

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

AT THE END of 1860, which did not bring us the restoration of our Constitution but prepared the Compromise, the foundation of savings banks began again. From 1861 to 1866, 23 new savings-banks came into being besides several banks and companies. The restoration of the Constitution however first made everything right.

The Compromise, which ended the quarrel between the throne and the Hungarian nation obliterated the remembrance of unfortunate misunderstandings and placed the destinies of the nation once more in their own hands, brought an unprecedented advance in our land. In every sphere was a feverish activity developed so as to remedy in a few years the neglect of centuries. Towns were built, manufactories founded, our seaport developed considerably. The Danube within the precincts of Budapest was equipped with splendid quays. Pest itself made incredible advances. We reformed our justice, organised our education. The State hastened to do in every sphere what the strength of society, not yet sufficiently developed, was unable to accom-



(Photo by Strelisky.)

A Society Engagement:

COUNT NICOLAS KEGLEVICS — COUNTESS EMMA ALMÁSSY.

plish. The favour of heaven aided our efforts, for Providence blessed Hungary with two rich harvests consecutively, farming being at that time its principal support.

Since the deficiency of capital and credit was a great hindrance to our financial advance, the throbbing energy of enterprise applied itself pre-eminently to the founding of financial institutes. In the year 1872, when the spirit of enterprise had reached its climax, the minister for agriculture, commerce and trade approved the statutes of 361 savings-banks, 94 large banks, 40 credit and people's

banks, 28 agricultural and mortgage banks, 17 savings-banks and 2 industrial banks. Naturally only a small part of these came into being, but the number of actual establishments was very great. From 1867 to 73, 144 banks and land credit institutes, 249 savings-banks, and 187 associations were started.

In 1873 however the reaction came. The government had not known how to regulate investments.

The effort, which exceeded our strength had

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shattered our finances and caused a periodic deficit in our budget. Then came several bad harvests which all but dried up the largest source of our national welfare. The spirit of enterprise, no longer nursed by our weary economical life, but the universal disease of the time, speculation carried too far, kept it in an artificial excitement. When in 1873 the great financial crisis broke over Vienna and the western European exchanges, a great crash came in Hungary, which, along with houses of cards, buried much earnest effort and honourable work in its ruins.

Most of our savings-banks were untouched by this crisis; even their rate of interest suffered no loss. (To be cont.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

The *comitats*, the sole local organs of executive power, with their assemblies and elective functionaries, became so many centres of passive resistance to anticonstitutional ordinances, which fell flat instead of being executed. At the same time they fostered the national opinion by their discussions and political correspondence. *Local autonomy at that time became the principal power of the Constitution, which it saved;* and it so remained until the day when the establishment of parliamentary régime rendered to the national idea its structure and its natural guarantees, and restored a normal and steady equilibrium between the great public powers. Let us note that



Alexander Petöfi.
The Hungarian Poet of Independence.

these successive displacements of the predominant power were not due to any special legislative act, nor to the individual initiative of any great man: the national instinct produced them, like the unconscious action of a vigorous organism that causes all the vivifying energies spontaneously to flow towards the organ whose action is most important at a given moment. Hungary has often known how to do without great men; she has, of course, had them, and God forbid that I should withhold the meed of gratitude we owe them; but there were prolonged periods — for example, nearly the whole of the 18th century — not distinguished by any remarkable name, and yet the work of constitutional defence was carried on, the independence of the country and her liberty preserved, the struggle being maintained under the command of simple captains. These temporary eclipses of individual genius but caused the national genius to shine with greater splendour, for nothing better shows the collective strength of a nation than the means of which she makes use when Providence denies to her chiefs of brilliant qualities. And I am not going too far in saying that the Hungarian nation, taken as a whole, has been superior to most of her eminent men, and that only the greatest among the great have been superior to her.

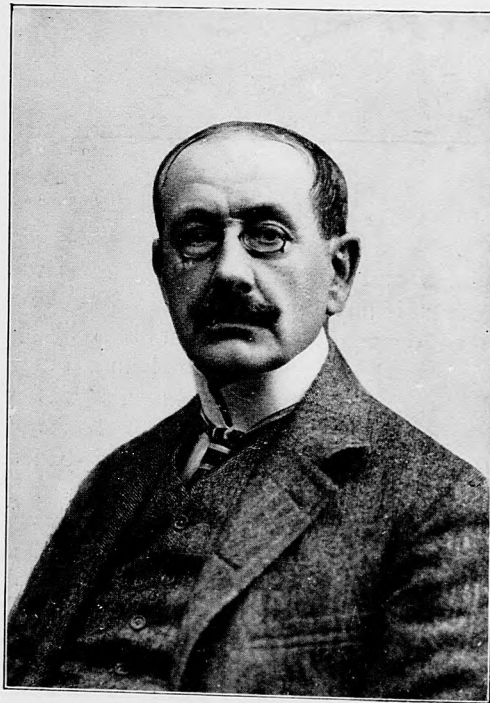
Now let us take leave of history, and examine the parliamentary institutions of the present day.

V.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT AT THE PRESENT DAY.

1. *General Description.*

The Hungarian Parliament consists of two Chambers whose official designations are: *Képviselőház* — Chamber (lit. House) of Deputies



Francis Bolgár, State Secretary.

(House of Commons) — and *Főrendibáz* — Chamber (lit. House) of Magnates, or Lords. The traditional name of the Upper House has been preserved, though in 1885 it underwent certain changes.

(To be continued.)



«Sincere Words on the Military Question.»

PRINCE Louis Windischgraetz, the young lord of the famous Rákóczi Castle in Sárospatak, has recently published a very interesting military study

of Hungary and Austria to each other for defensive purposes. Then the Law proceeds to state that to this end the two principal agencies of national defence — foreign and war administration — shall, in their executive sphere, be regarded as *common affairs*.

The Compromise having established these common affairs in order to secure an efficient mutual defence, it seems clear enough that the spirit of the Compromise regards the highest capacity for defence as the turning-point of the whole military question.

