

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

THE INTERESTS of foreign commerce are finally supported by the Consulates which Hungary maintains in common with Austria.

Having thus given a short outline of the commerce of the country and of its institutions, we may pass over to an inquiry into foreign commerce.

Before entering on this question it is necessary to mention the relation which exists between Hungary and Austria, which is of an enormous importance from the point of view of our whole national economy.

Up to the 1st October 1850, Hungary was a customs' territory independent from Austria, although with respect to other foreign countries Hungary was arbitrarily considered as an Austria customs' district.

It was also a purely arbitrary arrangement that Hungarian legislation was not permitted to have an influence upon matters of custom, which were exclusively managed by the Vienna Court-chamber. After the defeat in our liberty-war the customs-barriers which until then existed between Hungary and Austria were



Dr. JULIUS WLASSICS.

Photo by Strelisky.

abolished by the decree of the 7th June 1850 of the Absolutist government, and on the 1st July 1851 also the Austrian system of excise taxes were introduced in the country, so that the territories of the two states became absolutely unified. When in 1867, the political arrangement was made and our common affairs with Austria were strictly determined, to which common affairs commerce did by no means belong, it was natural that the question of duty came into the foreground. The country did not revoke the community but legally sanctioned it by making with Austria a treaty of duty and commerce. The most important law of the arrangement, Law XII. of 1867 declares as follows:

Art. 58. Also the community of commercial affairs does not follow from the Pragmatic Sanction, because in the sense of it, the lands of the Hungarian Crown, as countries legally separated from the other countries of the Monarch, are entitled to dispose by their legislative body and to regulate the commercial affairs by means of customs-barriers.

Art. 59. But

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
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whereas the points of contact of the interests common with Hungary and the other countries of His Majesty are important and numerous, Parliament is ready to make from time to time treaties of custom and commerce between the lands of the Hungarian Crown on the one side and the other countries of His Majesty on the other side.

Art. 60. This treaty would settle those questions which refer to commerce and would fix the manner of administration of commerce in general. — Art. 61. The conclusion of the treaty would be made by mutual agreement as similar agreements are made between two countries legally independent of one another. These responsible governments of both the parties shall, with common understanding, make a detailed project of the treaty and lay it before the respective Parliament, and the agreements of the two Parliaments shall be laid for sanction before His Majesty.

On this basis the Duty and Commercial Treaty was made, which since then was twice renewed by the two countries, in 1878 and in 1887. In the sense of this treaty the territories of the two states form *one* duty and commercial territory for the term of the treaty — ten years — which territory is surrounded by one duty-boundary. During the term of the alliance neither of the parties shall be entitled to raise any import, export or transit duty upon those articles of commerce which are transported from the territory of the one State to that of the other State, nor to erect for this purpose an intermediate customs-barrier. Either of the parties may raise taxes from articles imported from the territory of the other party only in that proportion in which similar articles of its own territory are subjected to such taxes.

(To be continued.)

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

The Pragmatic Sanction consists of several instruments, diplomatic and legislative, of which the Hungarian Law I, II, and III, of 1723 alone has legal value and practical importance for Hungary. In that law the legislature of the realm settled the question of succession to the Hungarian throne in accordance with King Charles III's wishes by the following enactments:

1. Hereditary right to reign as Kings in Hungary is conferred on the male and female descendants of the Kings Leopold I, Joseph I, and Charles III in conformity with the law of primogeniture already in vogue in the Austrian domains, to the effect that as long as the abovementioned lineage lasts, the same physical person must infallibly reign in both countries, Hungary and Austria, with no legal possibility of division (*inseparabiliter et indivisibiliter possidenda* are the words

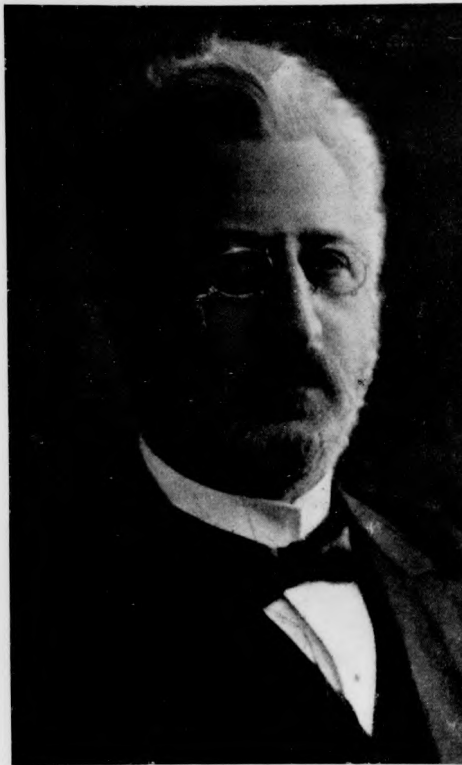
of the law) The other collateral branches of the Austrian house have no right to succession in Hungary, though they may be possessed of it in Austria.

2. Notwithstanding that personal union, the independence of the Hungarian crown and the old liberties of the kingdom are solemnly recognized and reasserted.

3. When the above-described lineage becomes extinct, Hungary will use again her ancient right of free election to the throne, irrespective of what Austria, or any part of Austria, may choose to do in that emergency.

