

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Thursday, September 15, 1910.*

VOL. VIII. No 18.

## Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

THESE circumstan- ces influenced our commerce, which in the year 1870 had but 133,582 people engaged in it, while in 1890 already 174,925 people were engaged in commerce in Hungary, out of which number 154,357 were real commercial men, 14,313 were peddlers and 6,069 agents and brokers. According to the statistics of occupation of 1890, among those engaged in commerce in the strict sense of the word 73,313 were independent contractors and 81,044 assistants; whereas in the year 1894 the Chambers of Commerce counted 107,525 members. The great difference of these two figures shows clearly the development of our commerce.

This is still more evident if we consider how many merchants the Chambers of Commerce counted as their members in these last four years: in 1891 there were 95,702 merchants, in 1892 104,772, in 1893 98,884, in 1894 107,525.

This is the number of independent merchants.

The fact that our commerce is in its far greatest part retail business is proved by the



Photo by Strelisky.  
Count STEPHEN TISZA and Wife (née Countess ILLY CSÁKY).

wood 6489, grocery 20,213, corn 6723, manufactures and hardware 13,606, books 1167, flour 1851, cattle 3214, cloth 2850, clothing 1576, forwarding and agency 1241, green-grocery 3248, ironmongers 34,870, mixed articles 21,268.

But not only the number of merchants increases, not only greater commercial undertakings become always more and more frequent, the means of commerce are likewise improving in selling as well as in buying. The use of letters of exchange is gaining more ground in order

proportionately small number of assistants, and even out of these latter only 7206 are employers, 22,962 clerks, 3291 workmen, 3345 day-labourers and 10,561 servants, while the rest are composed of apprentices or assisting members of family. And as to the several branches of commerce the following table including only the chief groups, will show the proportion of the commercial population of 1890: earthenware and glass 1967 merchants, wine 2818, leather 2482, furniture 892, fancy-goods 1009, haberdashery 3390,

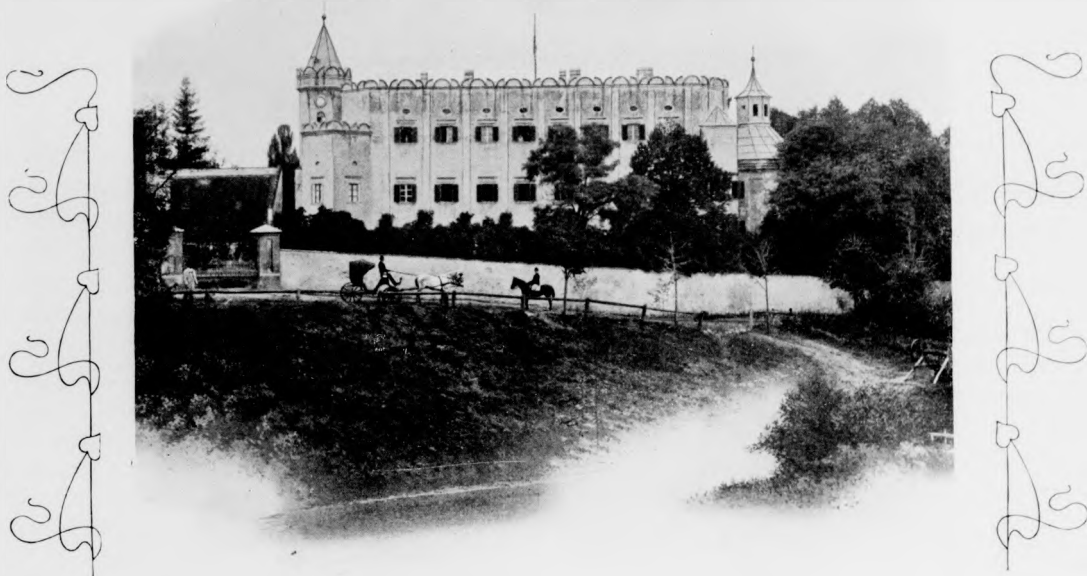
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to supplant uncovered book-debts, which not only increases the exactness of negotiations but also effects an increase of the capital standing at the disposal of commerce. The

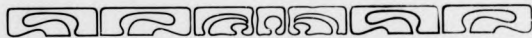
for certain purposes and under certain conditions to the equally independent and distinct empire of Austria, by an act of sovereign free will, without having ever abdicated the smallest particle



I. Moravian Castle, near Pöstyén.

means of payment likewise improve, the employment of cheques is getting more general, while our Commercial and Exchange laws standing at the height of modern science, guarantee the surety of the means of payment and the arrangement of legal commercial circumstances.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

Austrian court politicians and some German writers have done their best — or rather their worst — to propagandize this theory, which, however, is radically false, and being almost daily contradicted by facts, engenders hopeless confusion in the minds of all who choose to be guided by it. The truth is the exact counterpart of the above-quoted proposition; in truth, historical, legal, and material, the primordial fact is an independent kingdom of Hungary, which has allied itself

of its sovereignty as an independent nation, though it has consented to exercise a small part of its governmental functions through executive organs common with Austria. If the term «concession» is to be used at all, it is Hungary that has granted some concessions, by concurring in the creation of such common organs of government; she had none to ask for, as there is no earthly power placed above her entitled to control her, and as she is possessed of all the attributes of a sovereign nation. That Austrian Empire which is supposed to include Hungary has no existence, except in false theory and in former oppressive practice; in public law it always was and now in fact is, a nonentity. Even the term «Austro-Hungarian empire» — what the Germans call *Das Reich* — is a false one; and the officially used term «Austro-Hungarian Monarchy» (not a very happy because a misleading one) can be accepted, as we shall see, only in the sense of their personal union under a monarch, physically one, but representing two distinct personalities of public law, the Emperor and the King, and of their joint action in questions of peace and war; but an objectively unified body containing both Hungary and Austria does not exist.

