

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*  
*Budapest, Sunday, September 1, 1912.*

VOL. X. No 17.

## Hungary and Its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

IN 1868 there was one single scale of taxes, while the taxes now are applied according to three scales, which are fixed partly according to the character of the place, partly on the ground whether a third of the rooms are let

taxes, and also by individual tax laws, in order to further buildings for municipal purposes or public objects.

The total yield of the house-tax, was more than 22 million crowns of late years.

These taxes shew a rising tendency, from which we may surmise an improvement in the municipalities. The present laws which deal



On the Budapest Race-Course.

FRANKLIN-T  
Photo by Balogh.

or not. The house-tax was until 1883 yearly assessed. Since the passing of Act. 44 of 1883 the assessment for the period of three years came. The house-rent-tax however is fixed on the basis of the yearly rental of the preceding year which simplifies the management, yet can scarcely be reconciled with the principles of correct taxation.

Buildings which serve public purposes are always tax-free. Provisional freedom from taxation is secured by the tax law, in order to further the introduction of new objects of

with the taxation of personal earnings and the yield of personal property have been in force since 1875. The radical principle of these laws can in a great part be referred to the principles of the personal property and income-tax derived from the absolutist regime.

The income-tax which has been maintained in virtue of Act. 24 of 1868, which had really the character of a poll-tax has divided the income which

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forms the object of taxation according to its amount and source into three classes:

(a) In the first class the smallest incomes on which no other taxes are paid.

(b) In the second class the permanent salaries and the gains resulting from trades.

(c) In the third, the individual activities which are concerned with the yield of the ground, houses, and capital, on a scale which corresponds to the sum of the direct taxes of the precedent year.

(To be continued.)



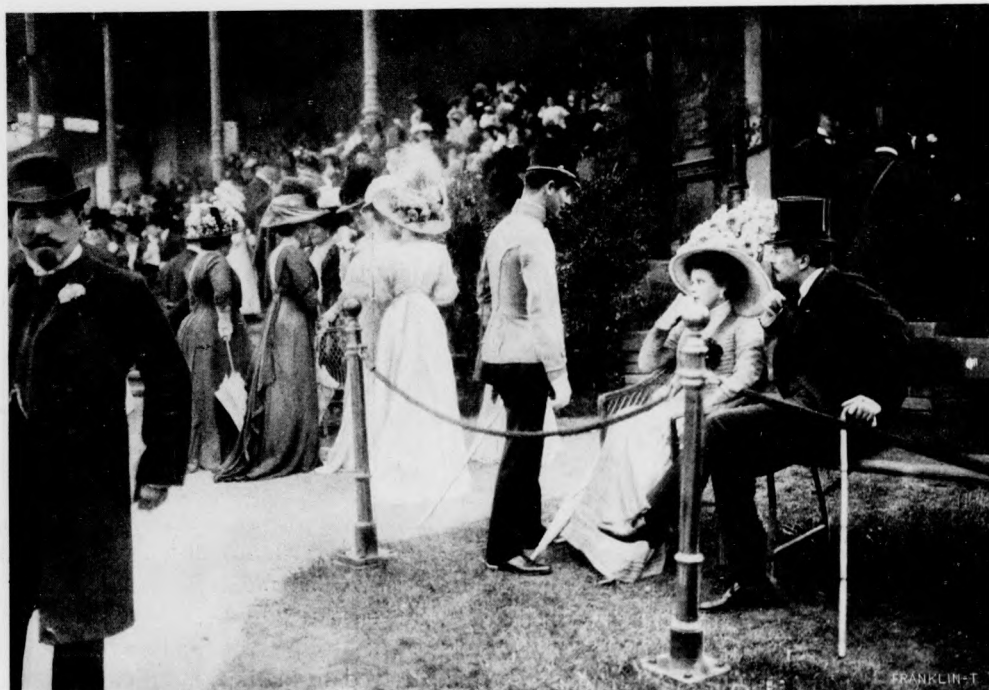
### The King's Birthday.

ON SUNDAY week last our venerable monarch completed his eighty-second year in good health, the happy event being celebrated with rejoicings, the sincerity of which was evident, throughout the extensive territories acknowledging the sway of Francis Joseph. And while the Dual Monarchy is acclaiming its ruler the whole of Europe is looking on with respect and honour of the man to whom under Providence this continent owes so much for the preservation of its peace for so many years.

That His Majesty is still able to interest himself in outdoor sport is proof that he is in the enjoy-

in honour of the occasion at the Coronation Church of St. Matthew, at which there was a crush of notabilities of all sorts. Besides this official memorial service, all the other places of worship of the various denominations put on a festive appearance, laudatory remarks with reference to the beloved sovereign being heard and special prayers being offered up for his continued long life and good health.