4. As long as this lineage lasts and the same physical person reigns in both countries, Hungary and Austria are bound to assist each other against foreign aggression.

(To be continued.)



Dr. IGNACIUS GOLDZIHNER, Professor of Oriental Science.

Wlassics and National Culture.

THE PRINCIPAL event of the annual meeting of the National Union of Museums and Libraries, held last week at Szeged, was the presidential speech of His Excellency Dr. Julius Wlassics, Ex-Minister for Public Instruction, whose portrait we publish. It has enhanced the character of such meetings for all time, and aroused the attention of the whole country, as Dr. Julius Wlassics is well known for a leader who can always gain the ear of the nation and give it the answer to matters of public interest. In his speech referred to, he also threw light on some obscure phases of national culture. The success of the meeting has given a stimulus to the affairs of the Museums and Libraries, and is indeed a cultural event, due in the first place to the personality of Julius Wlassics.

There is no more useful man than he for representing the organisation and popularising the movement. All Hungary knows his love for it, and how, when a responsible Minister, he brought it to life, founded, and directed it through its earliest and most critical stages. When he left the Government and retired from the arena of politics his relations with the Union were not severed, but even became more firmly attached. He was elected President of the organisation, which honorary office he has held for upwards of ten years, labouring to build it up and imparting to it his own influence and popularity. The anxieties inseparable from the administration of public justice have not withheld him, and he has demonstrated that the service of Hungarian culture is not incompatible with the dignity of a judge. He has also shown that national culture

must be neutral ground — an island in the ocean of political storm and stress, inaccessible to party interests and passions, like the judge's seat in the Courts of Justice.

To preserve an impartial attitude is somewhat difficult for one who is actively identified with party politics; yet this has been done by Wlassics, who, though a politician with convictions, who has always been at the front in parliamentary strife, he has no narrowness of mind, while his sympathetic personality and chivalrous conduct have never aroused anger or bitterness among his opponents. All Hungarians, irrespective of political creed, have perfect confidence in him as their leader in national culture.

His utterances from the presidential chair are distinguished from the customary political and academic speeches in that they regard public life from a higher point of view and tend to raise the tone of public opinion.

Though not following it into the realm of abstract science, he nevertheless gives a scientific basis to his words. He seeks to establish a connection between scientific truth and practical life, to enable us to see

our ideal in the mirror of the real, in historical development and general culture. In suchwise he desires to train our thought, to regulate our ambitions, and to strengthen our weak faith: in short, to furnish us with wings wherewith to soar to all worthy objects.

His task is not an easy one. Limited as he is by fugitive opportunities, by his desire to be impartial, by the very delicacy of the subject, he must use great self-control, in order not to say too much while at the same time saying whatever is necessary to give harmony to his ideas.



Unveiling the Statue of JOHN ARANY at Nagykorös.



Zebegény New Church: The South-West Tower.

But Dr. Julius Wlassics has this rare gift; he can arouse and hold public attention by his skilful mode of handling his subject. With good taste he allays any discord that may arise, and disarms opposition by the calmness of his demeanour. This virtue of his has always led to victory, by establishing public confidence in him. His presidential speeches are always *points d'appui* on which general sentiment, disturbed by the excitements of the day, can rest in seeking the solution of the problems of national culture, and looking forward to a more brilliant future. Those arts and sciences only which are nourished by national resources can have any abiding value.

The influence of Julius Wlassics will have left its mark for many years to come on the inhabitants of Szeged in particular and on every Hungarian in general.

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Ignacius Goldziher.

Philosopher and Savant.

IN A SMALL back street of Budapest — a street inhabited mainly by vendors of cheap jewelry, dealers in curios, tinkers, and poor people generally — lives Ignacius Goldziher, a man whose name is a household word among savants throughout Europe, America, and Australia; a man with whom every Orientalist is acquainted, either personally or by correspondence. Professors of foreign universities, scientists, and colleagues from distant lands, never fail to pay their respects to him when visiting Budapest. Occasionally he has visitors of even more importance: as orthodox Jews from Palestine, who bring him a gift of Jordan water; and Mussulmans from Arabia and Egypt — such is the fascination of Orientalism. In 1892 Goldziher wrote: «The non-Orientalist world and the intelligent public generally seek in vain in their literature for a medium or connecting link between them and this science» — i. e., Orientalism. But our relations with the Near East, and the recent annexation of Mahometan lands, have given its pursuit a practical value at the present day.

Ignacius Goldziher has recently attained the age of sixty years, and his pupils have made the event an occasion for presenting him with a testimonial album, the learned gentleman's own portrait forming the frontispiece. Here we see a lofty forehead richly crowned with white hair; in the glance of his eye we discern the real Oriental mysticism; his moustache joins his beard, and both show signs of greyness. The stranger viewing the portrait will say, This is an interesting man; but the real man will impress him still more. From the first moment of conversation Goldziher displays the immense treasures of his mind, — which is a storehouse of erudition, creative force, and powerful imagination, — and the untiring freshness of his spirit.