(To be continued.)

## The Valley of the Vág.

(Budapest to Vágújhely.)

TO REACH the valley of the Vág, the line traversing which, like that leading from Budapest to Ruttká, offers a direct connection with Berlin, we follow the Budapest—Marchegg route as far as Galánta. Here the line winds round to the North, entering the Vág valley. On arriving at Szered, which lies on the banks of the river, though no traces of the latter can be seen from the train, on the right we catch sight of the outlying elevations of the Galgócz hills, themselves a part of the Little Fátá, while on the left we get a glimpse of the Little Carpathians, the low-lying spurs of which flank the valley through which we proceed. From Lipótvár we can see the romantically situated castle of Galgócz, today the property of the Count Erdődy family. As we pass beyond Szered, we find the proportion of Hungarians (Magyars) decreasing; and after leaving Lipótvár, the people we meet are, with the exception of the educated classes, for the most part Slovaks.

For some distance beyond Lipótvár we find a people engaged in agricultural pursuits: but the farther north we get the less ploughed land can we see, — a fact due to the continuous narrowing of the valley. Amid the rocky mountains and forests which are here the prominent features, the working classes are poorer, though they are industrious enough and are particularly skilful in producing articles of domestic industry which, with woodware, they hawk far and wide.

The valley of the Vág is the home of most of

indicates), built by Leopold I. for the defence of the Vág valley after Érsekújvár had been surrendered to the Turks. Today it is used as a convict prison.

In this part of the country the valley of the Vág is still called «the land of Mátyus». This name is of historic origin and refers to Matthew Csák, the famous oligarch of Trencsén, who possessed and ruled the Vág country, as far as the Danube, with all the authority of a King.

After leaving Lipótvár the next place of importance we reach is Pöstyén. Near to this town, on the banks of the Vág, has been built the watering-place bearing the same name, the hot springs of which (50—64° C.) well forth on an island situated in the Vág, which is connected with the spa and park by a bridge. The mud baths of Pöstyén are possessed of wonderful healing properties. The health resort was known as far back as the XV. century: but until the middle of the XVIII. century the springs were situated, not on the island, but on the left bank of the river. About that time they suddenly dried up: but John Tarkós, public health officer of Pozsony, succeeded in discovering them afresh on the island. The fame of Pöstyén today is world-wide.

As we pass on between hills that come ever nearer and nearer, on the farther (left) bank of the Vág, almost hidden from view by dense foliage, we catch a glimpse of the castle of Brunócz, while on the heights beyond rise the ruins of the fortress of Temetvény. Brunócz was built by Count Nicholas Bercsényi, commander-in-chief of the forces of Francis Rákóczi. It was here that, in 1710, the



II. The Ruined Castle of Csejthe.

the itinerant tinkers and glaziers who wander all over the world and are well known not only in Hungary but in the whole of Europe too.

Lipótvár itself is merely a fortress (as its name

imperial cuirassiers attempted to capture the count: but he escaped by way of Temetvény, and went to Poland, whence, two years later, he returned in company with Rákóczi.



III. Mednyánszky Castle, Brno.

In a short time we get a distant view of the castle of Csejte (right bank), the fame of which is due to an act of horrible barbarity. Elizabeth Báthory, the wife of Francis Nádasdy, the lord of the castle, who suffered from the hysterical illusion that her beauty could be preserved only by bathing in the blood of young girls, according to tradition had 300 maidens tortured to death to enable her to wash her face with their blood. Hearing of her cruelties, the Palatine George Thurzó had Elizabeth Báthory brought before the court, which condemned her to imprisonment for life. Behind Csejte, to the West, the chain of the white Carpathians stretches, its highest peak, the Javorina, rising some 960 metres.

Vágújhely is a small town, in the immediate vicinity of the railway and the river. In the past it was the scene of a brisk trade. Worth a visit is the Gothic church dating from the XV. century and surrounded by a wall, which was founded in 1423 by the famous waywode Stibor, who built several fortresses and, by the initiation of charitable institutions, then comparatively unknown, seems to give the lie to the charges of cruelty and blood-thirstiness which tradition has laid at his door. To, Stibor belonged the fortress of Beczkó, a stronghold built with surprising daring on the edge of a lonely rock: according to tradition it was intended as a present to his favourite fool and was accordingly named Bolondócz («Bolond» in Magyar = «fool» in both senses). A tradition tells us how Stibor had one of his servants thrown over the precipice for beating his favourite dog. As he was dashed down, this man hurled a terrible curse at the head of Stibor: and a year later, when he was resting in his garden in an intoxicated state after a banquet, a viper bit out the redoubted leader's eye; and the latter maddened by pain, cast himself over the same

precipice from which he had, a year before, had his servant thrown. In 1729 the fortress was burned down.