There are therefore, in Law XII. of 1867, two distinct provisions: the one strictly military (to develop the capacity of the army), and the other



Bathing in Balaton at Siófok.

bearing the above-mentioned title. His words are not only sincere but also well-founded and patriotic.

The military question seems to be such a network of intricacies to superficial or prejudiced observers, that they are apt to lose patience or to come to erroneous conclusions before getting to the bottom of the matter.

According to Prince Windischgraetz, the great difficulty experienced in solving this problem arises not so much from its own nature as from the prevalence of certain false general notions.

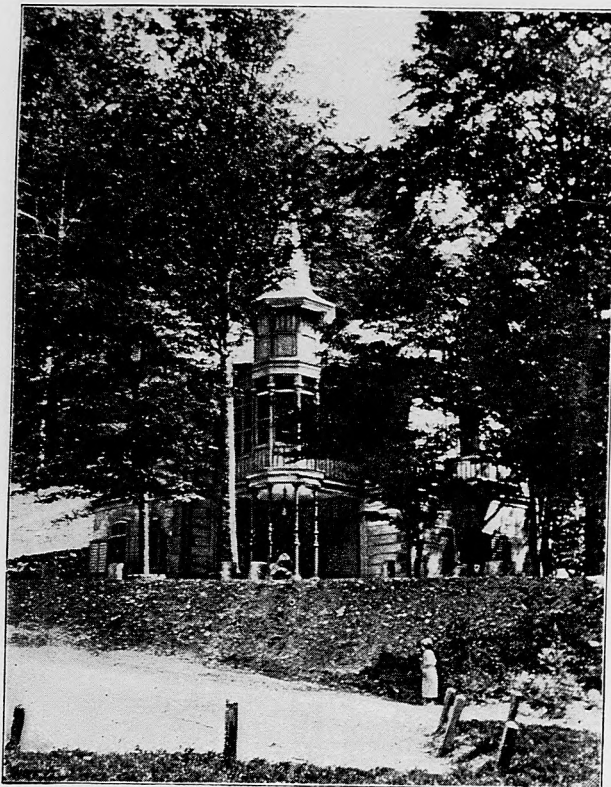
The author has gone to the root of the matter in making a fundamental distinction between the provisions of Law XII. of 1867. The Compromise embodied in that Law fixes again the sense of the Pragmatic Sanction, emphasizing our national sovereign independence and the mutual obligation

strictly juridical. The guiding principle of the former is efficiency, while the crux of the latter is the common law of both countries.

Such is the line of demarcation between the strictly military and the strictly juridical. Strictly military institutions can never be judged by the same standard as national institutions. Therefore we have military affairs that are common and military affairs that are *not* common.

The essay of Prince Windischgraetz premisses, therefore, that questions affecting efficiency belong to common affairs, consequently distinctly patriotic motives must be subordinated thereto.

Certainly this might form a basis for the solution of the whole vexed question, even if it did not extend the limits of the provisions of Law XII. with reference to «Command, leadership, and organization of the army». By extending the rights of the King



Villa Residence. Lower Tatra-Füred.

as supreme military commander, common affairs are broadened; «Common rights» being increased at the expense of «national rights».

The arguments of Prince Windischgraetz are well-founded, though there are certain points arising out of the above-mentioned three provisions which set the limit of thought on the subject. The conception of the system under discussion may be quite perfect, though the Compromise must be regarded in its legal aspect.

The author is, notwithstanding, a clear reasoner and a patriot. He is a sincere seeker after a solution of the obvious difficulties of the situation, who investigates every possible means of effecting a disentanglement, and thereby bringing about a state of peace — always with the noblest zeal and most fervent patriotism.

The whole scheme for modifying military education should be realised, and all the observations of the author (himself a soldier) — with regard to the military career and the importance of strengthening the soldier's character — should be fully considered by the competent authorities.

As to the language of the army, around which question much angry dispute has so often raged, the Prince cannot understand the obstinate adherence to *German* as the language of command, since distinction must be made between the command-language and the regimental language. The former consists rather of *French* terms, and properly speaking it is the latter that should be called the language of the army. But the regimental language

in every Hungarian regiment must for ever be *Hungarian*.

The most interesting part of the whole essay are the pages which deal with discipline and patriotism as the chief virtues of the true soldier. The army can avail only if imbued with national character; without high and noble sentiments in the hearts of the soldiers the army is incapable of defending the Fatherland.

Hungarians will be grateful to Prince Windischgraetz for his valuable essay, combining a storehouse of military knowledge with the loftiest national feeling.

Gaston de Ambrózy, LL. D.



Petőfi Festival at Segesvár.

SIXTY years ago the poet-hero of Hungarian independence, Alexander Petőfi, laid down his life at the battle of Segesvár — or rather, he was last seen alive there, his actual fate being a matter of speculation — and now his country, grateful for his self-sacrifice and proud to have borne him, commemorates the anniversary of the event with chastened joy.

There was a goodly foregathering of Honvéd veterans (volunteers of «glorious '48») to which Transylvania especially contributed.

In the early morning the populace flocked to the various churches, where special solemn services inaugurated the day; among the principal participants being the Lord Lieut. Peter Apáthy, Baroness Béla Kemény, Count Endre Vas, Zoltán Ugron, Count Arthur Pejacsevics, Count Géza Teleki, and Endre Vertán, John Bedőházy, Győző Issekutz, and Géza Melczer, M. Ps.

The Hungarian Hymn:

*«Unswervingly be faithful still
O Magyar to thy home!»*

was rendered with great fervour by the massed choirs, the whole male people assembled joining in with bared heads. After an address from Joseph Irsay, M. P. in which Petőfi was referred to as an apostle of national freedom, six girls dressed in white strewed with roses the common graves of the battlefield, where numerous wreaths were also deposited.

In contemplating the blessings of the present, it is but just that the meed of honour should be paid to the memory of the gallant men of the past who forsaking all that was dear to them, sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country's freedom.



Brandy for Babies!