The album contains an «Ode» to Goldziher, from the pen of John Csengeri, an eminent philologist of Kolozsvár University. We give the opening lines:

«Jönnek sokan figyelni böles szavára
És megirigylik öt tőlünk sokan,
S hívják magukhoz, virulóbb hazába.
Hogy köztük éljen fényben, boldogan.

Vendégül elmegy az igét hirdetni,
Ahol fejére új babér terem,
De haza hozza, oltárodra tenni,
Önzetlenül munkás honszerelém!

Which may be freely translated as follows:

*«Many come to hear thy wisdom,
Envyng us our possession of thee,
Inviting thee to a more flourishing land,
Where thou might'st live in honour and happiness.
There thou goest to proclaim truth,
There new laurels deck thy brow,
But thy trophies are brought home
And offered on the altar of thy Fatherland.*

A bibliography compiled with great care mentions no less than 453 works by Goldziher. The first is dated 1866, when the author was but 16 years old. He obtained his Doctor's degree at Leipzig at the early age of twenty; and in his 26th year he wrote a book which attracted universal attention: «*Hebrew Mythology*»; and this valuable work was in the following year translated into English. In 1881 the Hungarian Academy of Science published his great work on «*Islamism*». In 1903, by order of the Algerian Government, he wrote the life of Mohamed Ibn Tumert, the *mahdi* of the Almohades, with Arabian text, French introduction, and descriptive notes.

But returning to the album: his old pupils in a dedicatory address therein tell their former master how much they owe to him for their own scientific successes. Among their names we find those of John Kresmárik, author of a standard work on Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alex. Büchler, the esteemed writer on Jewish history, Julius Mészáros, a rising young specialist in Turkish affairs, Aladár Hornyánszky, one of the best Hebraists of the day, Alex. Kégl, Professor of Persian language and literature, Bernard Heller, learned in comparative philology, Fredk. Kern, Professor at Berlin, Aurel Stein, of Oxford University — Hungarians all. Ignacius Goldziher is their acclaimed king of the realm of Oriental science, though dividing the honours with Charles Than and Loránt Eötvös, celebrated throughout the world.

Goldziher is simple, modest, and amiable. When calling on him one is sure to find him among his beloved books, which he will quietly put aside

for the nonce as he converses on the topics of the day. He has the freshness of manner peculiar to childhood — like all scientists, or at least most of them — though it is not the second-childhood of senile decay. His brain and powerful intellect are still active; in his sixty years he has accomplished the work of centuries. Any professional pride he may have, is more than counterbalanced by his native nobility, modesty, and good taste.

His greatest pride is to be a Hungarian, and that in spite of all allurements he has remained true to his Fatherland. Whatever of distinctions and honours a small nation like Hungary can give to Goldziher are already his; the autumn of his life is crowned with the love of his compatriots and the admiration of the scientific world.

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Zebegény New Church: The Porch.

The «Morning Post» and Hungary.

IN OUR issue of September 15th we dealt once again with the foreign press attacks on this country, incidentally mentioning that the «Morning Post» had devoted attention to our political affairs for a period of three weeks in July, while in its issue of August 19th it published a long letter from Mr. Seaton-Watson («Scotus Viator») bristling with charges anent the tyranny of our magistrates against the poor oppressed Nationalities.

We are glad to see that this last-named letter has been replied to by Mr. W. de Ruttkay, Com-

It would be unreasonable to expect that the local authorities should disregard the prescriptions of the law in favour of «Scotus Viator». It is obvious, then that he has suffered no grievance.»

Always the favourite theme of the foreign press is the alleged abuses that take place at Hungarian elections; and «Scotus Viator», who is no exception to the rule, becomes quite indignant when informing his readers that on such occasions the military are called out to keep the different political parties in order. Mr. de Ruttkay thus answers him:

«Inferring from the anti-Magyar and pro-Slav journalistic campaign, indulged in by «Scotus Via-



The Amizon Foundation Young Ladies' School: In the Garden.

mercial Commissioner for Hungary in London, in the «Morning Post» of August 31st. With reference to Mr. Watson's complaint that «an old lady in Szakolcza, the widow of the rector of a Moravian High School (on whom he called for twenty-five minutes) was fined £4 for neglecting to announce our arrival to the police», Mr. de Ruttkay writes as follows:

«In Hungary, as well as in other countries, Parliamentary elections create a quasi exceptional situation, when it is of paramount importance to adhere rigidly to the letter and spirit of the law. At a time of such exceptional situation (viz., during the elections) «Scotus Viator» happened to go to Szakolcza, a small town in Hungary, lying within a quarter of an hour's drive from the Moravian frontier. The law prescribes a strict control over foreigners, especially in districts near to the frontier. «Scotus Viator», by omitting to give notice of his sojourn, had not complied with the regulations.

tor», I conclude it is not his alleged personal grievance which prompts him to write two long columns in the «Morning Post», the data of which are based upon electioneering tales, narrated by unsuccessful candidates. No! This does not justify the historical retrospect and the quotation from a Hungarian statesman, Baron Sennyey, who, some forty years ago from the Opposition benches, characterised the Hungarian administration by saying. «We are in Mid-Asia.» It seems to be more plausible that the reconciliatory policy of the present Government towards the non-Magyar nationalities in Hungary, and its not unimportant results already visible are thorns in «Scotus Viator's» eyes. But for his discordant note, the relations between the different peoples of Hungary might become so satisfactory that he would be deprived of a pet subject to write about.