In the afternoon the Prime Minister (Dr. Ladislav Lukács) gave a grand Birthday Banquet, at which were present His Eminence the Prince Primate, Cardinal Vaszary; Their Excellencies the Minister for Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, Géza Josipovich; the Minister for Public Instruction, Count John Zichy; the Agricultural Minister, Count Béla Serényi; the Minister of Justice, Dr. Francis Székely, the Minister for National Defence, General Samuel Hazai; the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Ladislav Beöthy; Dr. John Teleszky, Minister of Finance; Count Albin Csáky, President of the House of Lords; Count Alexander Széchenyi, Vice-President; Baron Samuel Jósika, Vice-President; Count Stephen Tisza, President of the House of Commons; Dr. Antal Günter, President of the High Court; Dr. Julius Wlassics; Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Court Chamberlain; Dr. Alexander Jeszenszky, State Secretary; Dr. Imre Jakabffy, State Secretary; Elek Papp, State Secretary; Gustavus Kálmán, State Secretary; Joseph Kazy, State Secretary; Dr. Eugene Balogh, State



Pictures : Vasárnapi Ujság.

Budapest Summer Races : Jockey Club's Private Enclosure.

Photo's by Balogh.

ment of good health and that he feels lightly the passing of the years.

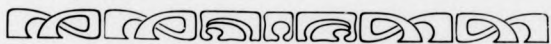
The auspicious day in Budapest was ushered in with salvoes of artillery. High Mass was celebrated

Secretary; Louis Karátson, State Secretary; Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster; Dr. Dezső Boda, Chief of Police; Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Academy of Science; Archbishop Lucian Bogdano-

vics, Primate of the Greek Oriental Church in Hungary; Dr. Samuel Kohn, Chief Rabbi; Eugene Rákosi, Member of the Upper House, and others too numerous to mention in the space at our disposal.

The celebrations at Ischl were conspicuous for their originality and spontaneity. On the birthday eve there was a strictly private family party, presided over by the Archduchess Maria Valeria. Among the toast-proposers were Archduchesses Hedwig and Matilda, and Archduke Clement, who made his contribution in verse. The King was very much moved by these tributes of genuine affection. Clouds of bunting changed the ordinary every-day appearance of the place, over which brilliant sunshine prevailed.

At Fiume and Trieste all the ships were dressed and birthday greetings by flag-signalling exchanged; while Hungary and Austria everywhere put on holiday attire.



### St. Stephen's Day.

THE 20<sup>th</sup> ult. was the day dedicated to the patron saint of Hungary, and was — as it always is — one of the most important holiday festivals of the year.

Morning had scarce dawned when those laggards who still slept were awakened by the ringing of church-bells. Already a great crowd had gathered round the Coronation Church of St. Matthias, whence starts the procession bearing the relic of St. Stephen — his right hand in a casket of crystal and gold. Many of the sight-seers had come long distances by train, and scores of peasants in their picturesque costumes had slept out all night under the stars in order not to be deprived of the satisfaction they had been at so much pains to obtain. At 7 a. m. amid the booming of guns the procession emerged from the church; the sacred hand was carried on a cushion by the bishop under his baldacchino, followed by the members of the University Council and notabilities generally. Troops, horse and foot, formed a guard of honour — the latter firing a salute. After returning to the church, the relic was exposed on the altar throughout the day for the veneration of the faithful.

The rest of the day was devoted to merrymaking and sport in its various forms. On Margaret Island a fête was given for the benefit of the Children's Sanatorium, which is under the patronage of Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction. The fête included athletic competitions, singing, a tom-



St. Stephen's Day Procession in Budapest.

bola, and cinematograph entertainment, winding up with a display of fireworks.

On the United Aviators' ground at Rákosmező there was a flying competition in which Michael Székely, Guido Prodam, Joseph Horváth, Joseph Dobos, Andrew Kvas, Antony Lányi, Alexander Takács, Béla Takács, Lily Steinschneider and others took part. The last-named is the *only* Hungarian lady-aviator.

On the Budapest summer race-course the most popular event was the race for the St. Stephen's Prize (60,000 crowns), which was won by *Giegl* whose owner is Mr. Anthony Dreher. Of the summer races, attended by thousands of people, we present a series of illustrations.



### King Ferdinand's Jubilee.

ON THE 11<sup>th</sup> ult. commenced in Sofia, and on a smaller scale throughout Bulgaria, a period of rejoicing and festivity in celebration of King Ferdinand's happy and prosperous reign of a quarter of a century. Since the monarch entered the land and took the oath to the Constitution on 11<sup>th</sup> August 1887 twenty-five years have passed away, and with their passing have come many changes, mostly of the agreeable kind so far as the Bulgarian people are concerned. In these twenty-five years, from being the unrecognised Prince of a Turkish vassal State, his Majesty has become an independent King, respected by Europe, while Bulgaria, once torn and afflicted by civil war and financially infirm, has risen to be a well-ordered and flourishing kingdom. True the country has travelled a difficult and sometimes dangerous path, but under the wise leadership of Ferdinand, it has emerged in safety and with increased strength for its future course. The Bulgarians are not ignorant of what they owe to their king, and it may be said

that their loyalty and love are absolutely independent of party considerations.

Hungary may claim a share in the respect shown to this enlightened ruler, for it is well known that Hungarian blood flows in his veins. Ferdinand is moreover proud of the fact, as is evidenced in the lengthy sojourns he makes at his estates in this country, to say nothing of his frequent visits to Hungarian magnates. In view of these facts it should be unnecessary to add that His Majesty speaks the Hungarian language like ourselves.

