

# HUNGARY

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Budapest, Thursday, February 1, 1912.

VOL. X. No 3.

## Hungary and Its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

IN ORDER to complete our account we must further mention that the conduct of the business of tobacco manufacture and production is consigned to the central tobacco direction which is subordinate to the finance minister and has been established in Budapest since 1881. The officials organised under the title of captains of the mines, who discharge the administrative duties of mining, the mine directors who administer the treasury mines, the mint, the lottery management which presides over the offices of lotteries, the management which is entrusted with a permanent legal representation of the state for treasury business and reside in Budapest, the chief customs director who is over the custom-house officers, the salt officers who are concerned with the wholesale business of salt, which forms a monopoly, the officials who are appointed to administer the ironworks which are worked by the state treasury, the inspectors whose duty it is to revise the list of lands, the officials who are entrusted with the trigonometrical measure-



Photo: Strelisky.

### 'A Society Engagement.

Miss EDITH LUCZENBACHER (fiancée of Dr. STEPHEN BÁRCZY, Secretary to the Prime Minister).

the bookkeeping and accounts departments which are entrusted with the control of income and expenditure, with the collection of data and other helps to administration.

We cannot give a detailed description of the business and duties of these offices and officials not only on account of want of space but also because we consider that the development and present condition of Hungarian public finance is sufficiently explained by describing

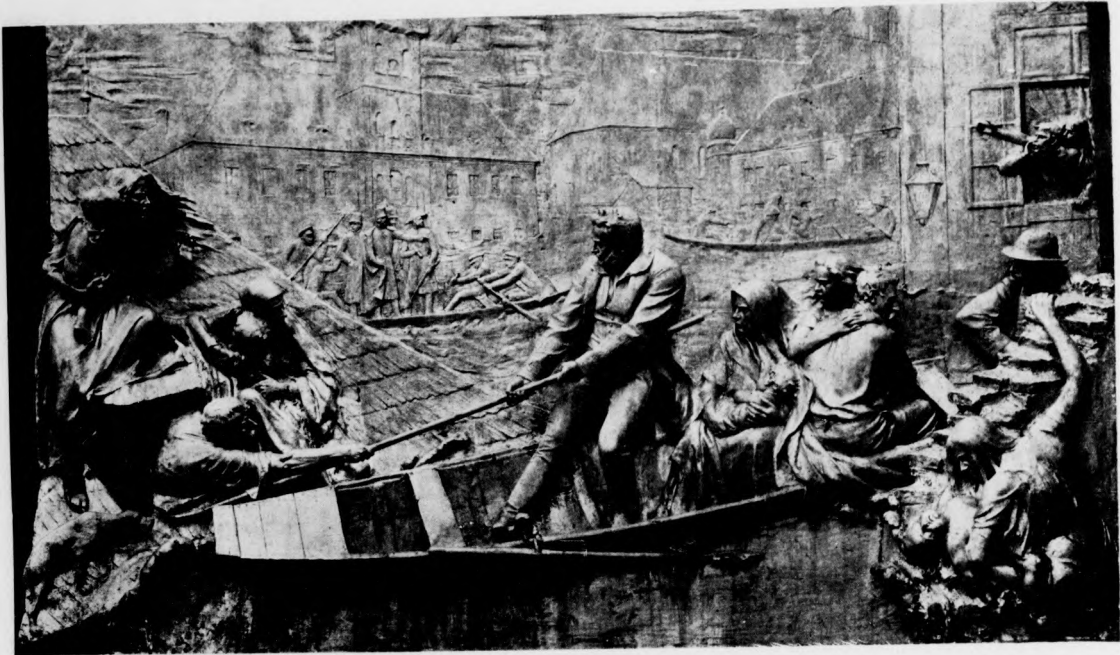
ment of the land and the maps of the same, an estate management which is entrusted with the administration of the state domains which are not yet sold or not yet committed to the administration of another ministerial department, the state printing-office which is concerned with the production of state documents and state papers, and finally the central state cash office, which acts as the central office of the state cash offices and at the same time as the paying-office of the state debt: all these are subordinated to the finance minister. In addition to these, there are

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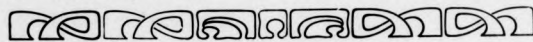
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Memorial Tablet to Baron Nicholas Wesselényi, Budapest.

those functionaries and principles the knowledge of which is necessary in order to criticise finance administration from the point of view of finance politics. (To be continued.)



## BUDAPEST

### III.

AT THE ENTRANCE to the City Park stand, opposite to each other, two superb buildings in Greek style — the Art Gallery and the Museum of Fine Arts. To the right is the Stephania Road — the «Rotten Row» of Budapest — flanked by the City Museum, Park Club, and Royal Geological Institute. Behind the Millenium Column is a graceful bridge spanning a lake, in the midst of which is the Agricultural Museum, the building of which is a replica of the ancient castle (restored) of Vajda Hunyad. A little further on is a statue of George Washington, erected by Hungarian-Americans. Behind the island is the Ethnographical Museum; and the building with the tall dome is the Közlekedési Museum, an institution devoted to the interests of railway and shipping traffic. To the north of the Park are the Zoological Gardens and other places of popular amusement.