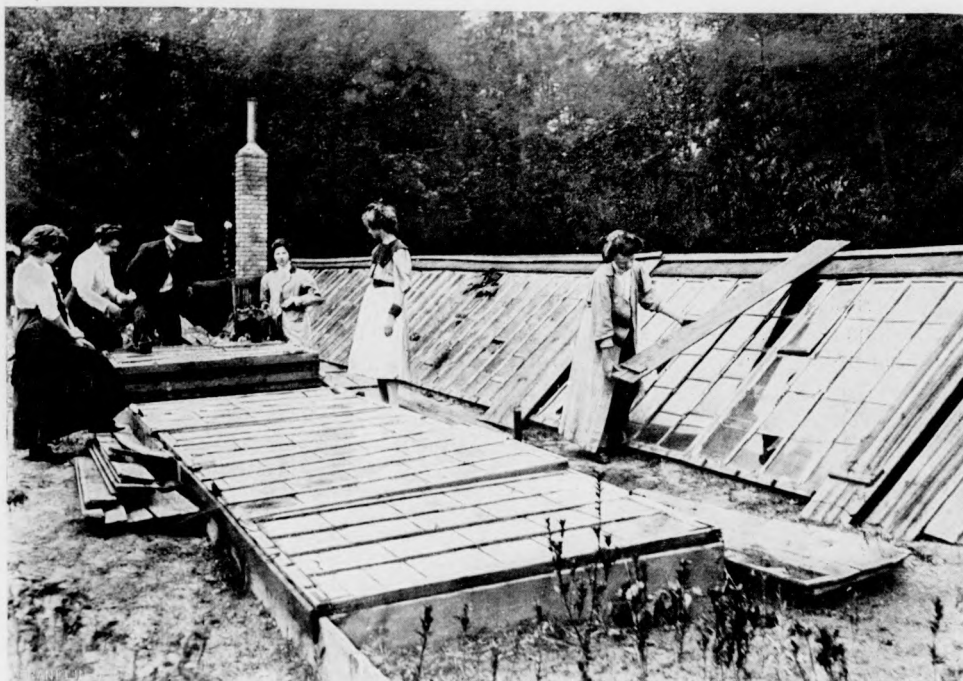
Had «Scotus Viator» been unprejudiced in narrating his experiences at Szakolcza, and had he been

quoting from an impartial historian's point of view Baron Sennyey's criticisms of forty years ago, surely he would not have left unmentioned that in 1872 and 1886 the Hungarian Administration was reformed in a liberal spirit, and that the progress made since justifies the most optimistic hopes for the future.

At this juncture I shall endeavour to justify, from a British point of view, the rightfulness of our policy towards the non-Magyar races in Hungary.

The diplomatic documents relating to the Balkan Wars of the last century have convinced leading British statesmen of the justness of Maria Theresa's complaints against the agents of Russia, and also of the necessity of the secret police instituted by

Our space forbids lengthy quotations from Mr. Seaton-Watson's letter, but any of our English readers who are sufficiently interested can easily see it for themselves. The «Morning Post» holds us wrong that we should consider the Nationalities as Hungarians. The policy of imprisonment and coercion to deprive the Nationalities of their mother-tongue, their culture, and their political rights says the «Morning Post», will culminate in the ruin of Magyardom. The keynote of the whole article is that the Magyars are a negligible quantity in their own state, and that the right of hegemony belongs to the Nationalities! The tendency of the foreign press generally has been to suggest the in-



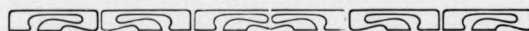
The Amizon Foundation Young-Ladies' School: The Forcing-houses.

Metternich. So much so, that British diplomacy of that time has found it opportune to back up our policy against the Panslavistic agitations we have to contend with. «Scotus Viator» might remember the enthusiastic reception accorded to Lord Beaconsfield on his return from the Congress of Berlin. This Congress and its results have amply proved that Magyar policy is directed to ensure peace in the Balkans and a peaceful understanding with the non-Magyar races in Hungary.

Surely then, it cannot be a case for complaint that the Hungarian Administration is obliged to keep a watchful eye on foreign agitators and their friends, who swarm round the non-Magyar population in Hungary. This is the only means to prevent the intrigues aiming at the disturbance of peace in the Balkans. Such policy is dictated to us not only in the interests of Hungary's peace, but also in the peace of Europe.—Yours, &c.,

W. de Ruttkay.»

feriority of Hungary, and to spread the erroneous idea that the Magyars have no prerogatives except those granted them by their neighbours.

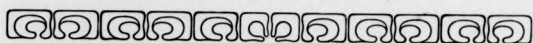


Martyrs' Day at Arad.