### Racial Problems.

**I**N A PREVIOUS issue I attempted to prove that the distinction of nationality means also class distinction. In this present article I shall endeavour to throw some light on the purely racial differences between our nationalities, which alone have been made the subject of observation up to now.

By Dr Julius Germanus

The great barrier which separated serf and freeman, the Roumanian from the Magyar, could not affect the mutual influence of the races as it is manifested today, in dress, and even in physiognomy. Hungarian literature has been influenced by German thought, as the German race was located nearest to Hungary and had early attained a high degree of culture. Hungarians owe little to their Slav compatriots, since these latter in Hungary have remained either labourers or small land-holders up to our own day, standing therefore on a social level never favourable to the higher intellectual development.

The primary influence of the Slavs on the Hungarian mind was, however, decisive in the early ages of the Magyar state. The Magyars, when heathen, came into contact with the Slavs, who taught them with irresistible effect the peaceable principles of Christianity. The Slav inhabitants of Hungary fell prisoners of war to the invading Magyar tribesmen who swarmed over the country, by virtue of their superiority in physical strength and in organisation. But like the Greek influence over the Romans in the first century B. C., the Magyar lord — the possessor of the soil — became the pupil of his Slav dependants in all that pertained to intellectual culture, and even to some extent in statecraft. Almost all words in the Hungarian language relating to the Christian religion are of Slav origin, as well as the titles of state officials and the names of territorial divisions.

The corner-stone of the Hungarian Constitution, laid by St. Stephen, betrays its Franconian origin. It was only the spirit animating the whole fabric that has always been Magyar. There is a peculiar capacity in some peoples which is commonly called the instinct for government. Such are capable of subduing others and building up a State in which

there will be foreign elements — as regards culture, jurisprudence, and even statecraft — but which will prove an enduring fabric, and in spite of its foreign elements will withstand the attacks of ever-changing conditions more successfully than those very peoples from whom almost all its institutions have been borrowed. Such a people are the Magyars and Ottomans in the East, and the English in the West. A mixture of the most heterogeneous elements, the English have maintained their authority over all surrounding peoples and spread their culture and constitution over the whole world. Is the Englishman *par excellence* a scholar, a law-maker, a philosopher, or an artist? No; he is simply a practical man, who always «sees the point». The German has supplied him with *thoughts*; the Frenchman with *ideas*; and the Englishman, a happy combination of both, has carried them to his component nations.

The Magyar was a warrior when he first appeared in Hungary. Agriculture he relegated to his slaves and his contractual labourers; in fact agriculture was of such little importance to the early Magyars (X<sup>th</sup> century) that a man's wealth was never reckoned in land, which as a rule was the common property of his tribe. Cattle, horses, and slaves constituted his riches and procured him personal esteem and authority.

In the XIV<sup>th</sup> century we find conditions changed: the Magyars a settled people labouring together in the fields with the earlier Slav inhabitants and giving up a certain portion of the crops to the owner of the land.

Working with Slavs, buying from Germans through the intermediary of Greeks and Jews, moulded the Finno-Turkish Magyar into conformity with his neighbours, while the Court and its brilliant retinue of Magyar nobles, and German and French knights, tended to Europeanise and demagyarise our leading class — the Magyar gentry.

The ethnography of Hungary reveals the unconscious assimilation that has been going on for centuries. The decoration of a Slovak house shows Hungarian ornamental lines, the Swabians wear Hungarian dress as gala costume, and the Magyars in certain parts of Transylvania wear their shirts outside their trousers in Roumanian fashion.

The Magyar language has adopted a number of foreign words and expres-

sions, while it has impressed foreign idioms with its own peculiarities. A Hungarian German betrays his origin by his pronunciation, and would be misunderstood by a Würtemberger through his using expressions derived from Magyar and alien to all German dialects. The Roumanian idiom of Transylvania differs from the language spoken in Roumania, betokening the different social conditions and cultural influences of the two branches.

The song and music of a people show above everything their temperament. In our compatriots a perfect blending of temperaments is observed. Besides the real Magyar music, there is Swabian, Roumanian, Slovak, and Ruthene. The wandering Gipsies have very little musical individuality, but assimilate all the nationalistic impressions to their own Aryan tunes and palm them off as «Hungarian music».

Besides this assimilation into one homogeneous race, a process of retention has been going on, which has fostered the old racial bands and revealed its operation in all branches of social life. We find the Saxons and other Germans regard themselves as separate from the Magyars and keep in touch with German culture. The Roumanians and Slavs are aiming at closer cultural union with their own respective races. The importance of these endeavours, which some Magyars are disposed to regard as treasonable, is not great. Real culture can never mean hatred of those who themselves aspire after it. The aims of culture and civilization are the same everywhere: to ameliorate the lot of human kind. In the true sense there is neither English civilization nor Magyar civilization. The common welfare develops the highest qualities of every citizen of every state. Social peace leads to mutual understanding and mutual respect. This is the kind of peace we in Hungary must strive to attain; and the means to this desirable end is — conscientious work.



IV. Bezkó Castle.



V. Ruins of Oroszlánkő Castle.

### Hungary and the Foreign Press.

FOR A LONG time Hungary has played the part of a looker-on while her enemies — foreign ones and those of her own household — have misrepresented her in the foreign press.