At the corner of Francis Liszt Square is the Royal Academy of Music. Turning into the Elizabeth Boulevard we come upon many handsome private buildings, the most conspicuous being the New York Life Insurance Company's chief offices.

The Josephtown quarter is very extensive. Near by is the Muzeum-körút, containing several scientific institutions. Here also is the «aristocratic» quarter

in the streets behind the Museum. The church of the Sacred Heart is very fine, and the twin-towered parish church in Maria Theresa Square is of more than passing interest. This ward possesses the largest public square in the Hungarian Capital — Tisza Kálmán Square. On the opposite side is the Cemetary Road, leading to the General Cemetery, where repose the remains of Francis Deák, Louis Kossuth, Count Louis Batthyány, and of other great Hungarians.

At the extreme end of Üllői-út are the Botanical Gardens, near which are the Ludovicium Military Academy, the Orczy Gardens, and the People's Park, the largest park of Budapest, finely laid out.

The Francistown quarter extends along the south bank of the Danube and contains many large industrial establishments, steam mills and factories.

As already stated, Óbuda is the most ancient part of Budapest. With the exception of Italy there is no part of Europe where we find so many traces of Roman rule as in Óbuda. The Roman Amphitheatre, the *castrum stativum*, the aqueducts, baths, and dwellings of Aquincum all bear testimony to the civilisation brought us by the Romans.

Wending our way citywards we enter the Óbuda quarter, which covers a Roman town that once flourished in the days of the caesars. Today Óbuda is the most unpretentious part of the capital. Its streets are irregular; most of its houses are one-storeyed; the churches and factories only rise to any height.

Soon we reach the Imperial and the St. Luke's Baths, in the vicinity of which is the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy. On the hill-slopes we see pretty summer residences. Of particular interest is the cloistered building built by Mahomet, Pasha of

Buda (1540—1550) for the tomb of Gül Baba, «Father of Roses», a Musselman prophet. Zealous Moslems still make pilgrimages to this place, some having come from far-off Bokhara.

Part of the Watertown quarter is on the slope of a hill, on which stand several colleges and educational establishments. At the foot of the hill, in High Street (*Fő-utca*) is a large building used for the Buda Municipal Hall and several departments of the Finance Ministry.

On reaching the Suspension Bridge the road branches off in several directions. Turning to the right, we ascend the Castle Hill, either by the serpentine road or the funicular railway, to Holy Trinity Square, in which is St. Matthias Church, one of the most beautiful and historically most remarkable buildings of the Hungarian metropolis. In this square is the equestrian statue of St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary. Behind this is the Fisher Bastion, whence a fine panoramic view can be obtained. Flanking the square is the imposing palace of the Ministry of Finance.

Some hundred yards distant is the Vienna Gate. The Gate has been long since demolished, but the name has remained. Here it was that the victorious Christian army effected a breach in the walls and triumphantly entered the citadel on September 2<sup>nd</sup>

1686. Passing on, we come to St. John's garrison church, dating from the XIII<sup>th</sup> century.

Passing along the Promenade we arrive at Parade Square (*Dísz-tér*), where our attention is arrested by the Honvéd Monument, erected in memory of the volunteers who fell in the War of Freedom.

Passing towards the Royal Palace, we may take our choice of two routes. On the right is the palace of Archduke Joseph. Between the two streets is the Honvéd Ministry (i. e., Ministry of the department for National Defence). The air of grandeur around us makes us conscious of being in a locality inhabited by princes.

The Royal Palace contains many features of great beauty: the Throne Room, St. Stephen's Room, Hungary Room, Habsburg Room, and Chapel Royal. In a strong room are kept the Coronation Insignia, the symbols of Hungarian sovereignty.

Beneath the chapel is a magnificent crypt where lie the remains of Archduke Ladislas.

As pleasant walks we should mention the embankments on both sides of the Danube; while favourite resorts for excursionists are the Buda hills. Mount Gellért is most easy of access from the Francis Joseph bridge. High up on the side, near the Elizabeth bridge, is a gigantic statue of



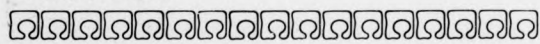
Suspension Bridge, Budapest.



Austro-Hungarian Bank, Budapest.

St. Gellért, the martyr-bishop, after whom the hill is named. The Buda hills are rich in natural beauties. One of the finest parts is the Swabian hill. If we proceed from this point to Zugliget, we pass the Normafa (or «Storied Tree»), the Disznófő (or «Boar's Head»), and the Tündérhegy (or «Hill of the Fairies»). This locality is developing into a veritable suburb, having already a church and school of its own.

On the Pest side are Ujpest and Rákospalota; a little farther on is Főth; beyond is Gödöllő, with its Royal Castle.



### New-York Notes

January 15, 1912.

Alexander ..  
... Green.

