lower nobility — to this centralist authority. At times when the royal power was weak the

local needs; the legislator had but to confirm and sanction them. The reign of the Anjous and of Matthias Corvinus gave a strong impetus to the development of local government. These reigns are not suspected of weakness; it was, on the contrary, their consciousness of strength that did not fear to take the social forces into their service. The *comitat* became more and more the organ of political and military administration; its tribunals were those of common law in the first instance, with right of appeal to the Royal High Courts.

Since 1613 a list of nobles learned in the law



At the Polo Tournament: Countess Endre Hadik Barkóczy, Count Alexander Andrassy, Archduchess Izabella, Countess Louis Károlyi, Countess Imre Széchenyi, and Baroness Szentkereszthy. (Szalon Ujság)

nobility of the *comitats* entered into possession of local liberties that later passed into law. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century the judges elected by the nobility of the *comitats* exercised in the king's name a jurisdiction recognised by the Law of 1291. This jurisdiction was exercised above all in cases concerning landed property. Judgments were given in the presence of the assembly of nobles of the *comitat*, who held more or less the functions of a county council and of quarter sessions; it concerned itself with insuring the public security and in organising resistance against the encroachments of the oligarchy, and with this object it created the necessary organs. These institutions and their competence were the spontaneous outcome of

has been posted up in each *comitat* — analogous to that of the justices of the peace in England — and it is from this list of «judges of the table» (*táblabirák*) that the assessors of tribunals of first instance were taken. The *táblabirák* have played a great part in our history; they were the leaders of the political movement and of opinion in their *comitats*. This political influence of a class of lawyers, or rather magistrates, who are at the same time landed proprietors — «*bene possessionati*» — and therefore social authorities — has shaped the character of our national politics for the last two centuries. With all their faults, at the time when all efforts had to be concentrated on the defence of our constitutional rights, they proved equal to the occasion, and upon the whole they were a

type the national genius had created at the opportune moment.

(To be continued.)

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

## Hungary Re-visited.

BY DR. JULIUS GERMANUS.

ENGLISHMEN who have travelled through the whole world know but little of a people who, on account of their historical vicissitudes, have

power which is destined to play a most important part in the development and crystallisation of Central Europe.

It is difficult for an Englishman to put himself into the Hungarian's conditions and get familiar with the ideas governing Hungarians. But there exists at least one connecting-link between the two nations; and this is the more important as no other nation in the world can boast of the same ancient possession: love of constitutional government.

If we consider that Anglo-Saxons and Magyars are both mixtures of races of entirely different and antagonistic origins, we cannot but be surprised



At the Polo Tournament: Archduke Joseph, Count Maurice Eszterházy, and others. (Szalon Ujság.)

remained unknown to the great world. In times of international commotion the waves of foreign events broke on the shores of Hungary, and their effects were sometimes discernable not only in Europe but even in far-off America.

Louis Kossuth and the War of Independence reminded Europe that Hungary and her people were not yet dead. Subsequent events of international importance, however, again shrouded the country in a cloud of mystery.

Hungarians, fully conscious that they belong to Europe and her culture, are wont perhaps to brood over the neglect they suffered at the hands of Europeans, and to imagine they can only maintain their national dignity by the imitation of greater and wealthier countries.

Thanks to these imitative ambitions, Hungarians have elevated themselves during the last forty years from the rural condition of a Balkan State to a

at the great resemblance in their common love of political individualism. This point has been discussed by many an able writer, and it is therefore not my intention to enter further into the consideration of it. I will briefly describe my impressions gathered at Budapest after a long absence. It shall be my aim rather to point out dissimilarities than similarities, in order to show that Hungarians have had an independent, individual development in many respects.

The abject imitation of everything English (or supposed to be English) is a blemish on Hungarian character. It is perhaps not so much a proof of affinity between the two nations as of a ruthless ruling passion which has its unconscious slaves. I intentionally use the word *unconscious*, as those who strut about in new-fashioned suits, imagining themselves *perfectly English*, are but the forerunners of a style of *Hungarian tailoring!* The «English