AT THE ANTI-ALCOHOLIC CONGRESS held in London last month a young Hungarian temperance enthusiast, Dr. Imre Dóczi, of Budapest, made a

speech in which he appears to have allowed his zeal for the excellent cause he advocates to outrun his discretion. According to the reports that have appeared in the English newspapers, Dr. Dóczy used the most extravagant terms in describing the state of the children of his own country. He is reported to have stated that «Some children come to school so intoxicated that they can hardly stand, and quite incapable of study». «Some children are given bread soaked in brandy, and in nearly all the Hungarian schools drunkenness is so rife that it is awful to contemplate» — and much more to the same effect. It need hardly be said that Dr. Dóczy's utterances have come home to Hungary and caused a wave of indignation to spread through Budapest and the provinces. The «Budapesti Hirlap», the «Esti Ujság» and other Hungarian journals have taken up the matter and given every opportunity for the grave charges to be either proved or disproved. Investigation has taken place with the result that no ground is discovered for the sweeping assertion that «in nearly all the Hungarian schools drunkenness is so rife that it is awful to contemplate». The more limited statements of Dr. Dóczy may not be entirely without foundation, for it is not denied that temperance workers have a field for their laudable operations in this country as elsewhere; they are, however, certainly grossly exaggerated.

It was natural that Dr. Dóczy should feel obliged to offer some defence of himself, and this he has done by a letter to various Budapest papers in which he claims to have been *incorrectly reported*. We hope for Dr. Dóczy's own sake that this may have been the case, though it is strange that all the London press reports were practically unanimous in attributing to him the statements challenged. As Dr. Dóczy now admits that *the state of the children of Hungary is not nearly so bad as he is reported to have said in London*, we take him at his word.

The cause of Temperance is one to be honoured; its advocates also are worthy of all honour, as indeed are all who strive to uplift their fellows from the morass of sin and moral degradation and to make of them better men and women, better parents, and better citizens. But this cannot be attained by misrepresentation or exaggeration, whose only tendency is to defeat, rather than to promote, the worthy object in view.



Haunting Memories.

By: J. G.

THE MOON rose with her cool splendour over Minehead, in the Bristol channel. It silvered the roaring billows which hove

in majestic succession against the boulders of the quay, it illuminated the clean, straight streets of the little town, and threw her rays over the vast fields, hills, and combs which spread behind it. It was a fine December night when, in those mild climes roses bud in the open air and the herbage still retains its evergreen colour. From the opposite side the lights of the coast of Wales were clearly visible as they twinkled over the silvery surface of the sea.

All was shrouded in silence and restfulness. The sturdy inhabitants of this gem of West England who have been bred in a bracing sea-air, amid the wolds and glens of the moors, hunting the deer, are ignorant of the dissipations of a large city. For them the poets words hold true:

«Toil comes with the morning
Rest with the night».

There was not a single person on the long quay



Waterfall, High-Tátra.

which winds along from the North-Hill all around the bay. It stood abandoned to the play of the waves and to the rays of the pallid moon.

Midnight was fast approaching when through the alternate darkness and light of the Avenue a female figure was discernable cautiously moving forward, fearing lest somebody should espy her on her stealthy way down to the beach. As she arrived there she sank, as if exhausted from fear, on one of the benches which stood there. The moon poured her rays over the intruder, as if to expose

on the path. They were hardly visible in the haze which fell upon them as imagination pierced through the misty memories of the Past. She saw herself there, and a fair boy, as they came home from the golf-links on a drizzly afternoon. The boy was pale and silent. She told him that some one else loved her, Mr. Somner, the rich farmer of the town. They moved on again. Through the rays of the moon glittered the sun of the rainy afternoon, of *that* afternoon. The boy kissed the hand of the girl and his lips were lingering on the little hand as if to infuse through it the sincerity of his deep love. The girl suffered him to kiss her hand and said in a suppressed tone. «It is sweet of you to kiss my hand.»

Mrs. Somner was still gazing at the apparition. Why did she not remain at home, why did she leave her couch for the shivery wind of the beach? Something drew her irresistibly and she saw now what that strange force had been: the memories of the Past. The waves were still rising and breaking with a tremendous roar on the stony beach of the quay. He, the fair boy of the Past, had gone afar, to foreign seas, to distant lands, where he struggled with life and with the memories of the Past.

Suddenly the woman started back. A shrill cry from the sea made her flesh creep; her lips moved but they emitted not a sound. She rose but sank back again, her eyes were fixed on the churning foam which sprang up and down on the quay.

— Perhaps a ship in distress gave the signal — thought she. The coast-guard station not far away was silent. — No, it could not be! She listened with a throbbing heart for the repetition of the sound. Nothing was to be heard.

The moon spread its silvery grey on the water as before, and nothing was betrayed by its eager glance.

Mrs. Somner rose, agitated, pale, trembling all over her body, her eyes as through starting from their sockets. «He it was!» she cried then, «him I have loved up till now unconsciously, without knowing how much I have loved him. His death awakens in me the consciousness that I love him!» She gazed at the eternal sea, now laughing, now crying, now restful, now wildly agitated till she lost all control of her senses.

There is a sad lady living in Minehead. She does not like to see men, she does not like to talk to them. She lives in lonely solitude, bestowing her

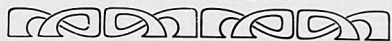


(The Amatör Photo Exhibition)
Children of Prince Nicolas Eszterházy.

her who dared to disturb her majestic solitude over the midnight sea. It was a young woman of the town, married to the handsomest man of Minehead, Mr. Somner. She was young and fair, her curls lay dishevelled around her head and some hung down on her face which shone with youthful purity and kindness. A long gown concealed her figure from the inquisitive looks of the moon. She sat there motionless, gazing at the eternal flow of the waves, at the long winding path which skirted the town along the beach to the golf-links and still further, to Dunster, Blue Anchor, always further and further till it lost itself in the haze and mist. It seemed to her as if two figures were moving

By Eugen
..... E

only cares for her garden where she spends the whole of the day. She does not want to see her husband, she does not love him. Vulgar tongues say that she is not quite right in her mind. But when the moon rises over the solitary sea at midnight and changes this world of ours into a fairyland, she winds her faltering steps down to the path which leads to the golf-links: there she will see *him*, there she will talk to *him*, who has departed for ever, but who always returns in the rays of the moon to console her, to kiss her hand, and to give her strength for another month when he will return again.