THE largest exhibition, thus far, of automobiles in the Western Hemisphere is in progress now, and offers a splendid object lesson of the enormous strides that the automobile industry has made since its inception. Away back in the nineties, — the heyday of bicycles, — the automobile was an affair curious enough to be admired but also sufficiently incomprehensible to be distrusted. It would be supererogatory at the present time to endeavor to prove that conditions have altered, but it may not be amiss to indicate, at least, how material this change has been. At the first exhibition here, in 1900, there were only fifty-one exhibitors all told, with machines of the steam-engine type far in the lead; to-day, at the lapse of twelve years, the number of exhibitors is six hundred and the value of the exhibits nigh to a quarter of a million dollars, the exhibition itself being marshalled by fivehundred dealers

and visited by five hundred times as many interested spectators. In this connection we may mention that this is the last functioning of the famous Madison Square Garden as a show-place. It is soon to be razed down to give place to some gigantic banking-house or a sky-scraper department store. Sic transit! How long will it be before the proud array of automobiles it now homes will have to yield to the aeroplanes and be relegated to the present ignominy of bicycles?

Local society is somewhat disturbed at the alarming prospect of a crusade that has

just been undertaken against it.

It has recently transpired that the youthful element therein has become immoderately attracted to sundry modes of worshipping Terpsichore to which the moral censors of this burg have conceived a violent antipathy. The dances to which exception is taken are manifold and variously named; but those whose immediate expurgation is demanded may be thus enumerated: the bear-cat rag, the yama-yama, the turkey-trot, the grizzly bear, the lovers' too-step and the tango argentino. I have not striven to place than in special categories, because I am ignorant of their special qualities. But that they are all highly suggestive sinuosities or sinuous evolutions borrowed from the underworld, I gather from their fierce denunciations of clergymen and public officials. In all, they offer an interesting index of contemporary High Life this side of the water.

It is now doubtless a matter of public knowledge with you that the first performance of the comic opera of Wolf-Ferrari was a huge success and that the second, graced by the composer's presence, was so enthusiastically received as to move him to tears of joy and elation. 'Le Donne Curiose' has taken the public by storm, and the press, too, is unanimous in hailing it as an epoch-making production. Its story could not be more trivial. An operatic mise-en-scène of a comedy of Goldoni, it presents an intrigue on the part of four curious women — hence the title — to discover what their husbands and sweetbearts are doing in a clubhouse they have established. The various conjectures as to gambling, mistresses, and buried treasure come to a head when, having obtained the keys to the club, they break in upon their unsuspecting better hal-

ves, only to find them peaceably engaged in discussing viands and literary topics. Well-merited scolding, forgiveness, and reconciliation and the action to the strains of a graceful minuet. Of this slight fabric the composer has woven a texture that bids fair to last as long, at least, as Mozart's 'Figaro, Rossini's 'Barber of Seville' and Verdi's 'Falstaff' to all of whom it bears a vital resemblance. Its music is captivating, sparkling, spirited, often hilarious even, keeping in touch with the varying fortunes of the characters. It is music composed spontaneously, with a peculiar sense of the purpose which it is to subserve, neither the heavy orchestral accompaniment of the Wagnerian standard, nor a score bereft of all motive, but it is appreciably the most fitting medium to express wit, mirth and bubbling merriment. To all appearances, 'Le Donne Curiose' has, at least, progressed a long way towards defining, even if it may not have actually defined, the proper musical language of the future comic opera.

\*

The Philharmonic is pursuing a novel course, that of introducing to music-lovers compositions to which the Horatian 'non prius audita' is applicable, at least in a local sense. It comprehends both the rescuing from oblivion of forgotten works and the presentation of modern productions not yet made

familiar to the public. It is a bold project in that, its intrinsic value being chiefly educational, it not only invites but challenges interest and appreciation. A musical monstrosity, to be more specific, such as the Viennese Weingartner's Third Symphony, in which all the resources of ponderous orchestration are called upon for no other evident purpose than to effect the greatest possible amount of crash and thunder, will have only the negative attraction of novelty. Even the Bohemian Smetana's symphonic celebration of the beauties and glories of his native land, — a composition in which the apparently anomalous confusion of art results in a picturesque tone-painting seldom equalled in modern music, — is bound to fare roughly at the hands of fastidious critics. But Mr. Stransky's idea is excellent, and his undertaking is legitimate as well as laudable. It is with pleasure that we can announce his confirmation for the next three years in the post which he is now holding.

Apropos of your own much-vaunted innovation, the British-American Literary Society, it may be of interest to you that many of us Hungarians here have, for several years, been doing just the kind of propaganda work that the Society is now introducing. Quite local clubs have taken upon themselves the task of disseminating general knowledge, and

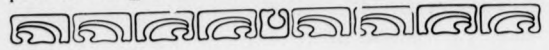


The Francis Joseph Bridge, Budapest.

especially that of the language and conditions of the land, among the Magyars of New-York and its environs. The methods adopted are the reading of essays, informal talks, as well as lectures illustrated by stereopticon views. In the performance of this self-appointed duty we have, of course, to battle with obstacles which you can hardly ever meet with.