This besmirching of our fair name arises from two sources: Firstly, the Austrian press, which claims for Austria everything of a worthy or favourable character that happens in Hungary or where the Hungarians are concerned; while at the same time it manufactures out of nothing or from the merest trifles what it terms «*Hungarian barbarities*». Secondly, our Nationalistic elements complain of our «*Asiatic despotism*» over them, thereby alienating the good opinion of our foreign neighbours from us. Those who are unaware of these facts cannot be astonished at the ignorance — real or feigned — of the foreign press in the matter of public rights and geography. Whenever a Hungarian savant, litterateur, artist, or sportsman achieves something, at home or abroad, he is sure to be described in foreign newspapers as an *Austrian!* Thus Munkácsy is an *Austrian* painter; Lénárt is an *Austrian* scientist, Halmay is an *Austrian* champion swimmer, though born and domiciled in Hungary and speaking the Magyar tongue! Budapest, even, is in *Austria!*

But when it is a question of showing up our faults, the Austrian press is quite well instructed — too much so, in fact. The case of the Böszörmény gypsy outrage is published under the heading «*Cannibalism in Hungary*»; while the recent calamity at Ökörmező is described as an instance of the Asiatic standard of Hungarian administrative methods.

At the present time the favourite theme of the foreign press is the alleged abuses at Hungarian elections. They profess to be quite shocked that such dreadful things should be possible today in Central Europe. They are, of course, silent as to the abuses that occur in a more refined way at their own elections, but become quite indignant when informing their readers that at Hungarian elections the military are always called out to keep the different political parties in order. They relate, further, a number of legendary stories about the malpractices of returning officers, cruelties of the military and the gendarmerie, the votes of deceased electors, falsifying of the registers, bribery, and so forth.

Some of the things they reproach us with are doubtless partly true, and we admit that some of our electioneering methods are somewhat behind the times; but our enemies make mountains out of mole-hills. Already we are putting our house in order. Rome was not built in a day, and Hungary has had a free hand only since 1867. The decentralisation of polling will render military aid unnecessary, and cause to diminish the bribing of electors, which is one of the most convenient sticks for our enemies to beat us with.

As we have said, the reports of electoral abuses are partly true, but they are three-parts false and slanderous. It is significant, moreover, that the inimical foreign papers are as silent as the grave on those Hungarian methods which give greater freedom and protection than do their own. In short, they know (or pretend to know) nothing about our modern institutions which are quite up to the standard of Western Europe; while, on the other

hand, they know all about us which is antiquated — out of date — and this they exaggerate and twist out of all resemblance to the reality.

It is interesting to note that all the foreign newspapers are agreed as to the Hungarian elections. Not one of them regrets the fall of the late Independence Party, while they all lament the alleged brutality of the elections, which reduced the Nationalist Party to one-third of its former strength. *Here we can discern the hand which strikes at us from the safe shelter of the foreign press.*

Besides the Austrian press, certain German, French, Belgian, Swiss, and Italian papers have placed their columns at the service of our foes, to undermine our credit abroad. But the most deplorable sign is the antagonistic attitude of certain *English* papers. We are used to occasional unfavourable reports in the *«Times»*, always in the form of a letter or telegram from Vienna; but other English papers have hitherto evinced either a sympathetic or neutral disposition. Today, however, not only the *«Times»*, but the principal London papers — *«Standard»*, *«Daily Mail»*, *«Morning Post»* and *«Telegraph»* — are occupying themselves with our «barbarous conduct and cruel oppression of our nationalities.»

The *«Morning Post»* has for three whole weeks devoted its attention to our affairs; and in its issue of 27<sup>th</sup> July it finds the complaints of the Nationalities well founded, and warns Hungary that she will lose the sympathy of all Europe if she does

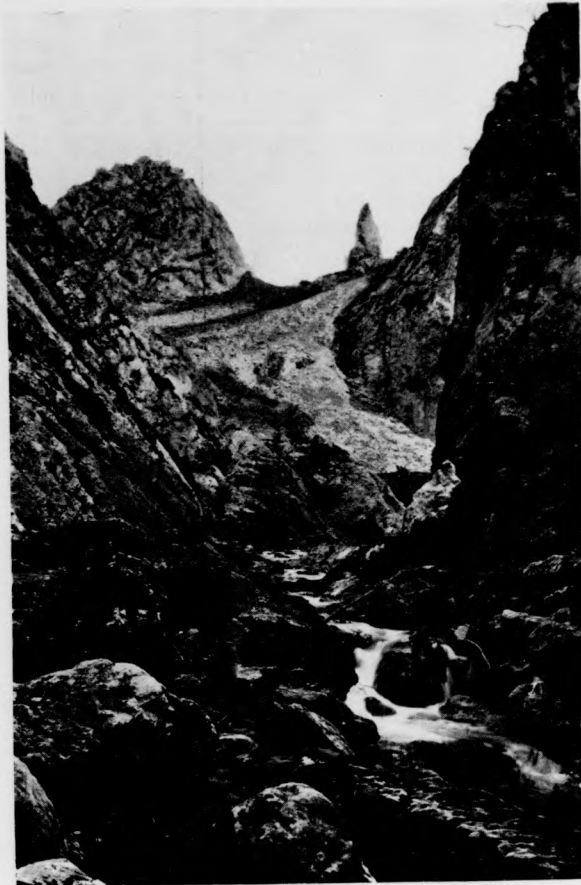
not cease oppressing them. This paper holds it wrong that we should consider the Nationalities as *Hungarians* and expect the same gratitude from them as from Magyars. In Gt. Britain (it is pointed out), the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh have the right to distinguish themselves from the *English*, and no-one may force on them the English name. The policy of imprisonment and coercion to deprive the Nationalities of their mother-tongue, their culture, and their political rights, will culminate in the ruin of Magyardom; since it is impossible for the Hungarians, who number less than half of the inhabitants of the country, to compel the assimilation of the other elements. In general, the keynote of the *«Morning Post»* article is that the Magyars are, in their own State, a negligible quantity, and that the right of hegemony belongs to the Nationalities!