THE 6th October, the anniversary of the thirteen patriotic martyrs of Arad, was observed as a day of national mourning; this year's celebrations differing from those of the past in that Count Stephen Tisza deposited a wreath at the foot of the monument at Arad on behalf of the Hungarian parliament and legislature. Having done so, he delivered an address which was tantamount to his political confession of faith, explaining with considerable boldness our relations to the ruling House of Habsburg and the causes of friction between it and the nation which has lasted for centuries. In his endeavour to be just, Count Tisza

referred not only to the faults of the dynasty but also to our own shortcomings as a nation. Our differences, he said, were not because of the rulers and statesmen being bad men, but rather because Fate had so decreed it. Speaking of the War of Freedom, he said there could be no doubt as to the *raison d'être* of the war. The martyrs of Arad were the faithful apostles and prophets of the national ideals, and their deaths had surrounded them with an imperishable halo of glory. The ideals for which they yielded their lives have not perished but on the contrary they are victorious, the martyrs' deaths having opened the door of a brighter and happier future for Hungary. The present peace between nation and king had been cemented by their blood.

This address, which created a profound impression, was greeted with prolonged applause.



New-York Notes

New-York, September 30th 1910.

By Eugene
Lucas

TEDDY ROOSEVELT is certainly the greatest friend of the American newspapers. If it were not for his great ambition to be always in the limelight of publicity; the papers, in fact, would have hardly

Recently he made a trip to the West to the coal regions, to inquire into the conditions of the miners and other workmen — «*incognito*» of course. But this «*incognito*» was such a much-heralded and noisy one that the whole world knew in 24 hours even the minutest detail of it. Lately he got as far as North Dakota, where a laborer called him a liar, interrupting his speech at the «*Labor Day*» celebration at Fargo. Roosevelt seized the man's arm with the greatest calmness, and gave an exhibition of his perfect knowledge of *jiu jitsu*, which the assembled multitude seemed to enjoy 'ever so much.

He is still a popular man, and wherever he goes the familiar «*Hallo, Teddy*» greets him.

There was a very interesting article in the Hungarian «*Szabadság*» that is published in Cleveland, in which the writer made comparisons between the popularity of Theodore Roosevelt, and Francis Kossuth. The article sets forth that Kossuth was very often addressed by the familiar «*Hallo, Francis*» but he always got nervous and shrank from this kind of intimacy, as likewise did Roosevelt for a while. Later on he accepted it with a broad smile when he was already at the height of his popularity.

The article, in conclusion, says that it would be a good thing to have in Hungary as the president of the «*Independence Party*» such an energetic man



The Amizon Foundation Young Ladies' School: In the Kitchen

anything to write about national politics. But «*Teddy*» is a journalist himself — perhaps the best paid one in the world, — and he has a good instinct for making the material the American reading public is desirous of getting.

as Roosevelt, who is great in mixing up matters, and who is always enjoying a fight, On the other hand America needs such a conservative politician as Kossuth, and then Wall Street would not have to be scared out of its wits.

This is all very nicely said, but one thing is certain that «Bill» Taft, our present President, is conservative enough, and while he is making up his mind to tread upon the corns of the Wall Street grafters, they are filling up their pockets with the

going public every year with a new sensational production which seems to be the limit, as far as the possibilities of staging a great show are concerned. But this year, and in this all the leading papers agree, the Hippodrome has produced



The Amizon Foundation Young Ladies' School: The Sewing-Room.

good old American dollars, and sing in chorus that there is not another great country like this, where making money is so mighty easy.

*

Now that «Labor Day» (the day of the workmen, corresponding to our *First of May*) is over, scattered society, which had shifted its residence into the mountains and seashores for the unbearably hot summer months, returns again. The gay life begins, or rather continues in the city, for it is a very false idea of our European neighbors that the American does nothing but hunt for the «*Almighty Dollar*», and hence has no time for the amusements and pleasures of life. If that were true all the theatres, restaurants, «*lobster palaces*», concert halls, etc., would not invent so many new schemes for the pleasure-seeking Manhattanite as they in fact do. Great ambition is shown by the managements of the above-mentioned amusement places to produce the best, for that's what has to be served, either on programs or bills of fare, in order to expect good returns.

One glance at the offerings of the theatres, which have already been opened, is a good criterion for a safe prediction that this season will be in every way a successful one.

Just see the gorgeous production the *Hippodrome*, the great society circus, has to offer this year! This playhouse is surprising the theatre-

something that has never been achieved, so far on any stage. There is a yacht race for the *International Cup*; the *Falls of Niagara* give an enchanting background to a gorgeous ballet, and then, finally, a great thriller, an earthquake, makes you sit up and take notice, for this is the perfect embodiment of the unlimited possibilities.

It is true that the production of such gorgeous shows hits the million dollar mark, but a playhouse which seats more than 6000 people at a time, and plays the same thing twice daily the whole season through, is apt to get its returns.

*

Speaking of making money, we might just as well mention the great amount of money that the Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. *Loeb*, is saving for the U. S. A. Treasury. There is no mercy shown even to the most distinguished or wealthiest smuggler who tries to infringe the law by not declaring dutiable articles.

It is really remarkable how prominent citizens of the State are risking embarrassment by concealing all sorts of fancy jewelry that amount to thousands and thousands of dollars. But Mr. *Loeb* is on the alert, and his men are instructed to apply the rules most rigidly to every incoming citizen of this port. It is nearly an every-day happening that male and female smugglers are caught; doubtful persons are searched, and the result is nearly

always in favor of Uncle Sam's Treasury. Mr. Loeb certainly shows the iron hand with which he pulled the strings of interior politics while the secretary of President Roosevelt, whose strenuous days gave the collector an early training for his present arduous position.