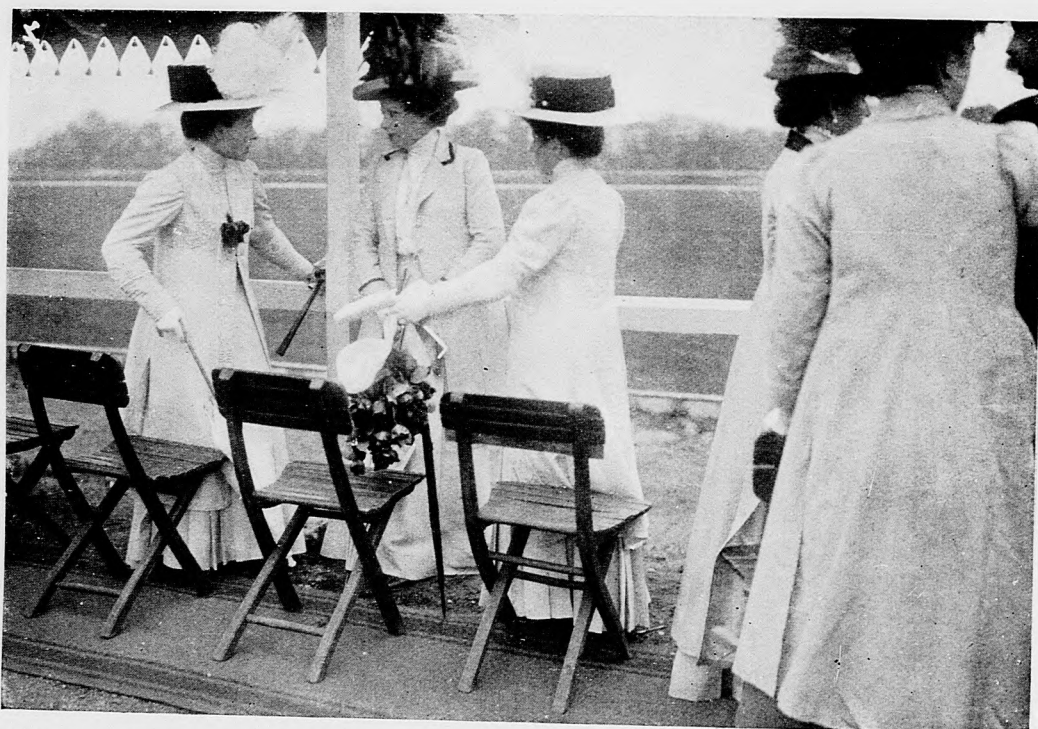
fashions» worn in Budapest are thoroughly Hungarian, as any Englishman will have no difficulty in seeing.

The ruling passion of putting on English airs and shaving off the moustache, is a sad proof of a servile imitation which, I hope, obtains its votaries only from the ranks of the «dandies». To be English is not to wear a queerly cut coat and to be minus beard or moustache, *but to be an individual who thinks and acts for himself and imitates nobody.*

The Magyar race is endowed with splendid qualities. It has bred great statesmen, great writers (of whom one, Petöfi, rivals Goethe and Byron),

nationalities (i. e. in Hungary) who enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same laws. The utter lack of brutal Jingoism, of which many have accused Magyars in the past, has resulted in the present conglomeration of nationalities which, notwithstanding they have been in Hungary for a thousand years, retain still their languages and native costumes.

If we cast a glance at the bustling life of a Budapest street, remembering the state of the country fifty years ago, before its liberation from the Austrian yoke, we shall find many promises of a brighter future. Culture has found its way into the hut of the remotest peasant. The Hungarian business man and artisan are struggling shoulder to



At the Polo Tournament: Archduchess Gabriella, Princess Louis Windischgraetz, and Archduchess Izabella Mária. (Szalon Ujság.)

and great musicians. Hungarian universities claim many a great scholar whose names are household words in Europe and America.

In the realm of science, however, may be observed (what is equally alien to the English and Magyar races) the domination of German scholastic ideas. Hungarian students are erudite in the arts and sciences; they moreover possess the rare gift of individual observation; yet if they write a book it *teems* with quotations from authorities. Linguistics seems here as in Germany to overwhelm all other branches of learning. Why not study *Nature* and write as she inspires? Emerson and Spencer never read books to gather second-hand opinions which they could get direct by personal observation.

Hungarians are the most polite people on earth. In their liberality and hospitality they often take no account of their own interests. Thus it has come to pass that Magyars are living among other natio-

shoulder to establish a strong independent realm on the Danube, as a dividing wall between the Teutonic and Slav races of the Balkans. Englishmen will not fail to appreciate this endeavour of a nation which will doubtless yield valuable fruit in the future.



### Great Men of Letters.

Professor LÓCZY.

LOUIS LÓCZY, the distinguished geographer and geologist, whose portrait we publish today, has had an eventful career. Born at Pozsony in 1849, he studied at Budapest and Leipzig. Attracting the notice of Count Béla Széchenyi, that nobleman invited him to accompany his Asiatic expedition, which set out in 1877 and returned home in 1880. Profiting by this opportunity,

Mr. Lóczy added greatly to his topographical knowledge. Since that time he has filled successively teaching appointments at the Geological Institute, the Joseph Polytechnic, and other seats of learning. From the Berlin Academy he received a silver medal, while the French Academy recognised his merits by awarding him the Csihacsev Prize of 3000 francs.

In 1888 he was elected Member of the Academy of Science, and has been for some years President of the Geographical Society. At the present time Mr. Lóczy holds the honourable and onerous post of Director of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute. A prolific writer, he has contributed assiduously to the literature of his country, his most famous works being on *the Chinese Empire* (1886) and an account of *Count Béla Széchenyi's Expedition* (1890).