The same paper, in a «letter from Budapest» extending over 1½ columns (equal to 6 or 7 pages of *«Hungary»*), describes the new Parliament, and waxes furious over the fact that the majority of the nation — i. e. the Nationalities — are represented by 7 members only. But this is but a trifle compared with its article on the 19<sup>th</sup> August, which bristles with slanders anent «the tyranny of our magistrates against the poor, oppressed Nationalities.»

It concludes: «That excellent Hungarian statesman, Baron Sennyey, observed on one occasion, «We live in Central Asia». We do not think any of



VI. Trencsén-Teplitz.



VII. The Manin Gorge.

our readers will doubt that he spoke the truth. According to an old proverb:

*Extra Hungariam non est vita,  
Aut, si est vita, non est ita!*

The second part of this quotation hits the nail on the head today also.»

We are convinced that the time has now come when our policy of *laissez faire* should be reversed, and our slanderers vigorously confuted and brought to book.

Delay is dangerous; we must not wait until the misrepresentations are so deeply embedded in the soil of foreign public opinion that they cannot be uprooted.



### Floods in Hungary.

THIS YEAR 1910 will be long remembered in Hungary for climatic visitations, in which her people have suffered severely from calamities occasioned by fire, lightning, hail and flood.

Previous disastrous experiences from the war of the elements have all been duly recorded in these pages.

Today we have to refer to the serious inundations that have taken place in the low-lying dis-

tricts of Hungary, resulting in considerable loss of human and animal life, and damage to property which will not be covered by many millions of crowns.

Southern Hungary has suffered in an especial degree. At Temesvár, Herkulesfürdő, and Orsova, the overflowing of the Danube has worked terrible havoc. The counties of Krassó-Szörény and Nyitra are for the most part under water; trains are stopped; all traffic, except by the precarious means of a row-boat amidst the scene of devastation, is suspended. The condition of the inhabitants, who are mostly poor, is pitiable in the extreme.

The Vág also has burst its banks. At Trencsén several persons were drowned, and many houses becoming water-logged have collapsed.

The scene in Budapest proper has been rather interesting than tragic; though at Ó-Buda and Újpest the tram-lines have been a foot under water, stopping the running of the cars to great public inconvenience. Owing to the excellent bulwarks of stone that confine the Danube within reasonable limits, the catastrophe of 1838 (when the whole of Pest was flooded out) is not likely to be repeated.

The river, however, had risen a few days ago considerably higher than the stone coping, covering the horse-road and foot-paths, and necessitating the laying down of planks raised on trestles for the use of those going aboard and leaving the steamers and ferry-boats. There are now unmistakable signs of subsidence of the waters.

«Hungary» is interesting and informing: In-land subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 korona per annum post free.



### Scottish Mission Festival in Budapest.

THE LOCAL mission of the United free Church of Scotland has made the opening of its handsome new Church and school building in Vörösmarty-utca the occasion for great rejoicing, the period from the 4th to the 7th inst. having been signalized by a round of festivities for old and young.

Sunday last was especially a red letter day in the annals of the Church in Budapest, for the first regular Divine Service in the new building then took place, the Rev. Dr. John Young, President of the U. F. C. of S., preaching and the Lord's Supper also being administered for the first time.

The Rev. J. B. Hastings, D. D., Rev. Wm. Ewing, M. A. and Mrs. Ewing, came from Edinburgh *en route* for Constantinople; and Lake Falconer, Esq.,

architect, of Blairgowrie, was deputed by the home Church to report professionally on the state of the new edifice. The Rev. C. T. Lipschytz, of London, was also present as representing the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

The dinner on the 5<sup>th</sup>, in the Fővárosi Pavilion (City Park), to which upwards of fifty sat down, was remarkable in an especial degree for the perfect unanimity which prevailed among the guests and the excellent sentiments expressed by the proposers of the various toasts.

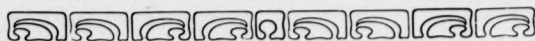
Besides the above-mentioned gentlemen, the guests included the pastor and his wife (Rev. James T. and Mrs. Webster), the former assistant-pastor (Rev. Julius Forgács), Miss Burgess, Matron of the Home in connection with the Girls' School, and Mr. A. L. De Lisle, F. R. G. S. (Scot.); while the good-will and sympathy of the Reformed Church of Hungary were manifested by the presence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Baksay, Rev. Dr. Aladár Szabó, and Rev. Elek Petri. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from His Excellency Dr. Darányi (Ex-Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Vámosy and Dr. Kovácsy (Curators of the Hungarian Reformed Church), who were abroad; from Dr. Bárczy (Burgermaster of Budapest), who was also from home; from the Chief Inspector of Schools, on account of bereavement; and from numerous others. In the postprandial speeches appreciative reference was made to the self-denying labours of the pastor and assistant-pastor (Messrs. Webster and Forgács), to which the successful and timely completion of the building work has, with God's blessing, been largely due.

