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«A Happy New Year.»

ANNO DOMINI 1913! We write it for the first time with hope and fear for what the New Year may have in store for us. May it prove a period propitious to all our readers no less than to ourselves, for both of us, as it were, stand or fall together. The sun of their prosperity is in a measure ours too — a kind of reflection of its rays coming to us in the form of subscriptions and extra subscribers.

Before this comes under the eyes of our readers the present political situation of Europe may have changed completely. Sufficient for the day, however, that prospects are somewhat brighter. The best guarantee for a favourable solution of our difficulties is the harmonious community of purpose between Gt. Britain and Germany, each of whom has exceptional chances of inculcating peaceful methods in any differences of opinion which may arise between the Powers and the Allies or between certain of the Powers themselves. It would be a pity if a situation full of promise for Europe at large should be marred by the overweening ambitions of a few individuals. The happi-



Photo by Strelisky.
Madame GEDEON de DUNGVERSZKY.

ness and prosperity of the country lie in peace, and it is our earnest hope that this may be preserved through the year on which we enter today. This is the day on which the old Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake, with salt, incense and wine; and when the consuls, previously elected, entered upon their offices. After the government passed to the emperors the consuls marched on New Year's Day to the Capitol, where two white bulls that had never known the yoke were sacrificed to Jupiter Capitolinus. The 1st of January is more observed as a feast-day in Scotland and France than in England. In the two first-mentioned lands New Year's Gifts are still in vogue, though the custom is fast dying out in England. The origin of the custom of present-giving on the first day of the year may also, like most things, be traced to the Romans. It was Titus Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who is said to have received the first New Year's Gift — some branches of a tree consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, regarded as a good omen. In the reign of August-

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tus Caesar the custom of present-giving had become universal. May it long continue: and may the Editor of «Hungary» be favoured of Strenia, and strengthened for the year's work before him by presents of many «consecrated branches» — this is to say, subscriptions from old readers and new ones.



The Thief.

OH, MRS. MARTENS, do'nt wrinkle your forehead so! You drive us to despair to see you like that.

Sir John Brunton laid down his knife and fork and got up from his breakfast to greet this early visitor. All the other members of the household smiled on the beautiful, elegant Harriet Martens, who, however, took no pains to conceal that she was in very ill humour.

«My dear Harriet, what is the matter?» asked the hostess. «Where is your hat? The motor-car will be round in a few minutes.»

«Dear Lady Brunton, I cannot go into the City today», answered the lovely woman, «for I have forgotten to ask Rex for money, and I lost all I had at bridge last night». Her large grey eyes filled with tears.

«Oh, that won't matter; you can't spend it now», said Lady Brunton with a smile.

«Yes, yes; but just think, the races are next week, and I haven't a hat!»

«Haven't a hat! What about your little blue toque, your large black one, your purple...»

«Oh, those are no good. I want something to go with my new dress. I can't understand Rex — he never troubles about my things. He might have thought I should want some money. How nice it would have been to have done everything today!»

«My dear Mrs. Martens, don't cry», said Sir John kindly, «I'll lend you ten pounds till I meet Rex, eh?»

The younger woman took the money — a banknote — and expressed her gratitude in effusive terms. She then put on her hat, for the motor-car was already at the door.

«Mind and wrap up well», advised Lady Brunton as she took leave of her friend, «you may easily take cold.

«Dear Lady Brunton, I will take care of myself



Photo by Strelisky.
The Late Count ALBIN CSÁKY.

and hurry back». Saying this Mrs. Martens beamed so kindly on Sir John that he felt amply rewarded for his polite action.

The motor-car had to fly to catch the train, and Mrs. Martens gave a sigh of relief when the door of the compartment was closed upon her.

She soon made the discovery that lady of aristocratic bearing was her fellow-traveller. — Everything the latter wore betrayed perfect taste, and she in turn scrutinised Mrs. Martens with apparent satisfaction.

After a while the train stopped at an inter-

mediate station, where Harriet left her compartment for a few minutes with the intention of buying a newspaper or a magazine at the bookstall. But when about to pay for her purchase she made the awkward discovery that she had left her purse on the seat in the train. She ran back for it, and had no sooner reached her compartment than the whistle blew and the train proceeded on its journey.

There were her purse her hand-bag, and her sunshade; everything was as she had left it, except that her *vis-à-vis* had fallen asleep in her corner-seat.

The passing scenery did not interest her much; she had seen it often enough before; but she fixed her regards on her sleeping companion.

She found herself thinking of the things she intended, to buy; and she opened her purse to regale herself with a sight of the money that constituted her present happiness... Her heart suddenly stopped beating — *Sir John's ten-pound note was not in her purse*; it had completely disappeared!

The lady opposite was sleeping peacefully. Harriet began a wild search of the compartment for the missing banknote. She took out all the contents of her reticule: handkerchief, keys, smelling-salts, note-book, lip-rouge, rice-paper, purse (containing three pennies only!) — everything was there *except the ten-pound note!*

The meaning of it all was plain to Harriet. From Rinkworth the only occupants of the compartment were the two ladies. Harriet had left her reticule, which contained her purse, when she quitted the train for a couple of minutes to buy a paper and... Yes, it could not be otherwise; Harriet had read of such things being done — *the woman travelling with her was a pickpocket!*

Harriet resolved to get her own back. She simply *must* have her money; it was impossible to put off the pleasure of her intended shopping.