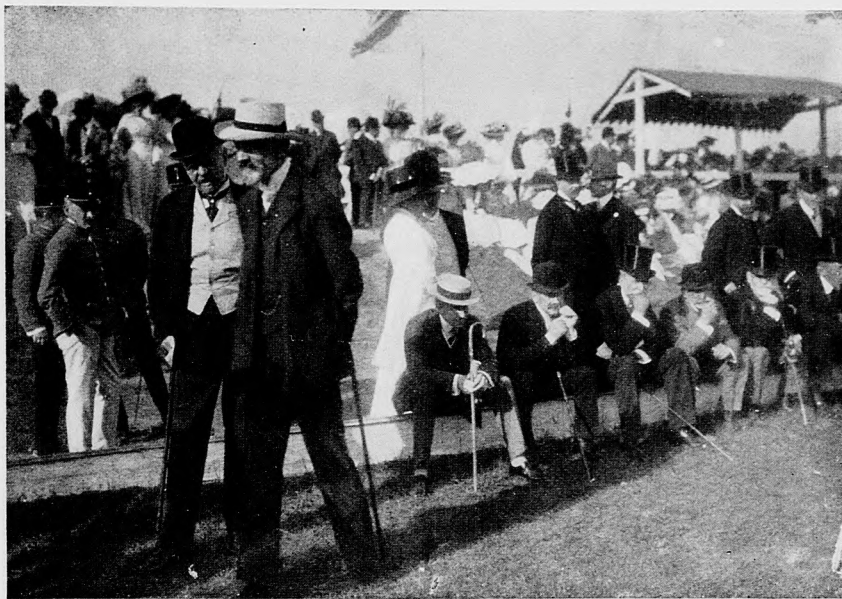


### Ten Years' Work of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society.

AFTER ten years of existence no one is now disposed to believe that the founding of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society was a mistake. It has honestly and fully fulfilled the intentions of its founders, and acquired undoubted leadership of all Hungarian aids to thrift.

It may be said, with all due modesty, to be one of the finest banking institutions in the country.

According to statistical data the enormous number of 18,220 properties changed hands through execution in the period 1896—1900, and 19,610 during 1901—1905. Since 1904, however, a gradual decrease of the number



(Szalon Ujság.)  
At the Polo Tournament: Marquis Ed. Pallavicini, Count Julius Andrássy, Count Eszterházy, Prince Géza Odesscalchi, Count Tassilo Festetics, Antal Inkey, Count Zdenko Kinszky, Prince Nicolas Eszterházy, Baron Ladislav Vécsey, Count Peter Széchenyi.

of such unfortunate cases has been observed, which happy change appears now to be permanent.

In upwards of 6000 communes of Hungary the Society's beneficial influence has been felt. It has given the death-blow to usury — at least so far as concerns those who have taken refuge under its wings — and established a most decided change for the better in the credit relations of the country.

The following table shows the steady decline in the levying of distress warrants during the five years 1903—1908, this desirable state of affairs being attributable essentially to the influence of the Hungarian Central Co-operative Society:



(Szalon Ujság.)  
At the Polo Tournament: Count Manó Andrássy, Prince Béla Odesscalchi, Countess Festetics, Count Géza Andrássy, Count Louis Károlyi, Prince Louis Windischgraetz, Count Géza Teleki, and Count Ladislav Széchenyi.



(Szalon Ujság.)  
At the Polo Tournament: Count Joseph Wenckheim, Count Géza Andrassy, Count Antal Sigray,  
Count Vilma Festetics, and Lőrincz Rohonczy.

tricks of forest speculators, whereby millions of crowns have been saved to the small farmers and peasant proprietors.

The work of settlement has been carried on as under the old law, though in accordance with the experience obtained. In Tergovest, Fehértemplom, and Neorinca 292 small farmers and agricultural workers have acquired new homes. At Déva and Valealunga the foundations of new settlements have been laid, which will be ready for occupation this year. The distribution of plots plays a great rôle in the appeasement of

earth-hunger and the abolition of disproportionate property ownership. In his provisions the minister has borne this in mind, and while he has facilitated such parcelling out of land, he has taken strict measures to prevent mere speculation.

Various schemes for the benefit of the poor agriculturists have been initiated by Dr. Darányi — as for instance, meadow improvement, cheapening of fodder, granting of loans for the purchase of breeding cattle, labour bureaus, facilities for training of labourers, extension of popular libraries, and other ameliorative measures.

Similar motives have urged him to the promotion of home industries which have been favourably received at foreign exhibitions. In this, during the period under review, the value of the traffic has risen from 333,000 to one and a half millions of crowns.

Dr. Darányi holds that the worker and his family have a just right to their share of the fruits of their toil. Besides his solicitude for their spiritual and material welfare, he has adopted a scheme for the rewarding of workmen for fidelity and diligence.

Great progress has been made in afforestation by the gratuitous distribution of saplings and rewards for their cultivation. The protection of wild birds, development of irrigation and pisciculture are other objects of the minister's wise attention, all entitling him to the grateful recognition of his countrymen.

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

Year	Number of Properties changed hands through execution		Value of such Properties	
	Number	Percentage of the total changes	per 1000 crowns	per cent.
1903	21.193	3.56	52.780	5.93
1904	19.178	3.26	39.986	4.43
1905	16.626	2.80	39.177	3.54
1906	15.227	2.55	39.672	3.41
1907	14.467	2.41	31.953	2.74



## Our Reading Table.

«Három Év Magyarország Mezőgazdasági Politikájában.»

Under the above title the Pallas Press Co. Ltd. Budapest, have issued a report (186 pp.) of the work accomplished by the Agricultural Ministry during the past three years. It is a remarkable document as showing the amount of interest in the cause of the workers, especially with reference to property ownership, manifested by the present minister, Dr. Ignác Darányi.