Mr. Falconer humorously observed that Mr. Webster had acted as his own Clerk of Works and proved that his knowledge of bricks and mortar was scarcely inferior to his ability to write sermons.

«Hungary», an edition de luxe of 400 quarto pages on art paper, published under the auspices of the Royal Hungarian State Railway, is a graphic description of the beauties of Hungary in word and picture.

A handsome souvenir of a visit to the Land of the Magyars.

Price £2-10s.-0d. (50 crowns) from Erdélyi, Imperial and Royal Court Photographer, IV., Semmelweiss-utca 2. Budapest.



## Topical Notes

### His Majesty the King.

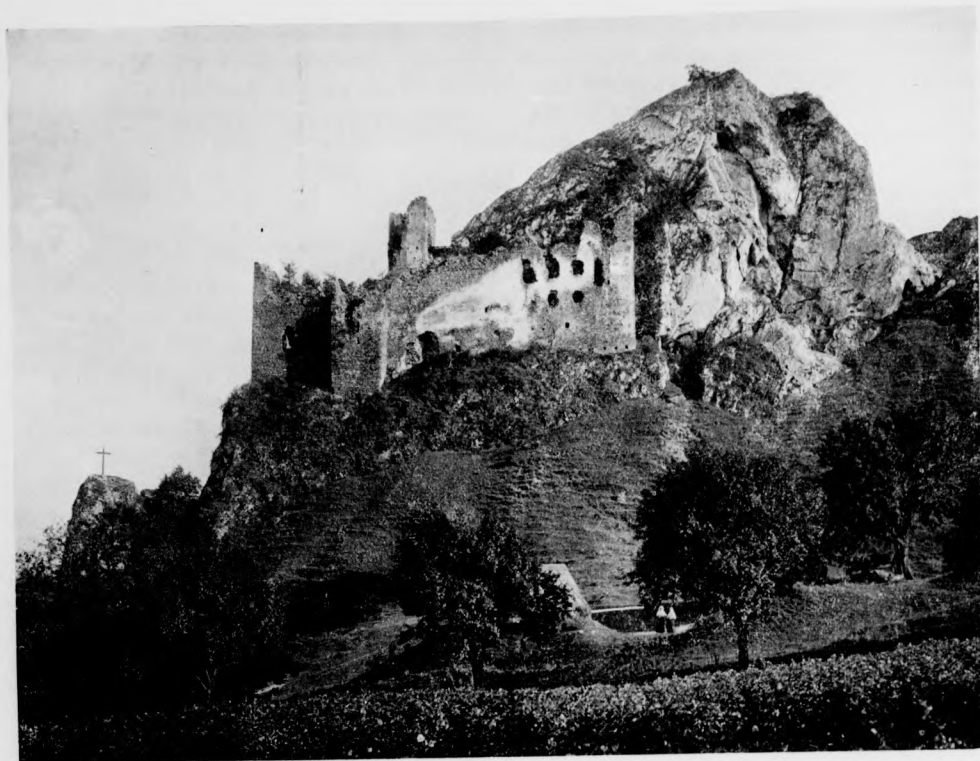
After a sojourn of ten weeks His Majesty has left Ischl for Schönbrunn. In the streets and at the railway station were immense crowds who enthusiastically cheered the aged monarch as he took his departure. He was attended by Count Paar, chief aide-de-camp. The Burgermaster of Ischl (Count Salburg) presented a valedictory address to His Majesty on the platform. As the Royal train proceeded the King frequently showed himself at the window in response to the vociferous greetings of his loyal subjects along the route.

### Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel.

It is pleasing to note an exchange of courtesies between our own monarch and the ruler of our beautiful neighbour — Italy. Among the recent birthday greetings received by our King was a cordial letter from His Italian Majesty, sent by the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs. H. M. Francis Joseph, in his desire to speed the expression of his pleasure and satisfaction, *telegraphed* at once to King Victor Emanuel an acknowledgement of the greeting; while as a compliment to the chivalrous Italian nation at the birthday banquet the Marquis di San Giuliano was placed on the right and Prince Avarna (Italian Ambassador) on the left of His Majesty. On the same day, in the afternoon, a conference of two hours duration took place between the Italian re-



VIII. Illava.



IX. Ruined Castle of Zednitz.

representatives and Count Aehrenthal, with reference (it is believed) to the maintenance of the *status quo* in Balkan politics.

#### Memorial Service for the late Queen Elizabeth.

Saturday last being the 12<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Queen Elizabeth at the hands of an assassin at Geneva, memorial services were held in the principal churches of Budapest and provincial towns throughout the country.

#### The English Mission in Vienna.

On Saturday evening last the mission to announce the accession of King George V. arrived in Vienna, and were received by the British Ambassador, Sir R. Cartwright, the reception committee of the leading statesmen and officers, and a military guard of honour. The members of the mission are Lord Rosebery, Ambassador-extraordinary, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, General Lord Grenfell, Lord Annaly, Hon Niel Primrose, M. P. and Mr. F. B. Selby, Secretary in the Foreign Office.