The brother of Archduchess Clothilde, and grandson of the beautiful Princess Koháry, his branch of the Coburg family took the name of Coburg-Koháry. The present sovereign of Bulgaria

signatures already, but I should like very much to have the name of a king, too». «Well», replied the «Count», «we must see what can be done.» And, taking the book away with him, the King sent it back a few minutes, later by the hand of an equerry with his royal sign written formally and without disguise. On the morning of the King's departure the boy showed his gratitude by presenting a bouquet of flowers which he had picked himself. In return he received a few days later a souvenir in the form of a pair of gold sleeve-links bearing the King's monogram.

After reigning as *Prince* for a «majority» of years, he was crowned *King* of Bulgaria at Tirnova, the ancient capital, in 1908. The event, suddenly



Budapest Summer Races : Before the Event.

possesses extensive property in North Hungary and Pest County, and when in our midst he is commonly known as Count Murányi, after the old ruined castle of Murány, made famous by the bloody tragedy of Maria Széchy, which forms a part of his estates. King Ferdinand's geniality and affability are often exemplified in his dealings with ordinary people.

The story of how he «surrendered» to a little boy recently during his stay at the Thermia Palace hotel at Pöstyén is worth telling here.

Hearing the stories in the hotel about the identity of the guest, and undeterred by etiquette, the boy waited in the hall until «Count von Muranyi» next passed through, and then going up to him with his autograph book, said: «Please, Count, will you write your real name in here, not your Count name, but your King name? I have got a lot of

sprung on the public, occasioned great surprise and some excitement in certain parliaments, but really no one minded the ruler's change of style, his merits being so universally recognised. Having ensured the independence of his country, the King has turned his attention to the development of its agriculture, and under the benign guidance of King Ferdinand it is not to be doubted that Bulgaria will continue to flourish.

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### Life in the High-Tátra.

THE CONCERT given the other day at Tátralomnicz by the Tátra Club under the patronage of H. R. H. Archduchess Zita and Countess Ernest Zichy was an immense success morally and materially, as much as 50 to 100 crowns being paid for single seats. Its popularity was due no doubt to its charitable object, the proceeds going to the fund for erecting a children's hospital at Kassa; while the aristocratic quality of the voluntary artistes was a decided «draw». Among these were Count Ernest Zichy (violinist), Countesses Gabriella and Dora Pejacevich, Countess Alexander Teleky, Count

and Jacqueline Almássy, are practically second to none at the game. One of the lady-competitors for the *Countess Ladislas Széchenyi Prize* was Countess Elsie Bissingen, whose superb play attracted universal attention. The increased number of competitors of both sexes proves that the game is steadily advancing in popularity. It was a pity however that Horvátovics made such a poor exhibition of his prowess, though it is easily accounted for when we remember that his period of training for the Olympiad at Stockholm has interfered with his keeping in form for golf.

Lawn Tennis also afforded an agreeable pastime for the ladies and gentlemen. In the international



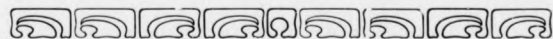
Budapest Summer Races: From the Grand Stand.

Mark Pejacevich and Madame Margaret Gorove-Oláh. The more distinguished among the audience included Prince Hohenlohe and members of the families of Széchenyi, Zichy, Pongrácz, Roszner, Almássy, Pejacevich, Edelsheim, Fiáth and Gorove.

Miss Cicely Corbett's farewell lecture on the following evening was another social event that met with a due measure of recognition. The ladies turned up in their full strength and not a few gentlemen. If all who attended might be regarded as converts, we should suppose the day is not far distant when this country will be won for Woman Suffrage.

An agreeable diversion from these interesting indoor events were the golf matches organised by the Tátra Club, wherein the ladies undoubtedly had the advantage over their masculine companions. The palm for excellent play must be awarded to Countess Lily Bissingen, while Countesses Ellen

match, played in the Club's splendidly laid out Tennis Court, the ladies were as usual to the fore. The Gentlemen's Championship of the Tátra (prize given by Baron Andrew Harkányi) was won by Dr. Eugene Zsigmondy; the Ladies Championship (prize given by Countess Géza Leopold Zichy) by Madame Satzger.



### Delegation from Paris to Budapest.

THE CITY of Paris having resolved to experiment in the establishment of working men's colonies and to improve the dwellings of the poor, has voted the generous sum of two hundred millions of francs for carrying out her noble purpose.

It seems however that the City Fathers of the French metropolis are not too proud to learn nor

to take a lesson from Budapest. And thus it happened that last week witnessed the arrival in the Hungarian capital of MM. Henri Rousselle, Louis Dausset, Jules Henaffe, Paul Virof, Emil Chausse, and Rafael Loiseau — all members of the Paris Municipal Council.

After a brilliant civic reception by the Burgomaster, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, the party visited the *Népszálló* (the «Rowton House» of Budapest), the Wekerle settlement at Kispest, and many other places where useful hints concerning the housing of the poor could be picked up.

Among the social entertainments at which our French visitors were the honoured guests, was a grand banquet at the Gerbeaud Pavilion in the City Park, which was gaily decorated for the occasion.