New-York Notes

New-York, July, 1909.

By Eugene
Lucas

THE RECIPE is this: produce a Hungarian play, herald the performance through your press-agents for weeks ahead, and see to it that the rival manager does the same. Then have a fight over the rights of production, mix some mystery into the case and finally steal a march over your rival by producing the same play ahead of him.

That was the case with *«The Devil»* as you might well remember. Probatum est! And hence it is that *Mr. Savage* and the *Shuberts*, both successful American theatrical managers, are trying to do the same tricks over again with the *«Gay Hussars»* (*Tatárjárás*) the successful Hungarian operetta of Emerich Kálmán, Charles Bakonyi and Robert Bodánsky, in order to arouse the curiosity of the theatre-going public.

The papers announced on the 9th of July that the Shuberts had secured the American rights to the *«Dancing Hussars»* (the same play under a different title). And to-day — on the 14th of July — Mr. Savage announces that he is going to produce *«The Gay Hussars»* to-morrow in Atlantic City, a fashionable summer resort.

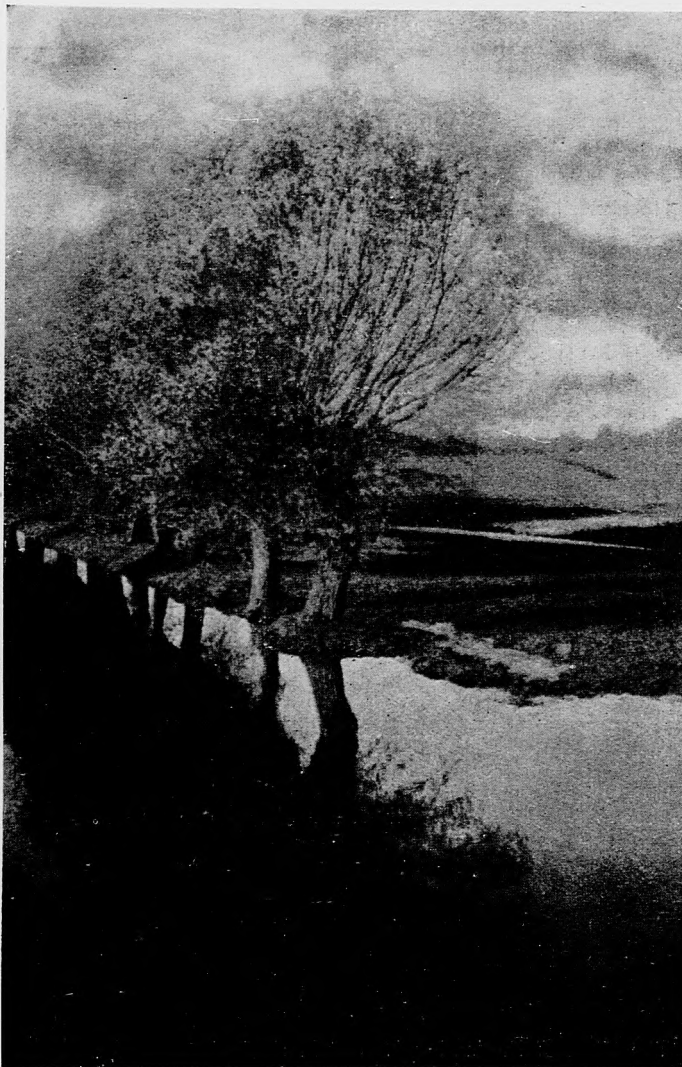
Mr. Savage claims that «he had understood that *he* had secured the entire American rights to the play and when he saw the Schubert announcement it had the same effect as when, just a year ago, Harrison Grey Fiske announced that he was going to produce *«The Devil»*.

Mr. Savage says that he has made exclusive arrangements with the authors. The Schuberts, however, want to go ahead with the production just the same.

Mr. Savage advertises through his press-agents

that he is going to have a company consisting of over 100 people and a Hungarian band, which will be used in the big ballroom scene.

On the other hand Mr. Lee Shubert, when asked by a reporter said: «We have had the American rights of this play for several months and all I care to say at present is that we will produce the play in New-York at one of our Broadway theatres on September 4th under the name of *«The Fall Manoeuv-*



(Amatör Photo Exhibition.)

«Villas» by Count Otto Degenfeld-Schaumburg,

res». Our version of the piece is being completed now by Gien Mc. Donough, who has been at work on it for three or four weeks.

*

To-day, on the 14th of July, the play of Mr. Savage, *«The Gay Hussars»* has been presented at the *«Apollo Theatre»* in Atlantic City. I cannot say that it was a success, for the presentations of that sort (in the parlance of the theatrical people: the *«trying on the dogs»*) are not the real thermo-

meters of coming Broadway successes. For his production Mr. Savage has secured *Orrin Johnson* who will play the leading Hussar role and *«Robby» North* for the comedy part. Anna Bussert, who was a very good *«Merry Widow»* at the company's theatre at Seattle, will take the prima-donna part and *Muriel Terry*, the other star, is an importation from Berlin. She will play the boy's part.

Mr. *Bela R. Rieger*, a young and very talented countryman of ours, won a prize in the contest of the *«Evening Mail»* magazine by a well-drawn cover-picture. This is quite a remarkable success, considering that the American illustrators are the best in the world. We hope that he will have further opportunities of showing the progress of his abilities.

His Excellency Francis Kossuth is greatly interested in the American methods of bridge-building and steel-manufacturing plants. Hence it is that he has appointed Messrs. Albert Szántó, Councillor to the Minister of Commerce, Dr. János Kosselka, Technical Councillor and Professor of the University of Technic in Budapest, Béla Obholzer, Chief Engineer of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, János Seltsan, Superintendent of the Machinery Plant of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, to take up studies in the States. The party arrived on the 13th of July by the *«Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse»* and intends to make a tour of six weeks and visit the principal steel and bridge-building plants in this country. Their headquarters are at present at 49 Exchange Place at the offices of Mr. Emil Zerchowicz, Hungarian Commercial Councillor, who will accompany them in their studies. The gentlemen are quite enthusiastic about the great technical achievements they have already seen in America.