It is well known how much His Excellency has always had at heart the question of the conditions of existence of the poor agriculturists. The Settlements' Bill he has recently laid before Parliament is the result of many years' thoughtful work. In the same connection the most important projects were the revision of the unification law, property organisation, and apportionment — all in defence of the Hungarians of Transylvania against the

### Spring Exhibition of Paintings at the Nemzeti Szalon.

HUNGARIAN artistic genius is again to the fore in the exhibition of paintings opened by Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, on the 27. ulto. The Nemzeti Szalon is itself a work of art, and well worth visiting for its own sake, apart from the liberal measure of art served up for the delectation of the visitor of artistic taste and appreciation.

On this occasion the committee have been very careful with regard to effective display, and although no actually famous painter is represented, there are very many good ones, as instances: Baron Mednyánszky, Ritta Boemm, Kálmán Kato, Ernő Markó, and a complete collection of the best works of Magyar-Mannheimer, Wellmann, and Artur Coulin. On a first view Wellmann's works seem somewhat dauby, but on a more critical examination the unfavourable impression disappears, and we discern the artist's true knowledge of his subject. Some of the pictures look indeed more like liking flesh than painted canvas.

The drawings of Lili Somló are excellent, and give evidence of remarkable talent. The world of art will hear more of her in the not distant future.



### New-York Notes

New-York, May 1909.

By Eugene...  
..... Lucas

NINETEEN years ago, when I was a mere child, I often saw yellow-covered books, pamphlets with big headlines, dealing with the mysterious disappearance of *Archduke John*. Since then many rumors have had it that he has been seen here and there; newspaper men published interviews with him, pictures were reproduced in almost all the papers of different nations. Now a Chicago paper comes out with the news that the Archduke is still alive and working in a waggon factory at Painsville.

Of course there is no truth in this new report. The newspapers need news very badly nowadays and how and where they get it does not matter. The accuracy is but a side issue.

The *Hungarian American Students Association* which was organized lately has a very serious object in view; namely, it wants to achieve a culture mission among the Hungarians of this city by delivering lectures during the year and forming various night classes. It is only to be hoped that this new association will have more success in its work than have had its predecessors in this kind of work. The president of the association is *Mr. Alexander P. Johnston*, and its secretary is *Mr. A. Bernard*.

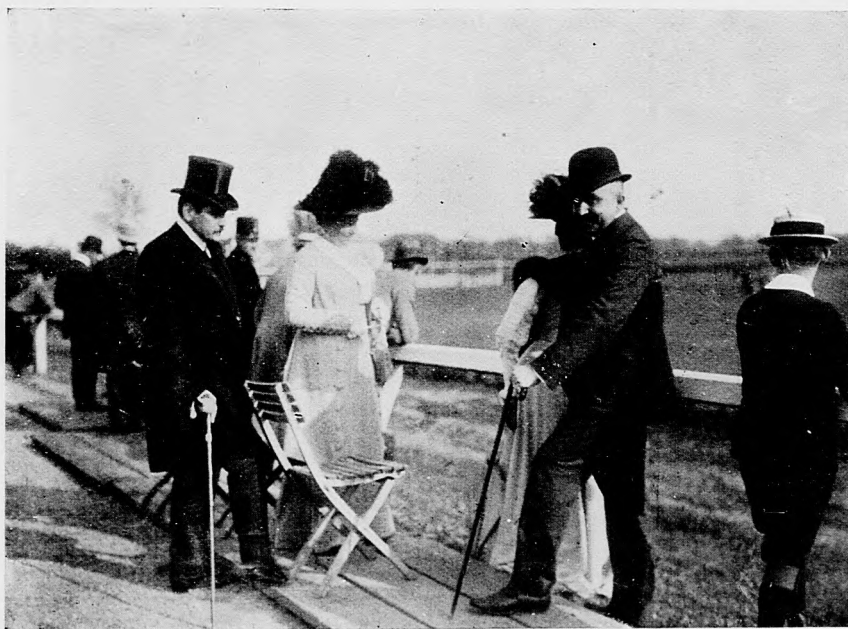
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The *Hungarian Aid* introduced a novel feature at its recent banquet tendered in honor of *Alexander Nuber de Pereked*, the new Austro Hungarian Consul General for New-York.

Mr. Morris Cukor, the active president of the society, presented the new consul-general to the Hungarians present, and directly after the introduction he was bold enough to say that it is nobody's business to make speeches that night. It was indeed a very plucky announcement, and there where many guests present who did not like this new order. Of course Mr. Nuber had the privilege of speaking, and he did speak. He delivered a very diplomatic very short, very much to the point, speech in which he promised to do his level best to co-operate with the leaders of the Hungarian institutions of this city.

\*

A skilful observant artist of the *New-York Herald* staff, who besides sketching cleverly, writes entertainingly on all subjects, where *local color* is wanted, asked me to show him the *Little Hungary* of New-York City. He did not want to study the serious side of the subject, but just wished to see the lighter side characteristic Hungarian-American life. While he handles his subject with facility and says



At the Polo Tournament: Dr. Dezső Boda and Family.

(Szalon Ujság.)

many things which are not complimentary, he tells the truth in all instances and his observations are keen and coated in humorous language.