*

School days — «dear old golden rule days» — as a popular song has it, start again on the 12th of this month. 100,000 pupils are ready to obtain all the knowledge they can with the aid of the greatest educational system of the world. This number, according to statisticians, is greater than any U. S. A. city except Chicago and Philadelphia. The 700,000 pupils include a good percentage of foreign born children who will be housed altogether in about 560 schools. The number of school children is so rapidly increasing yearly that the Board of Education cannot build schools fast enough to place them. This fact is more remarkable if we mention at the same time that the U. S. A. War Department is making estimates to reduce next year's Army Budget by several million dollars. These two news items put against each other speak volumes for the country's admirable and ever-increasing prosperity.



FINE ART

The Tölgyessy Art Collection.

THE Budapest Art Gallery (*Műcsarnok*) opened its season on the 1st inst with a most interesting exhibition of the works of the famous Hungarian painter, Arthur Tölgyessy. Born in 1853 at Szeged, he studied at Vienna and Munich, afterwards establishing himself in Paris for a while, and in the 'seventies returning to his native Alföld to paint.

The works on view, some 300 oil-paintings, aquarels, and pastel portraits, occupying seven large rooms, represent the artist's labours of forty-two years. The first room contains private property — loans from the private collections of H. M. the King, Count John Zichy, Count Julius Andrássy, Count Michael Károlyi, the State, etc. The contents of the other rooms are open to be purchased. The most notable *genre* pictures are «*The Carter*», «*Market Scene*», «*Sunrise in the Kunság*», «*Moonrise*», «*Golden Rays*», and «*Mirage*». If the future of Hungarian art should be such as these works give promise, the historian must mention not only Mészöly, Spányi, Deák-Ebner, Mesterházy, and Celestine Pálya, but also Arthur Tölgyessy, some of whose paintings are to art what the poems of Petőfi, Arany, and Vörösmarty are to Hungarian literature. Evidently a man of fixed purpose, Tölgyessy calmly pursued the even tenour of his way, undisturbed by fleeting fashion, or disjointed modern theories of art.

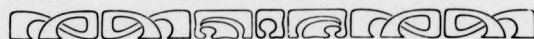
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The Art Gallery's Winter Exhibition opens on Novr. 16th and will run until 15th January next.

The 29th inst. is the latest day for entering pictures for exhibition. — At Miskolcz the travelling exhibition closed on the 9th inst. Szinyei-Merse's picture, «*The Field*» (*Mező*), was acquired by the local museum for 4000 crowns. — At Újvidék the National Salon opened an Art Exhibition on the 9th inst. — On the same date also at Szolnok the local Art Society opened an exhibition of paintings.

*

The National Salon opened its season on the 1st inst., the Government being represented by State Secretary Victor Molnár and Elek Lippich, Director of the Art Department. Other distinguished gentlemen present at the opening were General Samuel Hazai, Minister of National Defence, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Count Peter Vay, Dezső Perczel, Joseph Ruszt, and many artists and art-lovers.



London Notes

London, 6th October 1910.

THEIR Majesties King George and Queen Mary and their family expect to arrive in London on Tuesday next from Balmoral, their Scottish home. On the same day the Duke and Duchess of Connaught embark on the steamer *Balmoral Castle*, en route for South Africa to open the Union Parliament. The table on which the late King Edward signed the Commission, as well as the pen and inkstand used on the occasion, have been presented to the Cape Government.

By Sheena
Macdonald

*

In celebration of the Coronation next year an Empire Exhibition is to be held in the «White City». The Coronation festivities will be on a very grand scale, and we expect many Hungarians will take part in them, especially as Queen Mary has relationship with Hungary.

*

A little notion of the wealth of English manufacturers is given in the following: At a meeting of the shareholders of Lever Bros (Soap Manufacturers), a resolution was passed for the creation of £ 5,000,000 of new shares, bringing the capital up to £ 14,000,000. It was explained that this additional capital is not required for any development in the business, but for the exigences of the market, which render it necessary for soap-makers to become their own crushers and producers of raw material. This note has already been struck by Hungarian business men, who know where raw material for almost all manufactures can be found.

*

The energetic Assistant-Secretary of the Debrecen Chamber of Commerce, Dr. R. Redei, paid a flying visit to London last week. As has been lately made known in the Hungarian papers, he is much interested in the establishment of a Commercial

Students' Home in London, and he gleaned many particulars which will be useful in the forthcoming arrangements. Mr. A. de Gedeon, M. P. for Torna, Mr. de Ruttkai, and other official gentlemen in London, as well as our Editor and other friends in Hungary, are all interested in the scheme. The seal of the highest authority in such matters has been given, and its well-wishers await developments.

*

The Suffragettes after a truce have begun their warfare again, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, in inaugurating the autumn campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union, said: «If the Conciliation Bill is thrown out you women in this Union have got

King and Queen of the Belgians in Vienna.