Hungarians who become ill while toiling for the «almighty dollar» die in American Hospitals as martyrs of a shameful negligence of the Hungarian community here for not having built a Hungarian Hospital in New York long ago. One-tenth of Hungary's population is in the United States, and there is not *one* Hospital to care for them. It is, indeed, high time that such a Hospital should stand, and signify that Hungary cares for its own blood even in a foreign country.

The two million Hungarians who live and toil here send home thousands and thousands of millions dollars from their earnings, and doubtless have supported their families left behind in Hungary. 300 million crowns go home annually from the hard-working Hungarians in America, and still

they receive very little, practically nothing, from Hungary in exchange for all this.

The Hospital Association received ample guarantee and encouragement from the Hungarian Government that its movement will be far-reachingly supported, and this aid, together with the very encouraging results of the Hospital Associations

movement here, will assure the erection of the Hospital in a couple of years.

The movement of the Association is thus organized that almost all the Hungarian Societies will lend their aid, and join forces towards the maintenance of the Hospital. The greatest strength of the Association is in the 4th Article of its Constitution and Bye-Laws, which reads as follows: «Mutual benefit Societies may become members upon the annual payment of fifty cents for and after each member of the society». At the recent Convention of the Associated sick and Benevolent Societies of Bridgeport, it was decided upon, that said Societies will be associate members of the Hospital Association, paying 24 cents annually for each of their 10,600 members, as «Hospital fund» and outside of this, 6000 dollars were turned over as a donation towards the Hospital fund. The same will be done by the Newark, Passaic, and Perth Amboy Hungarian Societies, and thus all the Hungarians will get together in this noble movement. However, there are certain elements — as there always were and



Steam-Threshing in Hungary.

### New-York Notes

New York, August, 1912.

By Eugene  
S. Lucas

THE HUNGARIANS in this city are enlisted in the services of a great cause that will, if successfully carried to its goal, establish their reputation in New York. Recently the *Hungarian Hospital Association* was organized by public-spirited Hungarians with the object to build a Hospital for their own countrymen in this City. The need of such a Hospital is beyond question. Although the American Hospitals are from the medical point of view very successful institutions, and do a good deal in relieving the suffering of those concerned, still they are American in their spirit, management, and business ideas, and a foreigner who does not speak English is very deficiently treated there. There is no one in these Hospitals who could understand just what ails that poor foreigner and as a consequence there cannot be an intelligent treatment, and in most of the cases the unfortunate alien passes away as a victim of ignorance. Hundreds and hundreds of

always are when pioneer work is to be done — and these people would like to see that noble movement split into meaningless parcels. Passaic, a Hungarian colony in the state of New Jersey, for instance, would want a Hospital of its own. Passaic, is only a few hours distant from New York, and it is self-evident that a Hospital in New York would be as available for them as a Hospital right there at Passaic. Moreover their «movement» is altogether misconceived, and has no backing whatsoever. They have neither the means nor the advantages that the Hungarian Hospital Association has in erecting a Hungarian Hospital in New York City.

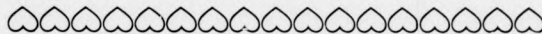
The erecting of the Hospital will entail an expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars. This money will be together within 2 or 3 years. The assets of the Society are the membership fees and donations collected from individuals and societies, also the various charity affairs (a fair of Hungarian goods, an opera performance. Hospital stamps, etc.) and the directors of the society are very much satisfied that the necessary amount of money will be got together in a reasonably short time.

The management of the Society is composed of able, patriotic Hungarian-Americans, who stake their reputation in making the erection of the Hungarian Hospital a great success. The president of the Society is Mr. *Alex. Konta*, whose name we find in every noble movement that aims to help our countrymen here to a higher moral standard in the eyes of the Americans. Mr. Konta is an energetic, and able leader, and under his guidance this movement must succeed. Among his lieutenants Mr. *Béla Serényi* is the hardest worker — he is the secretary of the Society — and his organizing qualities, his ability to get the Societies into line are too well known here to need mentioning again. The Hungarian Hospitals in New York



A Hungarian Windmill.

City will demonstrate that Hungary is a cultured nation, a nation that cares for its own countrymen, and this fact will do more in establishing our reputation in America than anything else done heretofore. Institutions, — that is what we need here, because through them we demonstrate our ability to do culture work for the advancement of civilization.



#### Statue of John Arany on Margaret Island.

MARGARET ISLAND has acquired another permanent resident; or shall we say, rather, that a former resident in the flesh has now returned in the form of stone. This new dweller in the shade of the majestic oaks is the counterfeit presentment of the serious silent magistrate, better known perhaps to the present generation of his compatriots as a sweet singer and poet — John Arany.

Most remarkable thing of all it is that John



A Hungarian Country Inn.

Arany has come back to his old haunts arm in arm, as it were, with a Habsburg; for the donor of the fine statue that has just been added to the natural adornments of Budapest's «emerald» is no less a personage than H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

We were all exceedingly interested when it leaked out that Alajos Strobl was executing, to the order of His Royal Highness, a statue of John Arany; and that the work of art was to be set up in Margaret Island, which the poet has immortalised in his «*Toldi*». We were moreover glad to discover in a scion of the House of Habsburg such sympathy for the Magyars and their aspirations as is evidenced in the gift of this statue, the first in Hungary that has undergone no unveiling ceremony; it seemed as though John Arany had mysteriously returned in the night. This memorial signifies the triumph of Magyar poetry over the heart of a Habsburg, a grandson of our last beloved Palatine.