Topical Notes

King Edward VII.

The King of England arrived at Marienbad a few days ago, for his usual annual sojourn in that favourite watering-place. A meeting with H. M. Francis Joseph will take place during the period.

The Prime Minister.

His Excellency Alexander Wekerle is rusticated at Dános, his country-seat, occasionally paying visits to the capital in the interests of the political situation.

Francis Kossuth.

His Excellency the Minister of Commerce, who has been recuperating at Wiesbaden, left on the 15th inst. for Karlsbad to undergo the 'cure' for a period of three weeks.

Count Julius Andrássy married.

Last week Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior, was quietly united in marriage to Countess Tivadar Andrássy (nee Countess Ella Zichy).

Szterényi Főfed.

The Esztergom Industrial Corporation has presented to H. E. States Secretary Joseph Szterényi an illuminated address of congratulation on his recent



Vanishing Budapest: Old houses to be replaced by modern structures.

famous speech before his constituents at Brassó in which he outlined the commercial programme of the country. The address concludes by expressing the hope that the revision of industrial affairs in Hungary may soon be crowned with success.

State Secretary Francis Bolgár decorated.

His Majesty the King has conferred on H. E. Francis Bolgár the Grand Cross of the Francis Joseph Order, in recognition of valuable services rendered.

Distinguished Guests at Eszterháza.

At a house-party last week Prince and Princess

Eszterházy entertained the following guests: Count Béla Cziráky, Court Chamberlain, and Countess Cziráky, Countess Maria Eszterházy, Count and Countess Louis Eszterházy, Countess Catherine Teleky, Countess Louisa Cziráky, Baron Fritz Trautenberg, Countesses Elizabeth and Maria Eszterházy, and Counts Joseph and George Cziráky.

The Chief of Police on leave.

Dr. Dezső Boda is now on leave for several

A New Hungarian Author.

Next month our New-York Correspondent, Mr. Eugene Lucas, will bring out his book: *«Egy Kivándorlás Története. (Regény az amerikai magyarság életéből.)»* Price 1 dollar, from the Author, 49, Exchange Place, New-York.

In Memoriam Æternam.

A statue will be inaugurated this autumn at Ikkervár, his birthplace, to Count Louis Batthyányi, first Prime Minister of independent Hungary, whose devotion to duty and tragic fate has enshrined his memory for ever in the hearts of his countrymen. The cost of the monument has been defrayed by public subscription.

At a sale at Christie's last week Turner's picture *«The Burning of the Houses of Parliament»* fetched 12,000 guineas. In 1888 the picture changed hands for 1500 guineas. Turner's pictures are always much admired by Hungarian students.

The Hungarian Academy of Science.

The President of the Academy of Science, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy is spending the summer at the family seat of Berzevice, returning to town at the end of September. The Secretary, Gustavus Heinrich, also on holiday, returns this month-end. Imre Pauer, Deputy-Secretary, is in charge during the absence of his chief. Director Samuel Borovszky, who returned last month from his vacation, has already resumed his duties at the Academy.

The Medical Congress at Budapest.

On the 29th inst. at 11 a. m. the great International Medical Congress, the preparations for which have extended over the past two years, will become an accomplished fact. It will be opened by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, who will welcome the 6000 Congressists in the name of His Majesty the King, the august patron of this important gathering of medical scientists. Brilliancy will be added to the occasion by the presence of the Representatives of foreign governments, Members of the Hungarian Parliament, the Burgomaster of Budapest, the President and Secretary of the Congress, etc. The Chairmen of the twentyone sections composing the Congress having been introduced by the President, the winner of the Minister of the Interior's Prize for Ophthalmology will be announced by the Secretary. The scope of the Congress embraces all the most important questions of medical science, which will be debated in the English, French, German, and Hungarian languages. Various advantages are offered by the Railway and Steamboat Companies in honour of the event, and six excursions to various parts of Hungary will be made at

weeks. During his absence the duties of the office will be discharged by Dr. Francis Pekáry, Deputy-Chief of Police.

Musical Festival at Kecskemét.

A monstre Musical Festival, in which several thousands of singers will take part, opens today at Kecskemét, closing on the 18th inst. Among the prizes to be awarded is a highly valuable silver cup, offered by Messrs. Joseph Törley and Co. Champagne Mrs. of Budapest.

the close of the Congress on September 4th. The office of the Congress is VIII., Eszterházy-utca 7, Budapest.

«**Flowery Budapest**».

To the splendid movement inaugurated by the Industrial Art Society the Hungarian metropolis owes its new and poetic name. The movement referred to, for decorating windows and balconies with growing flowers, is rapidly spreading, nearly every window in Budapest displaying some such decoration. The property of the Municipality is all decorated in this fashion; and the idea has so struck the popular fancy that many towns in the provinces have followed the excellent lead of the

Mental Activity and Longevity.

NOTHING else reacts so favourably upon the various functions of the body as strong and vigorous mental exercise. Nothing else will take the place of clear, forcible thinking. It is a perpetual tonic. The moment there is chaos in the mental kingdom there is anarchy in the physical kingdom.

It is well known that great thinkers are longer-lived, as a rule, than indifferent thinkers.

A celebrated Hungarian physician says that to attain a long life the brain must always be active when not asleep, and he lays great stress upon the



Vanishing Budapest: Old houses to be replaced by modern structures.

capital. The Industrial Art Society has published a pamphlet on «*Flowery Budapest*» for gratuitous distribution to all applicants. In this publication all information is given for the benefit of those interested. But the society does even more: placing samples and models of every description at the disposal of all who require them.

Wine and Fruit Exhibition at Sopron.

The Agricultural Union of Sopron County, acting with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture will hold a Wine and Fruit Exhibition in the free city of Sopron on the 2nd. and 3rd. October. Upwards of 1000 crowns are offered in prizes, as well as medals and diplomas. The Organizing Committee hopes by this means to arouse the interest of dealers and consumers at home and abroad in the produce of their county.

necessity of everybody having a hobby outside of the vocation which gives him a living, a hobby in which he will take delight, and which will exercise pleasantly, agreeably, and not in a hard, strenuous way, his mental faculties. Activity means life; inaction, death.