\*

In the recent issue of *Harper's Weekly* there was an article published the author of which, *Mr. Henry Paradyne*, takes great pains in foretelling how the world will develop in the coming hundred years. According to Mr. Paradyne there will be only two nations on earth in a hundred years from now, viz. Germany and Russia. Hungary, Bohemia and the Balkan territories will be absorbed by the great Russian empire. We had better look out!

\*

The *conditions of labor* in America are by no



Gabriella Szerviczky, Lady Tennis Champion.

means according to authorities such as to warrant the tide of immigration which has set in from Hungary, According to Ellis Island officials one-third of the immigrants have been in the country before, and the rest are following in their train in the belief that they have good reasons for their action. What social and industrial causes lie beneath this new impulse of migration are not yet clear.



### Topical Notes

#### The King's Summer Programme.

The greater part of this month will be passed by His Majesty in Vienna, going to Ischl, according to usual annual custom, in the last few days of the month and remaining there until the end

of August. On August 28<sup>th</sup> he will go to Innsbruck for the Centenary celebrations, afterwards visiting Bregenz, the capital of the Vorarlberg, to see Zeppelin's airships, and returning to Ischl for the great army manoeuvres which take place from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> September. On this occasion the Emperor William is expected to be present. The 10<sup>th</sup> September being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's death, the king will return to Vienna on that date.

#### Hungarian Polo-players in England.

Count Antal Sigray, Count Ladislas Széchenyi, Count Joseph Wenckheim, and Marquis George Pallavicini, Members of the Budapest Polo Club, competed in the Polo Tournament at Roehampton on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. Ten matches altogether were played.

#### Prince Henry of Prussia and Hungarian Motorists.

From the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> Budapest was en fête in honour of the visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, the leader of the international automobile race which started from Berlin on the 10<sup>th</sup>. The most phlegmatic could hardly have escaped a thrill of excitement as the cars, some 120 in all, whizzed through the decorated streets to the Tattersall Grounds, where the distinguished guests were welcomed and feasted by the Magyar Automobile Club. After the Sunday rest, which we may well suppose exercised a beneficial influence on shattered nerves, the visitors commenced their return journey at 9 a. m. on the 14<sup>th</sup>, proceeding by way of Rákóczi-út, Kossuth Lajos-utca, across the Elizabeth bridge, Margit-rakpart, and Zsigmond-utca, in the direction of Vienna *Vale!* May they all get safely home.

#### Mikszáth's Jubilee.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate in a worthy manner the 40 years' literary jubilee of Kálmán Mikszáth, the famous Hungarian novelist. Special meetings with this object have already been held by the various literary and learned societies, such as the Kisfaludy Society, the Academy of Science, the Petőfi Society, Otthon Club, and the Budapest Journalists' Union. His Excellency Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction will preside over the festivities.

#### XVth International Medical Congress at Budapest.

Upwards of 6000 medical gentlemen (exclusive of accompanying members of their families) will assemble in Budapest from the 29<sup>th</sup> August to 4<sup>th</sup> September for the great Congress already referred to so often in our pages. Among the more distinguished British medical scientists who have promised to attend are Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Mac Pherson, C. M. G., of the Royal Army Medical

Corps; Prof. Ed. Fawcett, Dean of Bristol University College; Sir Wm. I. Sinclair (Manchester), Sir Wm. MacEwen (Glasgow), Sir Malcolm Morris (London), Sir Felix Semon, K. C. V. O. (London). The cream of the profession in the United States will also be represented in, among others, Professors John H. Musser (Pennsylvania University), Albert E. Geyser (New-York), Carl Beck (New-York), Frederic Bierhoff (New-York), Geo Docq (New-Orleans), and Deputy Surgeon-General Geo H. Torney (San-Francisco).

#### IVth International Dairy Congress at Budapest.

On the 6th inst. at 4 p. m. the IVth International Dairy Congress was opened by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. In the evening at 8—30 the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Darányi, gave a reception in the Agricultural Museum, to which all the members of the Congress were invited.

#### Cattle Show and Machinery Exhibiton.

On the 5th in the Tattersall Grounds the Hungarian National Agricultural Union (*Országos Magyar Gazdasági Egyesület*), under the patronage of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, opened a combined cattle show and machinery exhibition. The President and the Secretary of the organising committee (Messrs. Kálmán Széll and Paul Jeszenszky) worked hard during the past month in arranging the unusually large number of exhibits. Altogether

3826 animals were exhibited, including 143 horses, 1685 head of horned cattle, 1054 ewes, and 944 pigs. Dr. Darányi, Agricultural Minister, contributed 27,500 crowns, and private individuals and societies 24,190 crowns, to the Prize Fund.

#### Törley's Champagne again Distinguished.

We have heard with pleasure that the Awards' Committee of the Mährisch-Ostrau Cookery and Victualling Exhibition have conferred on Messrs. Joseph Törley & Co., Champagne Manufacturers of Budapest, a gold medal and diploma of honour for excellence of that firm's productions.

Messrs. Törley's business was founded in 1881, and has now a world-wide reputation. More than a million bottles of wine annually are distributed throughout the earth, carrying with them the sunshine of good temper and good fellowship.

Since the Hungarian Exhibition in London Törley's are not unknown in England. In that country, where no wine is produced and the qualities imported are very inferior, we trust that Törley's productions may find a recognised place on more English dinner-tables. In expressing this wish we are but echoing the words of multitudes of English people who have visited Hungary and tasted the wines on the spot.