### Our Reading Table

#### Nicolas Szemere on Women.

IN HIS brochure entitled «*Universal Suffrage without Woman*» our compatriot Mr. Nicolas Szemere discourses on the value of the feminine element in the social economy. Who ever has served the country should have a voice in its affairs, premises the writer; to woman we owe our very existence, she has served her country in producing us, *ergo* she should have the vote. We should offer it to her «on a golden tray», says Mr. Szemere; and then he reflects that «politicians seldom yield anything without compulsion». «My fellow-countrywomen», he exclaims (in type), «knock at the door and if it be not opened to you, break it open!» Let us hope, however, that the forcing process will not be attended by such displays as window-smashing and (as at Dublin recently) attempting to set fire to a theatre, whereby, had the attempt succeeded, hundreds of innocent people (many no doubt sympathetic to the women's movement) would have suffered a cruel death.

Referring to Hungarians he says: «We must give

the vote to the women, because our women are better educated than our men». If that be unfortunately the case, then it is a scandal for which our men are alone responsible and which it behoves them to take steps to rectify at once.

With much in the pamphlet we agree. «Where the emancipation of woman is an accomplished fact, as in America and Australia — there is better morality and drunkenness has almost disappeared. Among the Orientals the sex is still regarded as little more than a breeding-machine.»



### The Hungarian Lowlands.

#### I.

THE IMMENSE plain of the Hungarian Lowlands is the heart of Hungary. Wherever our eyes wander, everywhere is a vast flatland, unrelieved save where the silvery serpentine stream meanders over its surface. All around is an infinite expanse of prairieland. Occasionally may be seen, an hour's journey in the distance, a watchman's mound, erected ages ago; otherwise there is no perceptible undulation of the ground.

The Alföld is like a calm, smooth ocean, silently stretching away into infinitude. The eye of the hawk grows dim in searching for the bounds of this illimitable plain.

The spirit of the Lowlands is quite different from that of the mountainous districts. Mountains seem to oppress and weigh on our insignificance with tyrannical heaviness; but the spirit of the Lowlands is pregnant with liberty. This soil can be the home of a free people only; it would not brook the presence of a slavish folk. It is fertilised with blood shed in the cause of liberty, and with the memory of valiant deeds the air breathes the passion of fervent enthusiasm.

There are ploughmen and herds all over the country, but when we would find true Magyars we must go to the Lowlands. There is the «blessed Caanan» of Hungary; there live the «six-oxened farmers», who would not dream of allowing the extinction of the famous Hungarian horned cattle. The «four-in-hand» team of huge-limbed but easily



Hungarian Pastoral Life: Harvesting Machines.



Cows at the Drinking-Trough.

moving Hungarian oxen is here at a premium, far surpassing all other breeds. No foreign breed could endure the sweltering heat of the Sahara which these native cattle have to toil under, when the fruits are gathered or the fields are ploughed in September.

The older Lowlands were a world of veritable ranches; of towns half a day's journey from one another; of villages that at a distance could be distinguished by their church-steeple only; on the confines here and there a scattered farm-house. In those days the world belonged to the herdsmen. Flowery pastures offered unbroken stretches of sweet-smelling grass to the innumerable cattle; white oxen covered the meadows, looking in the distance like a flock of white herons against the dark green background.

The floods came, often terrible inundations, resistance to which was in those days out of the question. The regulation of rivers is the work of later times, the triumph of a higher culture. The Danube was the sterner, but the Tisza the wilder of the two, besides which it was impossible to foretell its vagaries. One day its waters gently laved the banks, playfully carrying away a shrub, or merely sweeping off a little gravel; the next it overleaped its bounds and rushed madly on to the plain.

On the extreme confines of the great Lowland stood the Moor of Ecsed. Of old it was a hundred thousand acres in extent, of veritable fenland, marshes and quagmires. Some parts of it were

probably never visited by man, unless in winter when ice and frost rendered it passable. Here a race of men now practically extinct — the *pákász*, or moormen — eked out a subsistence by what the bogs and brakes yielded. The *pákász* fished, gathered eggs, and snared wild fowl. He made baskets of reed-grass, rushes, and osiers, also brooms and mats. The safe paths of the moorland labyrinth were known only to the *pákász*; the stranger who entered those regions without a guide was lost for ever. But the Ecsed moorland has been drained; the *pákász* is no more, and the wild fowl have migrated to other regions. Nothing now remains of the huge swamp. Once it was bottomless, and man and beast sank out of sight in its depths; but today it is so dry that it yearns for the rainfall.

Sometimes a dense column of smoke rose from the whilom moorland and was borne away slowly on the breeze. This column was pregnant with fiery ashes, which a strong current of air often carried for miles. Thus it was when the moorland was set on fire. At such times every living creature naturally tried to effect its escape — all its denizens, deer, foxes, and wolves rushed madly away. In winter the frozen moor was no home for water-fowl, but in spring the herons returned, and the cranes, bitterns, wild ducks and geese, snipe, reed-sparrows, grebes, moor-hens, coots, peewits, ibises, and swans. Then this district must have been the home of numerous birds of prey, of the eagle, the osprey, and the albicilla.