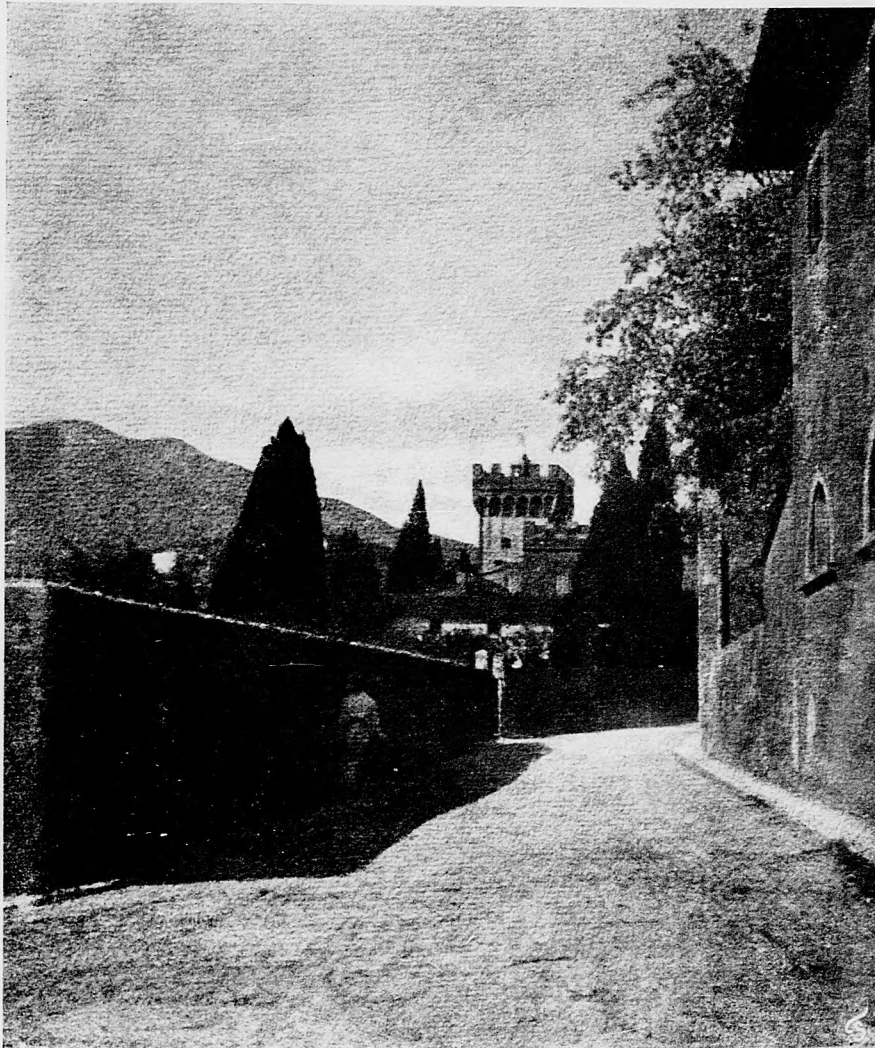
Nothing will destroy itself quicker than an idle brain. If there is anybody in this world to be pitied, it is the one who thinks he has nothing to do, no motive to impel him out of himself, no ambition which will exercise his brain, or his ingenuity, and call out his resourcefulness, or exercise his energies.

The Down Grade.

'If ye be risen with Christ seek the things that are above.' Cultivate what is true and good and beautiful in art, in drama, in literature. Take an

intelligent interest in local affairs, and set an example of the best Hungarian tradition to all who are dependent upon you. Surely, no matter what may be our religious creed or our political banner, it is high time for us to forget all our differences when some great danger is threatening the well-being of Hungary's social life. It is idle, nay, it is criminal in us to close our eyes exclaiming, 'Tis well, tis well', when every observant man and woman ought to be painfully conscious that we are

ganise true nobler-hearted patriotism. We appeal to all ministers of religion, but even more so to all members of society, to form themselves into an apostleship, and to make it their mission to plunge the leaven of purity and sincerity into the social life of the coming season. Already we see hopeful signs for the future. Gambling in many houses is being restricted, extravagance is being curtailed, while rational and instructive entertainments are being summoned into existence. Those risen with



(Amatör Photo Exhibition)

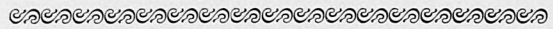
A Hungarian Villa, by Count Alex. Teleky.

morally on the down grade, and that sin is dimming our sight to the things above, and the peace in which we are dwelling is the peace of corruption.

Danger of Democracy.

We see a great tidal wave of democracy about to curl over and waste itself on society. Before it is too late and the tidal wave of democracy shall sweep up to overwhelm society in ruin, rise to your feet, create a new environment, live in a cleaner atmosphere, put your house in order, or-

Christ are already seeking the things that are above. But the first thing of all is to seek the blessing of the risen Christ upon our labours.



STEP BY STEP.

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

«But this coincides exactly with my own plans. Why, dear-sister-in-law, what an acute

By Kálmán .
... Mikszáth

mind is yours! Who else but Kolowotki? You say well, he loves her, oh! how truly he does so! And what a great man he is in his own style. Whosoever he may be, he will be considered the first man in his work. Oh, what a grand work is ours!»

Mr. Kiss being seized with enthusiasm, his eyes glowed, his hair began to shine with perspiration. «I learn from a newspaper, that a celebrated author, a rich Russian Count stitched boots in his leisure time. Yes, boots, from mere enthusiasm; for this is a great pleasure, only humanity is not yet duly aware of it. But the knowledge of it will soon be wider spread; give me but twenty years and you will see, whenever two kings meet, they'll stitch boots after their black coffee for their ministers, instead of playing at cards.»

The result of this horrid council was, that Mr. Kiss, having hardened his heart with one or two glasses of cognac, again brought out the Kolowotki proposal the same evening after supper to Kitty, as she cleared the table. Exposing in the fairest light possible the advantages of an eventual acceptance, as well as the apparent demerits of a refusal, neither did he pass over in silence the purchase of the much-whispered-about brace of pistols.