Chief of them is the much-denounced self-sufficiency of our people — a trait common to most immigrants, — the tendency to congregate in colonies and let the rest of the world take care of itself the best

soon as the contemplated union of forces among the various clubs has become a matter of fact, we expect to do greater work than ever.



## The Arbitral Court of Justice.

I.

*New-York, December, 1911.*

THE RECENT endeavors of the State Department at Washington in behalf of arbitration treaties and of the Court of Arbitral Justice render a discus-

By Alexander  
Green .....



The University, Budapest.

way it can. Never the most unimpeachable of linguists, they welcome the security of their more or less isolated precinct, with all its unfrequent communications with the outside, as a means to escape the irksome obligation of learning something more definite about the language and character of the people in whose midst they reside. There are, of course, exceptions, numberless exceptions; but it is, by no means, rare to meet well-entrenched denizens of the 'Hungarian Boulevard' who are innocent of the most elementary command of the English language, not to speak of correct notions of the United States and its institutions. It is just among these that we are carrying on our war of enlightenment. Influential Hungarians and Americans lend their sympathy and support to the cause and, as

sion of this institution of timely importance. It is our purpose to give a survey of the history of the question and, without entering upon the Treaties of Arbitration now pending before the Senate of the United States, to indicate from present tendencies and from an American standpoint what progress is likely to be made in the near future.

It will be recalled that the Second Hague Conference failed to establish the Arbitral Court. In fact, the very project of the Court, proposed by the United States and seconded by both Germany and Great Britain, was met at first with bitter opposition, because it was thought that the existence of one permanent court rendered the creation of another totally superfluous. This opposition dwindled down to but a minimum when the powers realized

that the Permanent Court, brought into being in 1899, was an anomaly; that in actual operation it was neither permanent nor a court; that, at most, it was merely a permanent panel from which the judges of a temporary tribunal could be selected for each particular case submitted to it. The obvious inadequacy of such a court of arbitration and the advantages that could be derived from one that should be permanent not only in name but also in nature and represent the principal languages and juridical systems of the civilized world, — these were the reasons that changed the attitude of the nations

of permanency, both in session and in judges, of the older court also rendered its findings disconnected and independent of each other. The Arbitral Court, planned to be a genuine court in essence as well as in name, would firmly adhere to the principle of precedents, which must lead to the upbuilding of an international code and to the insurance of «continuity in arbitral jurisprudence».

Besides eliminating delay in action and isolation in decisions, the Arbitral Court was considered to be a direct aid to the contestants in that it provided that its expenses were not to be borne by the



The Elizabeth Bridge, Budapest.

in favor of the proposition of the United States. A short account of comparative features will readily disclose the points in which were deemed to lie those advantages of the proposed tribunal which finally swayed the judgment of the conference. It was felt that the Permanent Court, by the very reason of its being non-permanent, and non-existent, save when convoked on occasions of international differences, was not accessible at all times, and in this respect fell short of the aim of an ideal tribunal which should, at all events, await the case and not delay it by its unwieldiness. On the other hand, the judges of the Arbitral Court, or their annual committee would be permanently in session at The Hague, ready and willing to adjudicate differences whenever submitted. This lack

of suitors at its bar, but were to be paid from a fund furnished by the community of signatory nations. That this feature of the court would be of marked advantage was readily inferred from the data furnished by the Pious Fund case, the first that was decided by the Permanent Court. In this instance it devolved upon the parties litigant to defray heavy expenses, to wit, \$ 5000 to be paid to each of the five judges; a fee for counsel by no means trifling; salaries to a staff of clerks and to French and English stenographers; and lastly, the printing of evidence and arguments.

Moreover, it was perceived that this shifting of the burden of the expense would not only materially increase the accessibility of the proposed court, but would decidedly help in promoting a

judicial responsibility. For, financially independent of the litigants and free from the influence of their home governments, the jurists of the Arbitral Court could, in no case, be forced, as were the semi-diplomatic judges of the Permanent Court, to pass decisions biased by national considerations, but would be in a position to form opinions on the controversies before them unhampered by motives of fear or interest.

In a word, it was patent to the Conference that while the Permanent Court entailed delay and expense, and was difficult of access as well as lacking in continuity and judicial integrity, the Arbitral Court was to be stable, continuous both in principles and in procedure, and would be endowed

with, in every way a more competent organ than either the machinery of diplomacy or a tribunal of the semi-diplomatic kind, typified in the Permanent Court of 1899.

It could not, indeed, be denied that the Permanent Court was a remarkable advance in the annals of arbitration; but it was an advance not necessarily final, capable rather of the most radical amplification. That it was workable, was readily admitted; but that, in actual operation, it had not shown the degree of success expected of it,\* its past history substantiated beyond a doubt. Inadequacy, expensiveness and, above all, fear of partiality, were the reasons, it was realized, assignable for this lack of success. The Court of Arbitral Justice could



The Exchange, Budapest.

with that influence of moral and judicial reputation which would invite the trust and respect of men and nations.