The Alföld is now in the possession of modern culture. It is traversed by the railway; the herd is lodged in proper stalls, and the home of the herdsman is a palace compared with his rude hut of former days.

But something still remains that, without prejudice to culture, will for a long time remind us of the older state of things: the *mirage*. This charming phantom of the Lowlands, a faithful attendant on the sunlight, will remain to us as long as we have plains and the illusory air can reflect visions.

When the bright smile of the spring sky enlivens the silent expanse of plain and the blossoming marigolds spread a yellow carpet over the green fields, on the clear horizon we suddenly descry a sheet of water stretching in front of us, with no billows to disturb its glassy surface. The avenues seem immersed in the waters of the lake and the

horizon and envelope the downy meadows with white vapour. Only the sunbeams, which give life to the mirage, can deal death to the mists of dawn. In autumn these mists are as spectres from which even the most experienced Lowlander strives to escape.

The *mirage* deludes, but even its delusiveness is beautiful, pleasantly exciting to the eye and the imagination; the autumn mists, however, alike deceptive, cause weariness and inspire fear. They make men breathe hard and dim their vision; they darken the firmament and envelope the earth, drawing an opaque curtain before the eyes that, even at a few paces distant, robs them of their power. Wanderers move on blindly, aimlessly, helplessly; sooner or later they describe a circle and return to the place whence they set out. Even human voices are carried deceptively; and anyone

hastening in the apparent direction of shouts, will almost surely discover that he has been receding from them.

The Alföld becoming more thickly populated, the famous Hungarian sheep-dogs are already becoming rare. These snow-white shaggy «tigers» were wont to seize the wheels of vehicles to bring them to a standstill, and tear wolves to pieces when they caught them. It was particularly the wolves



Pastoral Hungary: a Flock of Sheep.

flood threatens to swallow up the farm-houses on the plain. But no boats float on its expanse, and no flocks of water-fowl whirl around; all is lost in dead notionlessness. What we see is merely a *mirage* — the lovely vision of a sunlit day.

And when the summer heat comes, draining the last dewdrop, when the marigolds have disappeared and drought is lord of the parched fields, when the weary traveller, dying for a drink of cooling water, stretches his eyes longingly for the welcome sign of the well-lift, then again this delusive phantom, the playful *mirage* appears. There he sees a lake on the bounds of the plain, but it is only the tantalising *mirage*.

Then comes autumn, with its wonderful changes of colour. The wind gathers the falling leaves into drifts and scatters them over the plain; the timid flowers dapple the faded pastures, and the *mirage* appears again, — today as ever, an enchanting deception, a promise never to be fulfilled.

And like the *mirage*, the prairie mists are born in secret. Though in the evening they were nowhere seen, at dawn their curling clouds obscure the

that were the terror of the Lowland during the winter nights, when one's teeth chattered with the intense cold. They were called *csikász*, and had their home in the marshes, in the impenetrable wastes of the rushland. Today not a trace of them is to be found.

The work of regulating the river-beds has done much damage to the fishing. But luckily, now the Tisza no longer overflows its banks, permanent spawning ground is afforded for the propagation of fish in the inundation areas and shallows stretching beside the willow-banks.

The regulation work has done away with the marshes. Year by year the Lowlands are being brought more and more under control, and whatever they may lose of their romantic character, is compensated for a hundredfold by their fertility.

With the disappearance of the fens and marshes pastoral life has decayed and the value of laborious industry increased in inverse ratio.

Thus year by year the Hungarian «Canaan» gains by the constant subjection of new territory to cultivation.

The ingathering of the fruits of the earth is the

most interesting of all the kinds of field-labour. So imbued are the Hungarian people with this work that at harvest-time every female servant in the towns is seized with an irresistible home-sickness.

The reapers are up at daybreak, wielding their swishing scythes. Even at 40 degrees Centigrade they plod away from morn till eve, and when the completion of the work is urgent, on moonlight nights too.

The labour finished, the harvesters don their best clothes and parade before their employer, bearing with them a miniature sheaf dappled with a variety of field-flowers. The head-reaper delivers the sheaf with a congratulatory speech to the squire, who afterwards entertains them. They are the «good and faithful servants», and on such an occasion are waited upon by members of the master's family. The mistress of the house herself superintends the cooking, the «young gentlemen» dance with the binding girls, and the «young ladies» are the partners of the reapers.

These «harvest home» festivities serve to bind employers and servants in ties of sentiment, and the «master» knows that it is a good investment to win the attachment of his workers; for they would sacrifice their lives for those that «belong to them», as they naively express it. The windmills are dying out, owing to the

advent of steam machinery; while along the banks of the rivers — particularly of the Danube — the watermills are also falling into decay. Yet of old they offered an impressive sight; they at once caught the eye of the painter.