«I don't want him; neither my body nor my soul can bear him.»

Her face reflected her intense antipathy, in her eloquent beautiful eyes glowed the light of a firm persistence and dogged resolution.

«Well then» — said her father sadly — but with a great stress on each of his words «I won't injure thy soul, nor fetter thy will, but what is to happen cannot be avoided any longer. Thou must take leave of us by tomorrow.»

«Whither shall I go?» muttered the girl in a broken voice bending down her head involuntarily.

«Lawrence will accompany thee by the railway tomorrow morning to thy aunt's, at Hajduszoboszló.»

«And till when am I to stay there?» she asked then, her tears breaking out at this.

«Till thou art married, or Kolowotki marries someone else. I'll pay for thee.»

The girl shook her head violently, her beautiful soft head, and stamped her tiny foot.

«No, no, I cannot leave my native town, I cannot!»

For a moment something like a shadow overcast the old man's features, his blood

rushed to his head, his eyes swelled, he became horrible, like a wild beast, ready to spring upon its prey, he struck his fists heavily upon the table, till the plates rattled again.

«Silence, pale frog, I'll break thee to pieces!»

The girl began to shudder beneath her father's overwhelming glance, her feet faltered and unwillingly she fell upon her knees.

«Spare me father, I pray thee!»

«Either the one, or the other alternative», he shouted unmercifully.

The girl touched her white forehead with her wasted palm, as it were reflecting aloud.

«Shall I leave my native town now, then?»

«What dost thou like in it so much then? Perhaps the cock on the church steeple? For me, thou mayst stay, but only as Kolowotki's bride.»

«Grant me» she besought him entreatingly, «but a little time for reflection!»

«Thou hast time enough to reflect till tomorrow.»

She joined her hands as if in prayer.

«And at least 24 hours in addition, as much as is granted to murderers before their execution!»

The old man's wrath began to assuage. He turned his face aside.

«Well then, reflect, till after tomorrow morning. But don't go either into the shop, or into the streets. Because, understand me, I fear some misfortune would befall thee. The poor man (you know whom I mean) harbours no good designs, and I can't tell at all the evil forebodings I am tormented with.»

«If people who informed me were not mistaken, a Wednesday ensued, the day of the weekly market at the town in question.»

(To be continued.)



Hungarian Poets: Petöfi.

☞ The Hungarian Nation ☞

Van-e egy marok föld a magyar hazában.

Is there in Magyar land a single spot
Unsanctified by hero Magyar blood?
Has not that blood which warmed our sires imbued
Our country's soil? — Alas the scathing blot
Of shame is on their son's ingratitude.

Has falsehood superceded ancient truth?
Have the old lions given birth to hares?
O fathers, rich in glory! thro' your tears
Can ye forgive the now degenerate youth
That your proud name but not your glory bears?

Has not this race of their forefathers heard?
 Can the old blood run purely through their veins?
 O if a drop of that old blood remains
 By some redeeming deed — some wakening word —
 'Twill usher Freedom in and break our chains.

Why should we tarry? Are we humbled down
 To very beasts of burden — satisfied
 To eat the bread by despots hand supplied —
 Blanked in the records of the world's renown —
 Than so to live 'twere better to have died.

Shame on thee, outraged nation! Shame on thee,
 Who once didst fill, in the heroic age
 Of history's pages, a transcendant page,
 And now thou kneelest in thine infamy
 A poor slave victim on the vulgar stage.

And woe, and woe is me! who felt compelled
 To lift my hand to scourge my own dear mother;
 O sadly fated son! and could no other
 Inflict those bleeding wounds — my heart rebelled
 While my hand smote — I had no sire — no brother

To help me. Shall I then be silent? No!
 Whate'er be mine, of suffering, sorrow, shame,
 In spite of heaven itself, my country's name,
 Until redeemed, I'll doom to waste and woe —
 Till her soul rises, or mine sinks below.



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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 Csepregy-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 of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
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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.
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Az osztályfőnök.

No. 62.781/IV.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture is prepared to receive proposals by means of sealed tender provided with stamps of the value of 1 crown and a receipt for a deposit of 5% earnest money attached thereto, for the supply of 12,000 qu. of fine wheat bran, 4000 qu. of barley bran, 4000 qu. of fodder bran, 500 qu. of ryl, 5000 qu. of oats, 400 qu. of beans, *required during the year 1909, 1910, by the R. H. Stud-farms of Mezőhegyes*; tenders to be opened in Mezőhegyes on the *15th of Sept. 1909* Further, for the supply of 12,000 qu. oats and 6000 qu. of fine wheat bran *required by the stud-farm in Kiszér*; tenders to be opened on the *21st of Sept. in Kiszér*. Further also for 4000 qu. of oats, 4000 qu. of fine wheat bran, 1500 qu. of molasses, 700 qu. of dried sliced turnips, 700 qu. of dried Indian corn pap; 700 qu. rape loaves, required by the stud-farm of Bábolna; tenders to be opened on the *23rd of Sept. 1909 in Bábolna*. Further also for 600 qu. of fine wheat bran, required by the stud-farm of Fogaras; tenders to be opened on the *15th of Sept. 1909 in Fogaras*. Further for 3500 qu. of fine wheat bran and 1500 qu. molasses required by the R. H. Crown estate in Gödöllő; tenders to be opened on the *20th of Sept. 1909 in Gödöllő*. Finally for about 1600 qu. of fine wheat bran required by the foal-breeding establishment of Palánka; tenders to be opened on the *20th of Sept. 1909 at Palánka* in the Béla Csikótelep farm. Tenders must be submitted to the directors or managers of the respective stud-farms not later than 11 A. M. on the above mentioned dates.

Full particulars as to conditions of supply may be obtained from the Agricultural Director in the Agricultural Ministry (IIIrd Floor, Room No. 121.) or from the directors of the aforementioned estates and stud-farms. Budapest, 31st. of July 1909.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.

Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.

Ad 9536/C. III. sz.