On further examination, it was acknowledged that the Court created by the Conference of 1899 was inadequate to the larger demands of international arbitration. International law, it was pointed out, made a sharp dividing line between arbitrable questions of a purely legal and those of a non-legal character. The latter, comprising subjects of political or territorial nature, the powers in deliberation held to be properly susceptible to diplomatic negotiations; but for questions of a purely judicial nature, such as the interpretation or application of existing or future conventions, they maintained that a genuine court made up of judges trained in the various systems of law, and functioning, with a sense of responsibility, in a manner and under conditions incapable of exciting the distrust of na-

tions, was in every way a more competent organ than either the machinery of diplomacy or a tribunal of the semi-diplomatic kind, typified in the Permanent Court of 1899, according to the preference of the parties litigant.

Why, then, in spite of its tremendous superiority over the Permanent Court, did the Court of Arbitral Justice fail of establishment? It certainly was not the inadvisability of creating such a court,

\* Only eight cases have thus far been adjudicated by it, viz., the Pious Fund case, the Venezuela Preferential Payment case, the Japanese House Tax case, the dispute between Great Britain and France over treaty rights in Muscat, the Franco-German controversy over the Casa Blanca event, the Norway-Sweden dispute as to their maritime frontier, the Oronoco Steamship case, between the United States and Venezuela, and the Fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, — whereas in the midst of, what seems to be, a continual world war-scare, scarcely any differences of importance are submitted to it.

since Conference almost unanimously accepted the project as both desirable and practicable. No, it was the manner in which the judges were to be apportioned and appointed that was destined to prove the stumbling-block in the way of achievement.

From the outset of the discussions it became evident that, unless some equitable basis could be devised for the composition of the judicial staff the very existence of the court would be a matter of uncertainty. It was recognized that a concession to the desire of the smaller states, namely, that each signatory power should have the right of commissioning one judge to the court, would result in the creation not of a compact judicial tribunal,

As the most reasonable standards of such a judicial differentiation, the plan suggested the principal languages and systems of law throughout the world. Accordingly, it proposed that each signatory power should appoint one judge for the full period of twelve years; that, however, only the judges of the eight world powers should function during their entire term; and that the appointees of the other states should sit by rotation for periods of unequal duration determined by the postulated bases of dissimilarity.

This device, if accepted unanimously, would have led to the speedy establishment of the Arbitral Court. A far different fate, however, fell to its lot. The smaller powers, animated by suspicion, repre-



Liberty Square: Austro-Hungarian Bank in the foreground.

but of a cumbersome and in every way undesirable judicial assembly built up of forty-six components. Practical reason demanded that the equality of sovereign states should be so modified as to admit, in the aggregate, of a much smaller judicial representation.

Three distinct plans were offered to solve this problem, and each of them met with signal defeat. The most expedient of them was the proposal of the American contingent which had for its aim the reduction of the number of judges from a possible forty-six to a more tractable seventeen. This plan, while readily acknowledging the much-clamoured for moral equality of states, nevertheless insisted that just as this equality is modified, in the ordinary intercourse of nations, by reason of differences in population and in material interests, in the same way it should undergo a corresponding change in the matter of adjudicating international controver-

sented that, unless the judges of each were allowed to sit for a full term, the proposed court would command neither their confidence nor their respect; moreover, in the absence of suitable provisions to this effect, they would feel constrained to reject in its entirety the plan of a new court of arbitration. As such a condition of absolute and rigid equality was not possible, the proposal of the American delegation failed in its adoption.

The other two attempts\* to stem the tide of the opposition were also doomed to be unsuccessful. Since, therefore, a unanimous agreement relative to the composition of the judicial staff could not be secured, the Conference consented to adopt the

\* One of them was the appointment of a judge by each of the forty-six nations, with fifteen judges, serving in three successive groups; the other was the plan to elect fifteen judges by the designating vote of the premiers of the signatory nations.

convention of the Arbitral Court as regards its organization, jurisdiction and procedure, but decided to delay its establishment until an acceptable method for the apportionment and appointment of its judges could be determined upon thro the channels of diplomacy.



### The British-American Literary Society. Receives Miss Cicely Corbett.

THE ADVENT of the New Year seems to have given additional impetus to the activities of the B.-A. L. S.

No sooner were the holidays over and its members back in town than a Social Evening was arranged (January 18<sup>th</sup>), these events to take place weekly in future, instead of fortnightly as in the past year. The meeting on the 18<sup>th</sup> was attended in force by members and prospective members, who listened with keenest attention as the Chairman, Dr. A. Yolland, B. A. unfolded the plans of the Society for the immediate future.

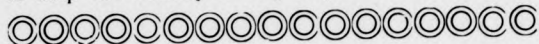
The Secretary (Mr. A. L. Delisle) has set himself the task of forming the Society's Library, to which he has himself contributed a number of volumes. Among those authors who have responded favourably to Mr. Delisle's appeal for books are (in chronological order) the Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Hon. A. S. G. Canning, Mr. Charles Feleky (of New York), Miss Everett-Green, Baroness Emma Orczy, Count von Lützow, Rev. Albert Lee, Ph. D., Miss Marie Corelli, Mr. Arthur Diósy, Baron de Forest and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. It is hoped that others will follow the lead of these public-spirited ladies and gentlemen and enable the B.-A. L. S. soon to give its members access to the best literary thought of the great British and American peoples.