Wherever a footing has been once established, the excellent flavour and superior quality of Törley's wines enable them to defy all competition.



Scenes at the Polo Tournament.

### Hungary and the London Chemical Congress.

At the forthcoming VII<sup>th</sup> International Chemical Congress in London, Hungary will be represented in the Agricultural Section by Dr. Gustavus Bokor, Secretary of the Hungarian Chemical Workers' Union, who will lecture on the Chemical Industries of Hungary.

### England interested in Budapest Extension.

The British Consul-General (Esme Howard, Esq.) on behalf of his Government has intimated to the Burgermaster (Dr. Bárczy) that he would like to have full particulars of the scheme for enlarging the City. Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft, Chairman of the London County Council, has also preferred a similar request.



### Percy Alden, M. P. preaches at the «Friends» (Quakers') Meeting, Birmingham.

IT IS CURIOUS, said Mr. Alden, that a word that occurs but twice in the Gospels, and once as an interpolation, should be such an obsession to modern religious thought. Christ repeatedly spoke of the «Kingdom» that should be, it will some day be,

co-extensive with the «Church»; at present it most certainly is not. «The Church» to-day means all sorts of things on the lips of all sorts of people, though for some it includes all who love the Lord Jesus Christ and serve and follow Him; for the majority it has a far narrower signification, and in practice it very often resolves itself into the body to which the definer personally belongs, wherein is all truth, whereinto may it please God to lead all misguided outsiders. Few men who really mean anything mean much more than this last when they talk of «The Church».

Now, the Church of the Future is to be characterised by unity, brotherhood, and liberty; it is to lead in social work, to help in the solution of social problems, to consist of redeemed men in a redeemed world. It is to embrace every nation and colour under heaven as men made of one blood by the Lord of heaven and earth, the Unknown God; it is to recognise and develop the good that lies in each human soul.

With the theology or the creed of this church of the future Mr. Alden had nothing, for the moment, to do; what he was dealing with were its fruits—unity (in diversity, perhaps), brotherhood, liberty. He did not, could not, say how distant might be the future of this church, but he saw signs of its inception, in the growing insistence of the various



«Neptune» Rowing Club Excursion.

churches on the common ground of Christianity, the growing tendency to ignore diverging details, in the growing feeling of brotherhood (coming

knapsacks with small necessaries. Our late landlord had informed us that by keeping the Carpathians always on our right we could not go wrong, and



Hungarian Junior Harriers.

largely from without the orthodox churches); in the growing feeling that all have a right to equal sharing of the joys of life.

What he urged was study before action. He had recently returned from America. He told how the Presbyterians there are setting themselves to the study of labour problems and getting into touch with the workers; how they have established a «clearing house», whence authentic information concerning labour flows to the churches, and help from the churches towards the workers. He gave practical hints from his work in East London, from the mistakes he made himself when he first began relief and settlement work, from his knowledge of what had been done in New Zealand and was copied at home. Relief work (at the Antipodes and in Tottenham) was given out to men as to an ordinary contracting gang; after careful survey by experts so much money was offered for the task to be done in so long a time, and there were no extra allowances of time or money, to encourage loafing because it was relief work. A listener followed in this practical vein and drew attention to the work of the City Aid Society, with its many agents in every ward in Birmingham. The feeling of the meeting was summed-up in the words «Study, then act».



## "The Wicked Count".

An Adventure in Hungary.

BOB AND I were touring in Transylvania. Having sent our luggage by train to Budapest we decided to do a little walking, taking only our

that when we were tired of tramping we could depend on finding a railway-station every fifteen miles or so. So we set off one morning after an early breakfast.

Towards evening, after some altercation, we came to the conclusion that we had hopelessly lost our bearings. «I say, Bob, I think we had better strike off by the next turning to the right; we seem to be facing west, whereas we ought to face north.»

«Very well», said Bob carelessly, as though turnings came every few yards.

On and on we went. There was never a turning to the right, though we found one that went sharply to the left.

«This wont do», said I, «we are in a hole». I suggested that we should go back, but Bob remarked that «*he fancied he saw himself going back twenty miles*». No, we could sleep under a tree that night and continue our journey next morning.

Presently the young moon arose, and ere long revealed a spot where there were cross-roads.

«Saved!» ejaculated Bob. But which way should we take? One appeared to be much trodden by horses, another was slushy, a third was dry and hard, and the fourth was grass-grown.

«I vote for going straight on», said Bob, «which way did we come?»

Now, if you will believe me, *we couldnt say by which way we had come*; for in the twilight we had not noticed, and they all looked very much alike. Finally we decided to follow the horses tracks, and walked on for a few miles. Then we came to some hay-fields and standing grain, and there, looming black against the purple sky, arose the towers and battlements of a mediaeval castle. The castle was entirely dark; not a glimmer of light anywhere.

I wondered if any human being was in the neighbourhood. I hallooed with all my might, so did Bob. There was no response, but presently a narrow lancet window was lit up with a yellow spark. And some one spoke—in the German tongue, of course.

Bob replied in German; he said something like, «Wir sind Engländer und verloren», and the voice answered.

«We are to wait a minute», said Bob.

The spark of light appeared at another lancet, and at another, and at last it was quite low down, lighting up a square grating.