Their Belgian Majesties paid a brief visit to His Majesty Francis Joseph on the 4th inst., and were met at the railway station by Archduchess Maria Annunziata, Prince Philip of Coburg, and all the royal princes now in Vienna, also the Belgian Consul-General and his wife and the whole staff of the Embassy. Eventually the King himself appeared to greet his visitors, saluting the Belgian Queen on both cheek and hand. Afterwards offering his arm to Her Majesty, they entered the carriage and were driven to the Hofburg. The dinner that followed included only the Imperial and Royal host, his family, and his Royal guests.



The Amazon Foundation Young Ladies' School: The Poultry Yard.

to make the position of the Government utterly impossible». Another speaker said: «They meant to put so many women into Parliament Square that the police would be powerless to arrest all, and those who were arrested would turn Holloway Prison upside down».



Topical Notes

The King's Name Day.

The King's Name Day festivities on the 4th inst. were observed in the usual time-honoured manner. High Mass at St. Matthias Church was attended by representatives of the State, County, and Municipality. Bishop Medárd Kohl officiated, assisted by Prelate Antal Nemes, Vicar of Buda, and other clergy. At the Garrison Church also a similar thanksgiving service was conducted by Abbé Géza Várady, Chaplain-General.

Archduke Joseph at Gurahoncz.

Last week H. R. H. Archduke Joseph shot over his newly acquired estate at Gurahoncz. His Royal Highness's stay was originally arranged for three days only, but the beauty of the locality and the abundance of good sport induced him to remain for a whole week. Nine magnificent specimens of deer fell to the Archduke's gun. As there is as yet no hunting lodge on the estate, His Royal Highness occupied the game-keeper's four-roomed cottage. The erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the royal landlord is about to be undertaken.

Count John Zichy again bereaved †.

Following in a few months the death of his wife, the Minister for Public Instruction has again suffered bereavement in the decease of his mother, Countess John Zichy, senior (née Countess Mary Redern), after a long illness at the Episcopal Palace of Pécs.

By Sheena
Macdonald

where another son, Count Julius, is bishop. The funeral took place at Nagyláng, in the family mausoleum.

The Crown Prince and Princess in Paris.

T. R. H. Prince Francis Ferdinand and Princess Sophia are at present making a short sojourn in the French capital. The visit has no political significance.

Count Albert Apponyi going to America.

The American Peace Society have invited Count Apponyi to deliver an address on «International Peace» at the Carnegie Hall, Boston, in the spring. His Excellency will afterwards tour America visiting the principal Universities; and also pay a return visit to ex-President Roosevelt, who was the Count's guest at Eberhard some months ago.

Death of Bishop Kun †.

The Rt. Rev. Bertalan Kun, Protestant Bishop of Tiszáninnen, passed away on the 27th ult. at an advanced age. Baron Desiderius Bánffy, Lay President of the Reformed church, has received a telegram in feeling terms from His Majesty the King expressing sympathy with the church in their great loss.

Gustavus Kálmán.

The State Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Gustavus Kálmán, with his wife and daughter have reached London from Brussels. The party were received by Mr. W^m de Ruttkai, Hungarian Commercial Commissioner, who will arrange for the State Secretary's inspection of the British Metropolis and the trade and commerce of the city.

The Burgermaster of Vienna in Budapest.

Dr. Neumayer, Burgermaster of Vienna, accompanied by Dr. Hoss, Vice-Burgermaster, visited Budapest on the 30th ult. At the banquet given in honour of the distinguished guests Dr. Neumayer expressed his pleasure with all he had witnessed. «Budapest», he said, «is a city worth seeing and envying».

Count Charles Andrassy.

Count Charles Andrassy, son of His Excellency Count Géza Andrassy, P. C., M. P., who was recently operated upon by Professor Gabriel Bartha for cataract of the eyes, is now completely restored to sight. After a period of convalescence and rest the young Count, it is confidently hoped, will be able to follow his usual pursuits.

The Academy of Science and Professor Vámbéry.

The Hungarian Academy of Science held on the 2nd inst. its first session after the summer recess, the President, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, in the chair. At the general meeting the President greeted the members after their vacation, and extended a hearty welcome to the new members. Feeling reference was made to the late Louis Katona, Corresponding Member,

whose loss the Academy regretted. Professor Arminius Vámbéry, the veteran member, whose reputation as a *savant* is world-wide, attained the Jubilee (50 years) of his membership on Sunday last; and it was unanimously resolved to signalise the occasion by a deputation to the venerable litterateur and to present him with a testimonial letter from the Academy. On the 30th ult. was closed the competition for the various prizes for dramatic and other works.

Arany Festival at Nagykőrös.

On the 25th ult. a statue, by Alois Strobl, of John Arany, the Hungarian poet, was unveiled in the market-place of Nagykőrös, where he spent the best years of his life. This is the third memorial to Arany; the others being respectively at Nagyszalonta, his birthplace, and at Budapest, where he died. There was a great gathering of representatives of Hungarian culture, science, and art. Wreaths were sent from the Academy of Science, and the Kisfaludy Society, in whose name Professor Zsolt Beöthy delivered a speech eulogistic of the poet. The proceedings concluded with a dinner, in the grand dining-hall of the Széchenyi Gardens.

Max Falk.