On the following Monday (22<sup>nd</sup>.) Miss Cicely Corbett (of Suffragette fame) received a hearty welcome under the Society's auspices at the Hôtel Bristol. The large chamber known as the Danube Hall was packed to suffocation, the gathering, which included many of the *élite* of Budapest, extending, well into the ante-room beyond. Miss Corbett however spoke so distinctly that those outside had not the least difficulty in hearing her. Her presentment of the case for the women in politics was found most interesting even by those who had steeled themselves against being converted. All enjoyed the charm of her personality and clear enunciation, her emphatic manner testifying to her sincerity, and not a few admitted that she had thrown new light for them on the Women's Movement. With all the force of intensest conviction she challenged her audience. «*If you are convinced*», said she with a defiant smile, «*join us; if not, ask me questions!*» And questions were asked, and Miss Corbett's answers were of the kind known as *pat*. Her questioners

were certainly *silenced*. Were they *convinced*? — that is another matter. At all events, pro and con, everybody at the close confessed to having enjoyed an intellectual treat.

Another intellectual treat was in store for the members of the B.-A. L. S., for a few evenings later i. e. on the 25<sup>th</sup>) Mr. Dezső Rózsa discoursed on «*Emerson*» to a highly appreciative audience at the Society's rooms. Mr. Rózsa being in his own country, was not so fortunate in drawing an audience equal to that drawn by the fair prophetess of English nationality on the previous Monday evening. Nevertheless there was a good attendance, the usefulness of the young Society being manifested by its rapidly increasing popularity.

The Secretary (Mr. A. L. Delisle, I. Tarcali-u. 16. Budapest) will be glad to hear from anyone desiring to help the Society in any way.



### Our Reading Table.

A *Láp Virága* (*The Flower of the Laplander*) by Dr. Béla Makay, Ministerial Councillor, in the Ministry of Public Instruction. Franklin Társulat, Budapest. Price 4 crowns.

Every writer loves Nature, or at least he pretends to love her, since it is the writer's *métier* to do so. We may observe that in literature nearly everything has been abused. There has always been someone to poke fun at Virtue, at Beauty, at Strength, and so forth; but what writer has ever written a line against Nature? God is, alas! sometimes blasphemed, but whoever heard of Nature being abused? It is permissible to discuss the Deity; It is a rock on which theologians and moralists often split. Yet all agree about Nature, though but few writers can treat her in a really becoming manner.

We may frankly confess that most of her votaries bore us. In our school-days we had a little too much of them. Our teachers endeavoured to convince our unwilling minds that the ordinary pebbles were *so* beautiful! We know now, in our later years, why we only laughed at them for their pains: it was because every one is acquainted with the beauties of Nature and few people exist who can tell us anything *new* on the subject.

Nature is as a delicate musical instrument on which anybody can play somehow but on which exceedingly few can play *well*. One of these latter however is Béla Makay (Surely his ancestors hailed from the Land o'Cakes?) His previous works have been read with pleasure by nearly every grown-up in Hungary; and if they could be placed as textbooks before the young, the teachers might leave off pretending, while the pupils would no longer scorn their instruction. Though indeed Dr. Makay does not paint pictures, yet his literary achievements are as opera with full orchestra. He plays on two special strings: the one man and the other the lower animal creation.

## Winter in the High Tatra.

AS USUAL during the winter season the High Tatra, with Tátralomnicz as its centre, presents a scene of great animation and gaiety — bobsleighbing, tobogganing, ski-jumping, and excursion-making being the principal pastimes of this region of health and pleasure during the day, while concerts and amateur dramatic performances while away the tedium of the evening hours.

Though the thermometer last week registered 20° below zero, the cold was *not felt*, owing to the counteracting effect of the sun's rays and the dryness of the atmosphere. Since however a thaw has just set in, the bobsleigh and toboggan races, which were to have taken place today and tomorrow, have been postponed to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> insts. respectively.

The principal rendezvous is the Palace Hôtel, where the famous Tatra Club (under whose auspices all the sports are arranged) has its headquarters. The indefatigable and ever urbane manager of the hotel, Mr. Árpád Láng, deserves the consideration of his patrons for the excellent manner in which he provides for their comfort and enjoyment. Among the present sojourners at this popular resort are Count Imre Almásy and family, Count Denis Almásy, Countess Irma Gyürky and family, Baroness Ladislas Solymossy, Baron and Baroness Alexander Jeszenszky, Baron Paul Fiáth and family, Count Armin Mikes, Baron Nicholas Vécsey, Count Julius Károlyi and family, Mr. Michael Zsilinszky and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Fay, Mr. Imre Sztankovanszky, M. P., Baron Charles Thán, Mdme. Louis Cséry and Daughters Paul C. Nash. Esqre (American Consul-General), State-Secretary Josef Stetina and Mrs. Stetina, Garibaldi Pulszky (General Manager of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway) Dr. Ignacius Darányi (ex. Minister of Agriculture) and his brother, Dr. Julius Darányi, Solicitor, Mr. Eugene Golonya, Editor of «Hungary».