«Kommen Sie hier», said the voice.

We went stumbling across what I suppose was a bridge over the moat; and when we came to the grating we found that it was in a thick iron-barred door, and behind the grating was a big, red, red-bearded face, half fierce and half jovial.

Some talk passed between Bob and the red man. Then the latter withdrew from the grating, and Bob said to me, «This is the Castle of Count Festetics».

«That sounds fantastic», said I, with a laugh.

«Oh, it is not an English word, it is a Hungarian name. The Hungarian nobles are very noble and ancient and proud».

«Oh, really. I'm dead tired and as hungry as a hunter. Will he give us some food and beds?»

«I don't know. I hope so.»

The door was now opened, and the man called us up and took a good look at us. Behind him were half a dozen burly rough-looking men. I did not at all like their appearance; but I conclude that they liked the look of us, for we were admitted amongst them into a sort of porch, and across a courtyard into a large hall. Some of the men carried torches, some lanterns; the hall—or room—was lit up by big tallow candles in huge iron candlesticks.

On the table in this hall were cold meat and bread and beer and wine. Never in my life had I been so thankful for hospitality.

We were allowed to feed, and while we did so the red man talked to Bob. This was the gist of his information:

Count Festetics was one of the richest of the Hungarian nobles. He was very hospitable and liked strangers; just now he was in Paris, but Heinrich—the red man—knew that he was doing right in entertaining two Englishmen. We had strayed a long way from the high road and we should have a walk of sixteen miles to the nearest railway-station. Yes, we might sleep in the Castle. All the family's rooms were closed at present, but there was one which we might occupy. It was quite comfortable, though apart from the servants' quarters.

Heinrich further informed us that he would give us a good supply of candles and matches in our bedroom lest we should be nervous. (At this all the other men sniggered.)

«They are fools», said Heinrich. «The Wicked Count no longer haunts that room. He has been dead two hundred years.»

Bob says that he tried to draw from Heinrich the story of the Count, but Heinrich would not be drawn. And we were both too tired to care much about counts or their ghosts, or anything except sleep and rest.

So we were taken up to a large room on the first floor. In it were two beds, a couple of chairs, a wardrobe, and a lot of quaint pictures which hung all on the wall facing the door. The place had an eerie sort of feeling; but what did that matter? We were two; we had only a couple of five crown pieces and some silver; our circular notes would be of no use to these men, and we were not worth robbing. «We shall be safe enough», I said to Bob.

«Yes», he replied, «even from a ghost.»

«Put your boots outside the door», said Heinrich; «you will find them clean in the morning. Don't open that door» — he pointed to one which I had not noticed, for it was closely surrounded by the quaint pictures. «The key is missing, or I would lock it. And don't meddle with anything you don't understand. If you anger the ghost of the old Count I won't answer for the consequences. Verstehen?»

«Yes, we understand», said Bob, yawning.

«Gute Nacht; schlafen Sie wohl.»

«Good-night; we are sure to sleep well», Bob returned in German.

Heinrich went away. We heard him go down the flight of stone steps which we had come up, and after that we heard nothing but our own voices.

«This is a rummy go», said I. «We ought to meet with some strange adventures in this Castle.»

«Oh, I don't know», Bob replied. «I daresay in the morning light it will look quite commonplace.»

«Then, why are we not to open that door? There must be some mystery. And those pictures, how odd they are!»

We had two lighted candles, so we inspected the pictures closely; they were queer representations of saints and angels and accidents. I had seen such things stuck up about the country at wayside shrines. They had no artistic value, but perhaps they had been collected by the «Wicked Count».

After peering into them, I said to Bob, «I'm going to open this door and see what is inside it».

«Don't», he responded. «A ghost or a family skeleton, perhaps.»

But my curiosity was greater than my cowardice. I turned a rusty iron knob and the black oak door opened. Beyond it was a black cavern. I did not venture farther.

«Bob, bring all the candles and all the matches, and let's investigate.»

I must confess that we were both frightened at our own boldness. We looked in and saw a bare and empty chamber. The floor was of a reddish colour and so were the walls. Facing us, against the wall, were more quaint pictures; these were of monsters and demons and other horrors. We each had a lighted candle, two unlighted, and each a box of matches. So we felt pretty safe, and we

walked across the resounding floor and I gazed upon the pictures. But Bob found a curious handle or crank in one corner and tried if he could move it.

«Better not», said I, but he did move the handle, and there was immediately a noise like that of a clock running down. I called out to him to stop it lest Heinrich should hear it, but the wretched thing would not stop, so we had to let it run down. We both were rather taken with the monsters and devils and stood there examining them. (To be continued.)



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# Háló-, étkező- és buffet-kocsik közlekedése a magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain.

Magyar királyi államvasutak 81187/909. számhoz.

II. R É S Z.

Érvényes 1909. évi május hó 1-től kezdve.