In the Lowlands summer storms approach, as on the fleet wings of spirits. The lightning flashes, and is at once answered by the angry rumbling of thunder. At first the horizon appears yellow (from the prairie sand driven by the wind); then it becomes brown, and afterwards a leaden grey, betokening a cloud-burst or hail-shower. Scarcely has it started on its way than we hear the whistling herald of the storm, as it sweeps over miles of country, snatching up everything in its wild career. One might imagine that a host of demons from the underworld were dashing over the plain and roaring with hideous laughter the while. The waters of the lake seem to attempt to escape from their bed; the cane-brakes seem lashed by maddened spirits as they bend before the storm. There is no chance of shelter. The herdsmen watch it buried in their great coats; the flocks turn their backs towards it

and lie with heads together; the sheep-dogs shiver, their tails between their legs.

Night comes — the lovely night of the prairie, when the trembling white moonlight floods the interminable expanse of plain and thousands of stars twinkle among the slow-moving fleecy clouds. Silence reigns supreme. A falling star shoots across the sky and disappears. Yonder a red light twinkles on the plain; it is the shepherd's watch-fire. How eloquent the silence! Overhead a wild-fowl passes, and we hear its rustling wings. The stork is yonder, sitting sedately on its nest.

When the autumn rain falls we find ourselves in a slough of mud. Cart and waggon-wheels sink in it up to the axles and the spokes get clogged. In olden time there was a kind of covered carriage which bore a week's provisions for man and beast, and when a vehicle like this got stuck, it took a buffalo or six oxen to drag it out.



Four-in-Hand Team of Oxen.

At length comes winter, with its illimitable desert of blinding white snow.

The Lowlands are, more than any other part of Hungary, the true home of the Magyar national type. That quiet and dignified race, serious yet good-humoured, is without a rival in the world for honesty, trustworthiness, good sense and industry.



## Topical Notes

### The King.

Between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> inst. His Majesty will leave Ischl for Wallsee Castle in order to be present at the wedding of his granddaughter Archduchess Elizabeth. Among the donors to the fund in aid of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in Turkey is His Majesty Francis Joseph, who has contributed the sum of 10,000 crowns.

### Garden Party at Ischl.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> ult. a Garden Party under the patronage of Archduchess Maria Valeria was held

in the grounds of the Hôtel Bauer. Besides Her Royal Highness there were present Archduchesses Elizabeth, Francesca, Hedwig, Gizella, and Izabella, Count Berchtold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Széchenyi, our ambassador to Paris, Count Paar, Chief aide-de-camp, Count Hoyos, aide-de-camp, and Many other distinguished persons.

#### Rare Gift to the Pope.

His Majesty King Francis Joseph, who some months ago received the Pope's miniature set in diamonds, has returned the compliment by presenting His Holiness with a copy of an extremely rare edition of the Holy scriptures which alone the celebrated Gutenberg Bible exceeds in value.

#### The Prime Minister's Movements.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Ladislas Lukács, left Tátralomniz last week and with his family took up temporary residence at the Hungarian House (the mansion in which the Delegations meet) at Vienna. Ministerial Councillor Francis Révy was among those received by His Excellency, after which he paid a call on Count Berchtold, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom the meeting of the Delegations on the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. was discussed. On the following day the Prime Minister was received in audience by the King at Ischl, and afterwards departed with his family for Gastein.

#### Death of Cardinal Samassa.

We regret to record the death of His Eminence Cardinal Joseph Samassa, Archbishop of Eger, on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., in the sixtieth year of his ordination and the thirty-ninth of his archbishopric. He was without doubt one of the most highly respected Hungarians, whether cleric or layman, and was beloved by the poor of his archdiocese for his almost boundless charity. The administration of the archbishopric has devolved upon Archbishop Szmrecsányi.

#### Victory for the Hungarian Horse-Polo Team.

The racecourse of Köttingbrunn was the other day the scene of a Hungarian polo victory by 8 goals to 4 against a mixed team of foreign players, thereby securing the championship for this country. The Hungarian team was composed of Count Manó Andrassy, Count Antal Sigray, Count Louis Károlyi, and Marquis George Pallavicini; while their opponents were Count Charles Bugnoy (*Austria*), Baron Mayer Meluhof (*Germany*), M. Henri de Freville (*France*), and Yousry Pasha (*Turkey*). The prize, a large silver cup, was handed to the winning team by H. R. H. Archduchess Izabella, and will be known as the International Champion Cup.

#### Baron Hengelmüller retires.

His Excellency Baron Hengelmüller, our Ambassador to Washington, has (we hear) retired from his post on account of age and is now en route for Europe.

#### English Motorists in Hungary.

The English motor-cyclists, Messrs. Pratt and Clark, whom we mentioned in a recent number as touring from London to Constantinople and back, have now arrived in Hungary and by the time this meets our readers' notice will be in Roumania. After calling at «*Hungary*» office these gentlemen proceeded via Kolozsvár, to Kissármás, where they inspected the now famous earth-gas wells, their kind hosts, the Misses Kendeffy, acting as interpreters. At Kolozsvár the tourists expressed their unbounded admiration of the Church of St. Michael and its statue of King Matthias adorning the front.