At 2. p. m. on the following day they were presented to His Majesty at the Hofburg by Count Paul Esterházy and Count Kinszky.

The members afterwards presented their cards to Count Khuen-Héderváry, Premier of Hungary.

Lord Rosebery has announced that he found the King looking much younger than he expected. «The two nations», he said, «are friendly, and I do not doubt they will continue to be so in the future. Austria-Hungary is a peace-loving state, who will also seek to preserve peace among her neighbours.»

#### Archduchess Clothilde in the Tátra.

H. R. H. Archduchess Clothilde and her daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth, attended by Countess Szirmay, are at present at Tátrafüred. A number of distinguished people staying at the Grand Hotel gave the Royal guests an enthusiastic ovation on their arrival.

#### Re-opening of Parliament.

Parliament will be re-opened on the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. A preliminary Ministerial Council was held yesterday, at which most of the members of the cabinet were present.

#### Count Albert Apponyi at Brussels.

At the closing session of the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels, Count Albert Apponyi contributed an instructive speech to the controversy respecting the right of belligerents to capture merchant vessels. He was warmly applauded, even by the delegates of the great naval powers. It was unanimously resolved to hold the next conference in Rome. A banquet followed, presided over by Senator Beernaert, who proposed a toast to the rulers of the respective states represented at the Conference. Count Apponyi replying, paid a warm tribute to the late King Edward VII., the friend of Hungary, the remembrance of whose influence for peace would never fade.

#### Duke of Orleans at Oroszvár.

Prince Philip, Duke of Orleans, and his wife, Archduchess Maria Dorothea, are at present the

guests of Countess Elemér Lónyay (H. R. H. Archduchess Stephanie) at the castle of Oroszvár.

#### Francis Kossuth ill.

His Excellency Francis Kossuth, ex-Minister of Commerce, and leader of the Independence Party, has now recovered from his indisposition.

#### New Italian Consul-General.

Count Carlo Sforza has been appointed Consul-General for Italy at Budapest. He will take up his duties at the end of this month.

#### A Veteran Passed Away †.

By the decease on the 25<sup>th</sup> ult. at the advanced age of 80 years, of Augustus Szabó, an ex-President of the Council of the Law Courts, another link with the past has been broken. The late gentleman fought as a lieutenant of Hussars in the War of Freedom, and afterwards served his country in the pleasanter paths of peace. On his retirement from public life some years ago His Majesty the King marked his appreciation of Mr. Szabó's patriotic devotion to his country's interests by appointing him Chevalier of the Order of the Iron Crown.

#### Distinguished Negro to visit Budapest.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee University for coloured people, himself the son of a slave, who is touring the principal cities of Europe, will shortly pay a visit to Budapest. The man who, through his genius and pains-

taking labour, heavily handicapped as he has been by his colour and condition, has raised himself to an equality with the most cultured white, deserves a cordial welcome from our Hungarian people, and we feel sure he will get it. He should be honoured, not alone for what he has done for *himself*, but for what he has already done and is endeavouring to do for the uplifting of *his brethren and sisters*, in raising their status and removing the terrible prejudice under which they suffer today in the so-called «land of the free».

#### Kossuth Monument at Sátoraljaujhely.

Another Hungarian town — Sátoraljaujhely — is shortly to be added to the long list of those possessing monuments to the national hero, Louis Kossuth. The work is well under weigh, and at a Committee meeting held last week it was unanimously resolved to invite His Excellency Francis Kossuth to unveil the monument of his illustrious father.

#### Royal writers and readers.

Apropos of the recent contradiction of the report that the Kaiser was about to found and edit a daily paper, a Paris contemporary points out that Louis XIV. was a journalist. His Majesty not only wrote, but set up his journal, which circulated only in Court circles, at his private press. Frederick the Great was a writer, but the writings as they appeared in print were not exactly as they left the Royal author, who, by the way, never forgave Voltaire for observing, when showing some of Frederick's poetry to a friend, «See the dirty linen

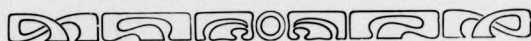


X. Trencsén.

I have to wash.» The late King Oscar of Sweden was a writer, and the Queen of Roumania is a well-known contributor to magazines. Her husband, who does not write, is a great reader of foreign journals. The Kaiser is kept informed by abstracts from the world's press, to which he attaches great importance, and woe betide the secretary who misses the least important item should it come to the Kaiser's ears. King Peter of Servia reads two papers—the official gazette and a Geneva paper, his Majesty, before reaching the throne, having long resided in Geneva.

\*

**Note.** — The series of pictures illustrating the article entitled «*The Valley of the Vág*» are copyright, and are by **Erdélyi**, Imperial and Royal Court Photographer, Budapest; by permission of the Royal Hungarian State Railway.



## STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán  
... Mikszáth

Because it does not please me.

«But this is an injury, an attack upon other people's property!» — ejaculated Rákóczy with great fury.

«I put what I like into my own shop-window.»

«Ho! we cannot permit this insolence to go any farther — do you understand? We shall ask the interference of the municipal authorities; I protest in the name of the Hunnia Bank and throw the whole responsibility of our losses on you.»

«You may do what you like, but permit me first to cover my face while you are standing so near, as I did not take mine from the dunghill.»