(Mérsékelt árú menettérti jegyek kiadása a Szent István-napi ünnep alkalmából.)

Szent István ünnepnap alkalmából a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint a nevezett vasút, valamint a kassa-oderbergi vasút magyar vonalainak összes állomásairól — az üzemükben álló helyi érdekű vasutak állomásainak és a szomszédos forgalomnak kizárásával — mind a három kocsiosztályra nézve Budapestre mintegy 30%-kal mérsékelt áron menettérti jegyek adatnak ki.

Ezen menettérti jegyek f. é. augusztus hó 18—30 napjain, az utóbbi napon azonban csak a reggeli órákban Budapestre érkező valamennyi személyszállító vonathoz (expressz vonatok kivételével) fognak kiadatni.

E menettérti jegyek 5 napig érvényesek oly módon, hogy a kiadás napját első napnak számítva, érvényességük az ötödik napon éjfélkor lejár; megjegyezvén azonban, hogy e visszatérés legkorábban csak f. évi augusztus hó 20-án délután történhetik; korábbi visszatérés esetén e jegyek érvénytelenek.

Az utazás megszakításának sem menet, sem jövetkor nincs helye.

Gyermekek számára külön kedvezmény nem engedélyeztetik.

Budapest, 1909. július 30.

A kereskedelmi főosztály:

dr. Árvay,

királyi tanácsos, igazg.-helyettes.

No. 68.551/II. A.

Public Notice.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture hereby gives Notice that he is prepared to receive proposals for the supply of bread, oats, hay, straw litter and fire-wood required by the troops and studs of the State Stud-farms of Székesfehérvár, Komárom, Nyitra, Nagyatád and Palin during the period 1st of November 1909 to the end of October 1910; tenders to be opened in the accountant's department of the Royal Hungarian State Stud-farm in Székesfehérvár at 9 A. M. on the 23rd of August 1909.

Proposals for the supply of fodder, if not made for less than one ton, will also be duly accepted.

Should two or more proposals contain equal terms, those made by farmers or by farmers, associations will be given the preference.

Full particulars as to conditions of supply and all other information may be obtained on application at the accountant's office of the R. H. State Stud-farm in Székesfehérvár.

Budapest, 27. July 1909.

The R. H. Minister of
Agriculture.

A Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási R. T. gőzöseinek kellemes kirándulások tehetőek Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (budapest—visegrád—dömösi vonal) és a természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára, a világhírű Kazánszoros, Vaskapu (Ada-Kalehsziget) és Herkulesfürdő gyönyörű tájékára.

A Kisduna-ágban Budapest—Dömös között közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balp. Eötvös-térről (Budapest jobbp. Pálffy-térről 5 percczel később) d. e. 8:30, d. u. 12:30) vegyes járat csak Dunabogdányig és csak III. oszt. d. u. 2:20 és d. u. 5 órákor (utóbbi csak július 1—augusztus 31. között) indulnak Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitófalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Visegrád s Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről reggel 5, d. u. 12:45 (utóbbi csak jul. 1.—aug. 31. között és este 6:30-kor), Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 percczel később indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órákor egy vegyesjáratú gőzös (kizárólag III. osztályú) is közlekedik.

A menetdíjak a helyjáratú gőzöskön való utazásra rendkívül mérsékelték. A főváros közelében nyaralók előnyére igen mérsékelt árú jegyfűzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfűzetek ára különösen mérsékelt.

Az alduai vonalon a modern kényelemmel berendezett szalongozós minden vasárnap, kedd és csütörtökön közlekedik, közvetlen csatlakozással a Budapestről induló vonatokhoz és p. Zimonyból reggel 4, Bázsiásból d. e. 10 órákor és Orsovára d. u. 3 órákor érkeznek.

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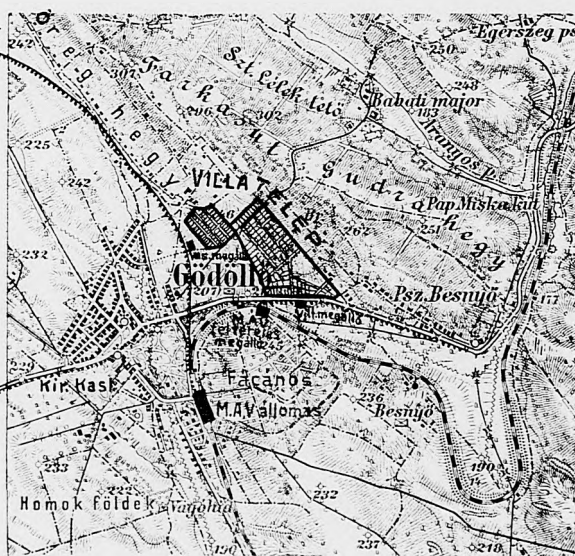
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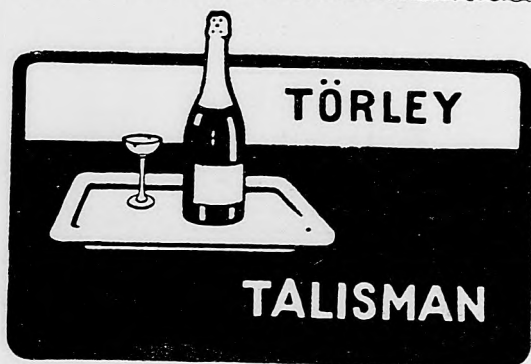
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Budapest, 1909. július 31-én.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

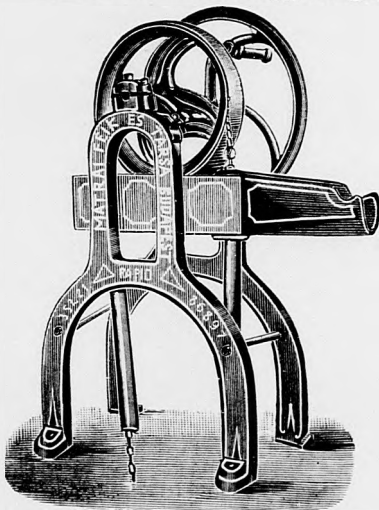


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