## II. Étkező- és buffet-kocsik

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik		
		honnan	óra-perc kor	hová	óra-perc kor	
1	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck—Királyhídán át	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Wienből	2 05 8 50	4 1	Wienbe Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	6 40 1 30
2	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck—Királyhídán át	Budapest k. p. u. d. e. Wienből	9 20 2 10	2 3	Wienbe Budapest k. p. u. este	2 08 7 05
3	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Wienből	5 15 9 05	108 103	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	9 35 1 40
4	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Wienből	7 55 4 50	104 107	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. este	12 15 9 25
5	Budapest ny. p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Wienből	2 30 2 55	106 105	Wienbe Budapest ny. p. u. este	6 55 7 10
6	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Kolozsvár	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Kolozsvárról	2 00 5 20	504 503	Kolozsvárra Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	10 30 1 50
7	Kolozsvár—Brassó	Kolozsvárról Brassóból	6 11 2 14	502 501	Brassóra Kolozsvárra	1 44 10 50
8	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Karánses	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Karánsesről	2 40 5 28	704 703	Karánsesre Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	10 27 1 25
9	Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u. Piskről	2 00 5 08	602 601	Piskire Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	10 01 1 15
10	Bpest keleti p. u. — Zimony	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Zimonyról	3 20 6 19	904 903	Zimonyra Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	10 18 1 05
11	Bpest keleti p. u. — Zimony	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Zimonyból	7 10 2 52	906 905	Zimonyba Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	1 53 10 00
12	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Fiuméből	7 00 7 55	1002 1001	Fiuméba Budapest k. p. u. este	7 52 9 35
13	Bpest keleti p. u. — Zágráb	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Zágrábról	4 10 4 48	1004 1005	Zágrábra Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	11 34 12 15
14	Budapest k. p. u. — Sátoralja- újhely	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Sátoraljaújhelyről	7 35 4 30	402 403	Sátoraljaújhelyre Budapest k. p. u. este	12 33 9 55
15	Budapest ny. p. u. — Zsolna jun. 15-től szept. 15-ig (l. 16. tételt)	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel Zsolnáról	7 05 3 20	1404 1405	Zsolnára Budapest ny. p. u. este	1 33 9 45
16	Budapest ny. p. u. — Kassa Zsolna, Poprádfelkán át csak jun. 15-től szept. 15-ig	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel Kassáról	7 05 7 22	11 1405	— —	— —
17	Budapest ny. p. u. — Pozsony	Budapest ny. p. u. este Pozsonyból	6 50 6 10	112 1403	Pozsonyba Budapest ny. p. u. d. e.	10 05 9 30

## III. Buffet-kocsik

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik		
		honnan	óra-perc kor	hová	óra-perc kor	
1	Bpest ny. p. u. — Debrecen Debrecenből	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel Debrecenből	6 55 4 42	512 1702 1701 511	Debrecenbe Budapest ny. p. u. este	12 08 9 55
2	Budapest k. p. u. — Csap	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Csapról	2 15 5 23	410 409 401	Csapra Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	9 39 1 00
3	Budapest k. p. u. — Kassa Kassáról	Budapest k. p. u. reggel Kassáról	6 50 5 21	1502 1503	Kassára Budapest k. p. u. este	11 44 10 20
4	Budapest k. p. u. — Kassa jun. 15-től szept. 15-ig Pop- rádfelkág (l. 5. tételt)	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Kassáról	1 50 8 50	1504 1501	Kassára Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	7 00 1 55
5	Bpest k. p. u. — Poprád-Felka csak jun. 15-től szept. 15-ig	Budapest k. p. u. d. u. Poprád-Felkáról	1 50 6 30	1504 6 5 1501	Poprád-Felkára Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	9 32 1 55
6	Budapest ny. p. u. — Orsova Orsováról	Budapest ny. p. u. d. e. Orsováról	9 40 8 16	708 707	Orsovára Budapest ny. p. u. este	7 18 6 35

**Figyelmeztetés:** Az étkező- és buffet-kocsik étkező termelt I. vagy II. oszt. menüleggyel bíró utasok vehetik igénybe, külön illeték fizetése nélkül.

A buffet-kocsikban levő ülőhelyekkel bíró külön szakaszok azonban csak I. osztályra érvényes menetjegyekkel, illetve menetigazolványokkal bíró utasok által használhatók.

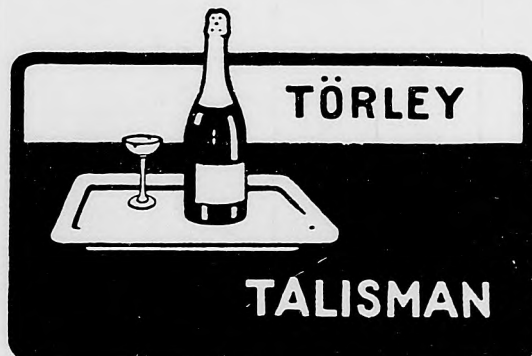


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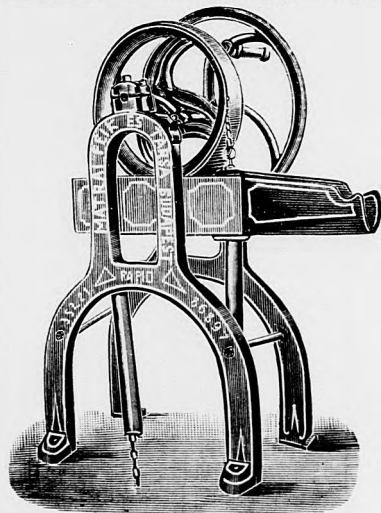
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