#### Hungarian Race-horses in England.

Prince Tassilo Festetich's two-year-old colts have been sent to England to complete their breaking-in and preparation to compete in the next Derby. *Woolwinder* (dam *Justice*) and *Adam* (dam *Patience*) have been placed under the care of Mr. Waugh, who fifteen years ago was His Highness's trainer in this country.

#### New Home for Blind Children.

The sum of 100,000 crowns bequeathed to the Ministry of Public Instruction by the late Alexr. Nagy has been utilised by order of the Minister, Count John Zichy, to erect a home for blind children. The handsome building, situated at the corner of Hungaria-körút and Ida-utca, is now finished and will be furnished by Count Zichy at his own personal cost. It has accommodation for fifty children, who will be under the care of Sisters of Charity. Candidates for admission must not exceed 7 years of age.

#### Earth-gas discovered in Kisküküllő County.

At Bázna in Kisküküllő county on July 27<sup>th</sup> last earth-gas in considerable quantity was discovered at a depth of forty yards. It is estimated that the well will yield upwards of 30,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

#### Permanent Agricultural Exhibition Building for Paris.

For many years past it has been the custom to hold an annual agricultural exhibition in the French capital. These events have become so popular and successful that the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic has been induced to authorise the erection of a permanent building to be devoted to the purpose.

#### American Presidential Candidate on the Hungarians.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the rival of Taft and Roosevelt in the race for the presidency, gave the other day his opinions on immigrants in general with reference to the Hungarians. He said: «I have faith in healthy immigrants, but we must guard against admitting sick and ailing people, who would

only be a burden on our country. We must never shut our doors on honest and good people of any nation... I have no prejudice against the Hungarians. I should be a very ignorant person if I did not know their good qualities. Their *Golden Bull* was the first to give liberty to the people».

#### Austrian-Hungarian Navy.

The new Austrian-Hungarian Dreadnought *Viribus Unitis*, which left the *Stabilimento Tecnico*, Trieste, for its first trip in the open sea last week goes into dry-dock at Pola to be cleaned before undergoing the official trials a fortnight hence. It is hoped that the vessel will be able to join the active squadron some time this month. The complement of officers and men is 1070.

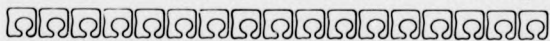
The second Austrian-Hungarian marine hydroplane has passed its tests at Wiener Neustadt. Besides the pilot it carried a naval lieutenant as passenger, 165lb. of benzine and oil, and 99lb. of sand-ballast, or a total weight of 573lb. After rising to a height of nearly 2300 feet, says «The Times» Vienna correspondent, it remained for more than an hour in the air. The hydroplane is a modified Wachalowski biplane fitted with a 90-h.p. Werner and Pileiderer motor.

#### Healthy summer fashions.

One day last summer when a couple of Englishmen walked bareheaded down the Avenue de l'Opéra they attracted an embarrassing amount of attention from Parisians. But this summer at Trouville and Deauville, and even in the capital, young and middle-aged men may be seen walking through the streets minus their hats. At the seaside the custom has been widely adopted, and numerous groups of hatless men and women may be seen daily promenading at the fashionable resorts on the French coast.

Another fashion which has found many devotees in this country and by the sea is the wearing of sandals. Women who have discarded shoes and stockings for the new footwear declare themselves delighted with the experiment.

Professor Raymond and Dr. Charlier, two French scientists, are keen supporters of the stockingless fashion, and say their experience has shown that young girls with delicate constitutions can be strengthened simply by dispensing with stockings.



#### Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

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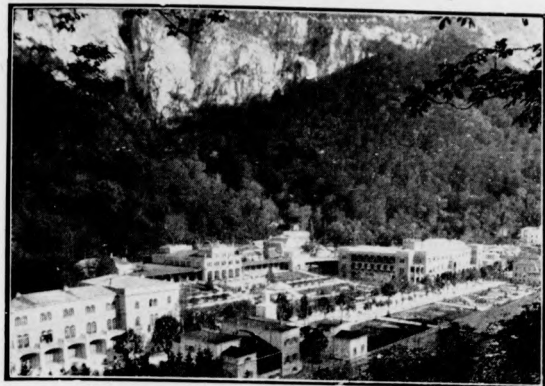


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Baths ...**

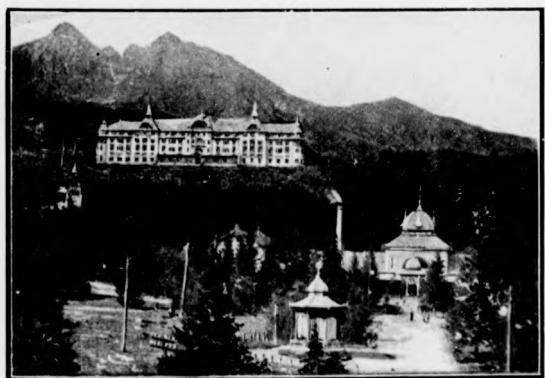
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**Railway Time-Table :**

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.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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**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.	—	—	—	—	Poprádrelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	—	—	Poprádrelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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**Fenyő = ..  
... háza**

**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	2-43
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

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**Vizakna .**

**Railway Time-Table :**

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-39	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-58	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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