The delegates could not refrain from indulging in a queer, short laugh. Arnold Rákóczy however, reddening up to his ears, ran furiously out of the shop.

Affairs went meanwhile from bad to worse. They were compelled by this time to refuse the payment of money held on notice, this circumstance causing the greatest consternation.

The bank closing at the usual time, the excited mob proved inclined to lynch the savings bank clerks; Kolosy himself escaping through the back.

By night he travelled to Budapest to see his brother-in-law and procure by his assistance the necessary funds to save the bank. Budapest, however, was a sad city at

this time. Though it was not covered with black cloth, a sad, mournful excitement pervaded the city, faces being lengthened in the Lipót-város. A so-called black day had ruined the whole city for the moment.

Kolosy negotiated with the financial institutions, the Government, in fine, with everybody, a single reply, meeting him everywhere: «No money here.»

The third day he wired to his colleagues: «Waterloo» as they had determined by a previous understanding, signifying: «The battle is lost».

(To be continued.)



## Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

**A Magyar Pénzüntézetek Központi Hitelbankjának közgyűlése.** A Magyar Pénzüntézetek Központi Httelbankja vasárnap délelőtt rendkívüli közgyűlést tartott tízmillió alaptőkéjének huszmillió koronára való felemelése ügyében. A közgyűlés egyhangulag elfogadta a tőkeemelést s megbízta az igazgatóságot, hogy megfelelő időben az új részvényeket helyezze el. Mindjárt ideírhatjuk, hogy a tőkeemeléssel sikere már ma biztosítva van, mert az a több, mint 600 vidéki pénzüntézet, a mely a Központi Hitelbank köré csoportosult s a mely állandóan élvezzi a a Központi Hitelbank áldásos tevékenységét, az összes részvényekre nézve az elővételi jogot biztosította.

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1. Agricultural Hungary.
2. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
3. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
4. Law XLVI. of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.





## HIRDETMÉNY



Ezennel közhírré tétetik, hogy a Magyar kir. Szabadalmazott Osztály-sorsjáték (XXVI. sorsjáték) 6. osztályának huzásai f. évi szeptember hó 22-től október hó 19-ig tartanak meg, még pedig a következő napokon:

szeptember 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, október 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19-én.

A huzások a négy első napon 1/2 9 órakor, a többi napokon 9 órakor kezdődnek és a magyar királyi ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében nyilvánosan történnek a Magyar Kir. Szabadalmazott Osztály-sorsjáték huzási termében. A sorsjegyeknek a 6. osztályra való megújítása a játékterv szerint, minden igény különbeni elvesztésének terhe alatt, 1910. évi szeptember hó 15-ig eszközözendő.

Budapest, 1910. szeptember hó 4-én.

Magy. Kir. Szab. Osztály-sorsjáték Igazgatósága.  
Tolnay. Hazay.



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(Standard-palota.)

Alapított 1825.

Alapított 1825.

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Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

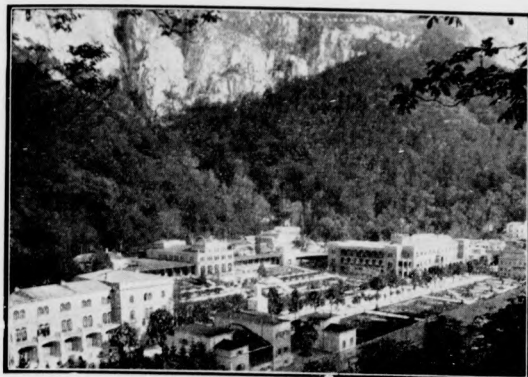


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Hercules =  
Baths ...

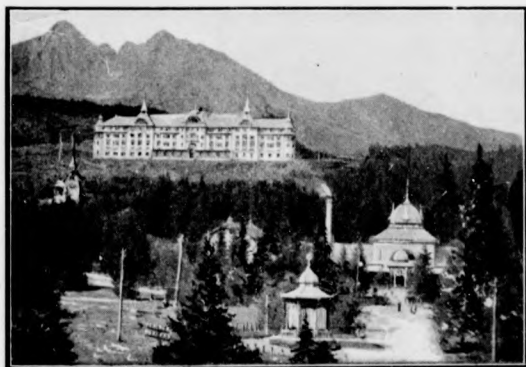
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria. Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

**Railway Time-Table :**

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-00	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-40	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

Cáttra = ...  
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**Railway Time-Table :**

10-45	Dép.	—	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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Fenyő = ...  
háza

**Railway Time-Table :**

7-03	5-15	Dép.	—	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-—
4-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-43
—	1-42	Dép.	—	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Vizakna .

**Railway Time-Table :**

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-39	9-44	Arr.	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-23	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-3





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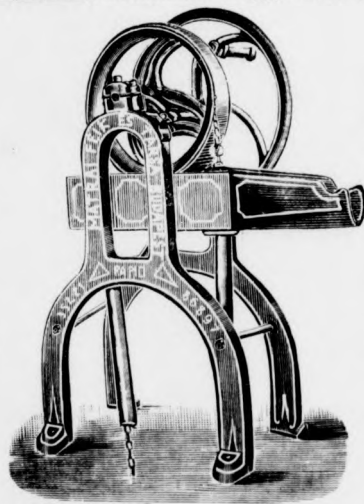


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