Max Falk, one of the greatest publicists of the nineteenth century, the friend and confidant of the leaders of the nation in his day, has once more (3rd inst.) and for the last time had assembled round him the literati of his Fatherland. Around his tomb in the Kerepesi Cemetery were gathered writers, artists, leaders of educational institutions, politicians, and others, to testify to the worth of a journalist, the memory of whose fidelity to his country will remain immortal and inspire the patriotic youth for ages yet to come. The occasion was the unveiling of a bust of Max Falk, an excellent likeness, flanked by two allegorical figures. Beethoven's hymn, «The Glory of God», was beautifully rendered by the chorus of the Royal Opera. Innumerable wreaths were deposited on the grave.

The Jewish New Year.

The wonderful potency of the Jewish solemn New Year festival on the 4th inst. was very manifest, and in these days of rush and hustle, a couple of days for introspection and prayer, followed by a Day of Atonement after ten days of reflection, are even more necessary than in the period when life was taken more leisurely.

Austrian Industrials visit Budapest.

About 250 Austrian manufacturers and merchants, some of whom were accompanied by ladies, arrived in Budapest on the 25th ult. The party, members of the Industrial Society of Lower Austria, are making a study-tour in the interests of trade and commerce. Our Reception Committee, of some of the principal manufacturers of Budapest, accorded

them a hearty welcome and spared no pains to render their sojourn agreeable. A programme was drawn up which enabled the visitors not only to see the sights of the city but also to inspect several of the chief business houses and factories. A Ladies' Reception Committee did their best to entertain their Austrian sisters. There was a gala performance of «*La Traviata*» at the Opera, followed by a banquet in the Commercial Hall in honour of our guests.

Nicolas Komlóssy retires.

Our friend Mr. Nicolas Komlóssy, to whom we are indebted for certain interesting articles — notably American reminiscences — is retiring from the office of Secretary of the Debreczen Chamber of Commerce, a position he has held for many years with conspicuous success. His colleagues gave a supper in his honour, after which Mr. Komlóssy took leave of them all in his official capacity; though as a private individual it is hoped that their friendly intercourse may be yet long maintained.

Memorial Tablet to Joachim.

The Magyaróvár Glee Union will erect a tablet at Köpcsény, county Moson, in the wall of the house in which Joachim the celebrated Hungarian composer was born. Count Ladislas Batthyány has given his patronage to the movement, and the unveiling will take place next spring.

The Japanese Exhibition in Budapest.

In our last issue we referred to the Japanese Exhibition which is to be opened here for Christmas. Arrangements have now been concluded between Edmund Várpalotai Palotay, the Hungarian Commissioner, and the Japanese Consuls in London and Budapest, and the Committee, of which Ministerial Councillor Eugene Radisics is president, hope soon to be in receipt of some of the most costly exhibits. Budapest will enjoy the distinction of being the first Continental town to open a purely Japanese Exhibition of works of art. At the conclusion of the business negotiations the Japanese Ambassador, Prince Takugawa and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Palotai. Baron Komura and Naval Attaché Hiroharu were present.

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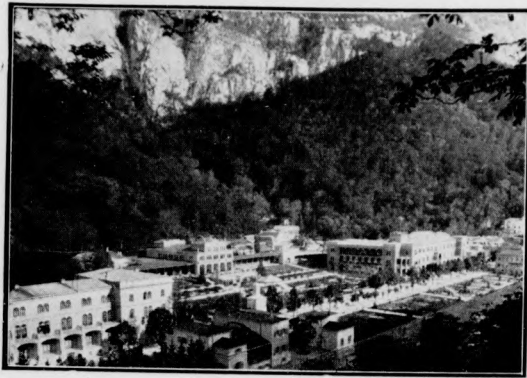
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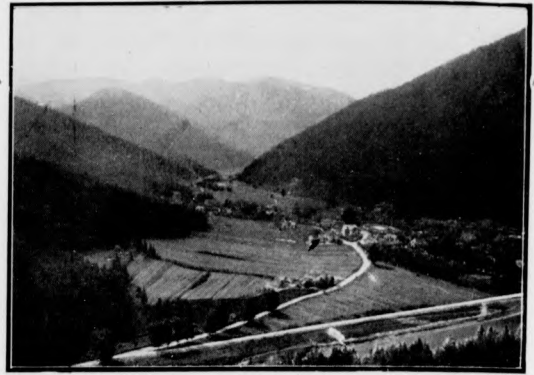
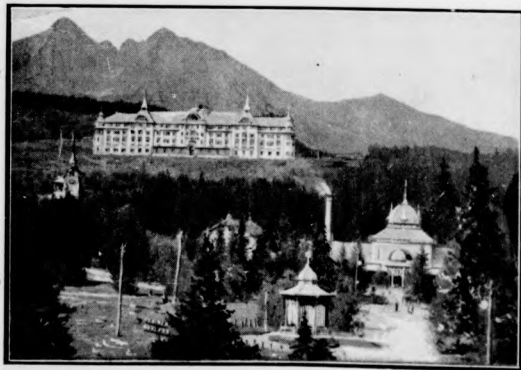
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6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-45	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.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

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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 :

7-00	5-10	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-16	9-30	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	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	12-59	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	12-33	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-27



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