## The Carnival Season.

SINCE our previous issue the following entertainments have marked the Carnival season, the period of gaiety which is observed in Budapest in true Continental fashion:

«**Blue Evening.**» The St. Imre Club gave its annual soirée on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. in the white hall of the Central Catholic Club, all the ladies present being conspicuous for their blue head-dresses. Dancing was preceded by a clever cabaret performance, which provoked immense laughter. The introduction was given by Menyhért Kiss in humorous verse, other players being Gizella Erdélyi, Denis Buday, and Lenci Lesskó.

\*

**Protestant Ball.** The usual Protestant Ball took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult. at the Vigadó, which by 10 p. m. was crowded to excess, many of the visitors having come from Szepes, Gömör, Nógrád, Zólyom, Borsod and other distant parts of the country. Before the dancing the couples were presented by Elemér Miklós to the patroness of the ball, Countess Khuen-Héderváry, wife of the Premier. The grand staircase was guarded by hussars in their picturesque uniform with drawn swords, while the music was furnished by Béla Radics's famous gipsy band.

The proceeds, representing a considerable

sum, were devoted to the Protestant Orphanage funds.

\*

**The Catholic Young People's Ball** at the Central Catholic Young Men's Society's rooms in Rottenbiller-utca on the 21<sup>st</sup> ult. was a very brilliant affair, under the presidency of Mdme. Joseph Palka. The band of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment played throughout the evening.

\*

**The Buda Gymnasts' Ball**, given this year on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult. in the Buda Vigadó, was remarkable for the number of handsome young ladies who added to the pleasure of the event by their charming



Petőfi Monument, Budapest.

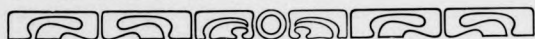
presence. His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy presided, besides whom General Palkovics, Court Councillor Joseph Kollár, and other notabilities were present.

\*

**Philosophers' Ball.** This time-honoured annual event took place on the 20th ult. at the Officials' Casino in Eszterházy-utca, the intervals of dancing being beguiled by vocal harmony contributed to by Aranka Váradi and Aloysius Mészáros of the National Theatre, Madame Pataky, pianiste, Madame Szentgyörgyi, professor of music, Dr. Charles Kresz, violinist, and others.

\*

**Future events are:** the *Postal and Telegraph Officials Ball* on the 3rd. *Gazdasszonyok Ball* on the 4th. *St. Aloysius Ball* on the 6th. and the *Imre Dancing Soirée* on the 14th inst. Of these further reference will be made in our next issue.



### Topical Notes

#### Forthcoming Royal Marriage.

It is announced in Court circles that the marriage of Archduchess Maria Isabella, daughter of Archduke Frederick, with Prince George of Bavaria will take place on the 10th of this month. As His Majesty the King is, under medical advice, unable to leave Schönbrunn at present, the wedding will be solemnised there instead of at the Hofburg, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna officiating. As however the Royal Chapel of Schönbrunn is extremely small, only a very limited number of family connections, including the Queen-Mother Maria Cristina of Spain, will be present for the celebration. The happy event will be followed by a soiree at the paternal palace, to which the whole of the aristocracy and principal court and state dignitaries will be invited.

#### The Court Ball — abandoned.

We hear there will be no Court Ball at Vienna this season; only a Cadets' Ball at which the young Royalties will meet the junior members of the chief aristocratic families of the Dual Monarchy.

#### The English Royal Pair to Visit Vienna.

Their Britannic Majesties King George V and Queen Mary will come to Vienna for a few days in May or June on a visit to our venerable sovereign. They will be lodged in the Burg, where several Court and private banquets will be given in honour of the august guests, besides gala performances at the Opera and Court Theatre.

#### Count Albert Apponyi at Vienna.

On the 25th ult. Count Albert Apponyi lectured in Vienna under the auspices of the Industrial Union of Lower Austria, his subject being reminiscences of his forty years as a politician. The address was highly successful in spite of a disturb-

ing element of Roumanian students who indulged in somewhat frequent expressions of dissent. The hall was quite full, among the audience being Countess Apponyi, Court Councillor Soma Visontai, Julius Hódy, M. P., Valerius Smialovszky, ex-Prefect, Baron de Beck, Austrian ex-Premier, Prince Hohenlohe, Ernest Plener, Louis Thallóczy, and many other representatives of Hungarian and Austrian society. In the course of his interesting speech His Excellency recalled his acquaintance with Francis Deák, Kálmán Tisza, Szilágyi, Sennyei, and other distinguished statesman who loomed largely in Hungarian politics during the last century.

#### Dr. Makay — Ministerial Councillor.

Dr. Béla de Makay, Sectional Councillor in the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction, has been appointed by His Majesty the King as Ministerial Councillor in recognition of many years faithful service.

#### Hungarian Footballers' Return.

The members of the Ferencváros Athletic Club returned on Sunday afternoon from their professional tour abroad, during which they visited Austria, Germany, and England — the home of football. Everywhere they met with an enthusiastic reception. On their arrival in Budapest a crowd of about 50,000 was assembled in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Railway Station to welcome them home. The Burgomaster (Dr. Stephen Bárczy) greeted them in a neat speech, which was replied to on behalf of the players by Messrs Somló and Kárpáti. The route from the station to the football grounds was lined with people who cheered themselves hoarse as the heroes of sport passed.

#### English Literary Recital in Budapest.

Miss Evelyn Heepe, of London, again delighted Hungarian ears with her charming English repertoire on Thursday evening last at the Scottish Church Hall in Vörösmarty-utca. The Rev. James T. Webster presided, and among the distinguished audience we noticed the British Consul-General, E. M. Grant-Duff, Esq. C. V. O. and Mrs. Grant-Duff, and also His Excellency Count Alexander Apponyi. Miss Heepe's selection from Shakspeare's *Julius Caesar* was, we may be sure, cordially appreciated, while the lady's versatility was evinced by two of her recitations being given in French and German respectively.

Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek előnyösen kaphatók **NERUDA NÁNDOR** gyógyári-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV., Kossuth-Lajos-utca 7.*

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## MAGYARLAND.

Land of my birth! Beyond the sea  
One lonely heart longeth for thee:  
With blush of dawn on alien strand,  
I long for thee, my Magyarland.

When droops my head, life seems so drear,  
And all my sky doth grey appear,  
Then let me but Isle Margaret see,  
Be charmed by her grand witchery.

Around me countless thousands throng,  
Yet still I hear old Danube's song,  
And 'neath the silent arches stand,  
In fancy back in Magyarland.

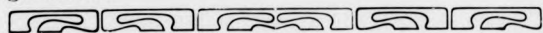
Here jangling tongues forever grind,  
But in the Magyar still I find  
Dear Buda calling constantly,  
«Come back to me! Come back to me!»

And so at last, when comes my rest,  
O lay me down in Budapest:  
Let Danube rolling — Hungary's hymn —  
Be then my only requiem!

New South Wales, Australia. December 1911.

Vilma Sándor.

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## Ignacius Adler: Wanted!

*Wanted to know the present whereabouts of Ignacius Adler, aged about 60 years. This gentleman was born at Munkács, in Hungary; studied for the law at Budapest and Vienna; afterwards residing severally in Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, and London. If this should meet his eye, or that of any person who knows him, he is kindly requested to communicate the desired information without delay to «Hungary» Office, VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest. His brother Joseph, a prominent portrait painter of Budapest, anxiously enquires.*

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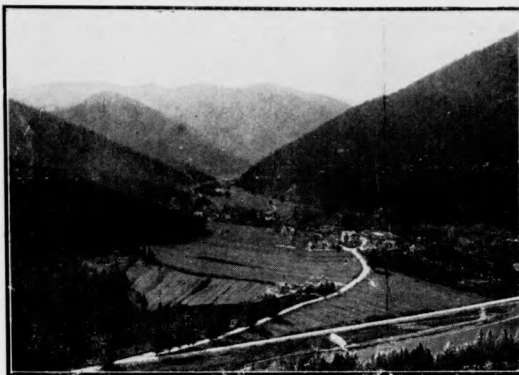


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9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-40	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-53	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

**Railway Time-Table :**

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-25
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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**Railway Time-Table :**

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-48
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

**Cátana ... Lomnicz**

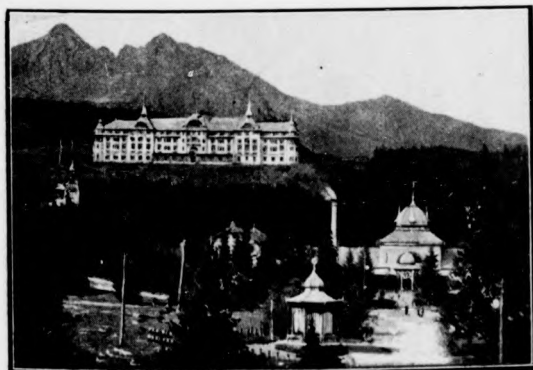
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**Railway Time-Table :**

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6-20	12-52	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	12-38	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37





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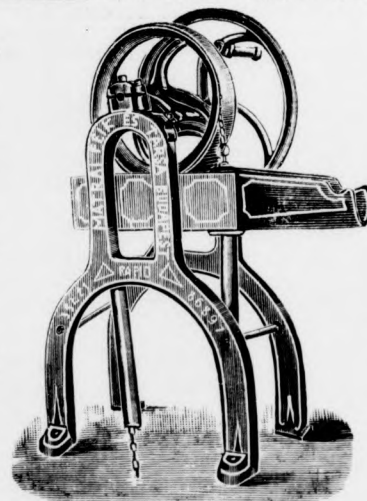
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