She regarded her companion sharply, and doubts entered her mind. Could it be that this noble-looking lady was a professional thief? The thought was hateful, but it must be so. Should she wake her and demand her banknote? Or wait patiently until their arrival at the next stopping-place and then report her to the stationmaster and have her arrested? But, she reflected, the woman would of course deny the accusation, and she (Harriet) would have to accompany her to the police court and charge her. Rex would be furious to have his wife's name connected with a scandal of that sort. He had often scolded her for her carelessness in leaving her things lying about. Why did the women sleep so soundly? She had no nerves evidently; Harriet wished *she* had none.

Although sure in her own mind, Harriet had no desire to give the woman up to justice if she could avoid it; she would not send her to prison though she richly deserved it. She bent over the sleeper — and a brilliant idea entered her brain. The other lady's reticule was in her lap; the stolen money would surely be found in it. Yes, she would quietly abstract it. She opened the bag carefully, her

heart thumping the while, and yes — just as she expected — *there in the purse was the ten-pound note!*

Harriet stealthily took it out, closed the purse, which she replaced in the reticule, and anxiously looked and listened. Had the woman noticed? No; she still slept — what joy! A few minutes afterwards the lady woke up and smiled most amiably at Harriet.

Great Scott! suppose she had not been asleep, but only pretending! If she reported Harriet at the next station how would she (Harriet) prove her right to the note she had taken from the other's purse? It was a nice predicament. She was ready to die of fright.

But what was done could not be undone. She knew that tickets would be taken before reaching Vauxhall. If the strange lady had really been asleep she would observe what had happened when she went to her bag for her ticket, and then there might be trouble.

This fear was dissipated however by the lady taking her ticket out of her pocket.

Oh, why didn't those three minutes pass? Harriet had never believed that time could drag so slowly.

At last! Here they were at Vauxhall. Both descended from the train, and Harriet gave a great sigh of relief as she saw the other turn and hurry off in the opposite direction.



Winter Scene in the Lowlands.

Harriet found herself laughing several times in the midst of their shopping. She was wondering what kind of face the thief would pull when she

When she returned the first to meet her was Sir John.

«Why, Mrs. Martens, you are as merry as though



Winter sprites.

discovered how she had been foiled. Harriet promised herself a fine treat when she got home. How she would boast of her trick to Rex and the Bruntons! and how they would laugh over it!

*

you had bought all London.» — That lady walked to the window, smiled at the baronet, and said:

«Really, Sir John, you cannot think how much obliged I am for your loan, but I cannot give you much of it back yet».

«What!» returned he, «I do'n't understand you. Half an hour after you left us your maid Betty announced that *you had left that ten-pound note on the dressing-table!!!*



How Christmas was spent in London.

THE STREAM of Christmas fare from all parts of the world poured into London during the week preceding the great festival; and as it is through the London markets that the provinces are fed as well as the Metropolis itself, it will be interesting to notice the particulars of the items that go to make up the British «good cheer» at Christmas-tide, when the people not only demand the best but plenty of it. There is scarcely any commodity to be measured in figures of less than thousands of tons.

Most prominent among the signs of the season were the fine displays of dried fruits everywhere.

Currants from Greece, raisins from Spain, plums from California, France, and Bosnia; sultanas and figs from Smyrna, dates from Persia and Egypt, and almonds from Spain and Sicily are needed in immense quantities for the making of the traditional puddings, mincemeat, and cakes. More than 80,000 tons of currants, sultanas, and raisins are consumed in the United Kingdom every year, and of this quantity a huge proportion is required during the Christmas season.

Fresh fruits arrived in increasingly large cargoes, and during the week preceding Christmas there were special trains carrying oranges, bananas, apples, and pears from the quays at Liverpool and Avonmouth to London. Very heavy indeed have been the recent imports of apples and oranges. During the last two weeks of November nearly 20,000 tons of each of these fruits reached the ports of the United Kingdom.

Apples and pears for Christmas arrived in prime condition from the great fruit-growing districts of



Statue of Queen Elizabeth, Szeged.



Windmill, Kiskőrös.

Canada and the United States. Jamaica and the Canary Islands sent vast consignments of bananas, and Spain of grapes, the latter being in good supply, too, from English and Channel Islands hothouses. Tunis dates, St. Michael pines, and nuts from France, Italy and Spain helped to garnish the Christmas dessert-table.

Five thousand Christmas-trees arrived at Covent Garden, and numbers have been sent to British residents in Malta and South Africa. By Christmas Eve it is estimated that 25,000 spruce firs ranging in height from two to thirty feet, passed through the market, as well as 2000 or more tons of holly and mistletoe.

Something like 300,000 turkeys were sold in London for Metropolitan Christmas dinners. The expert turkey-feeders of East Anglia, Dorset, and Devon will supply the aristocrats among this huge number of birds, though there are many who think that a well-finished Normandy turkey is not to be beaten by the best from Norfolk. Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Servia also contributed largely to the geese and turkey trade. Normandy and Ireland also sent geese. Ducks arrived in great quantities from the Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire fatteners, and fowls from the expert forcers of Surrey.

Beef was shorter in supply than usual owing to the dislocation consequent on the renewed outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. There were, however, not fewer than 2300 beasts and 7500 sheep in the pens.

During the days between «Big Monday» and Christmas Eve the London Central Markets received their enormous tonnage of flesh and fowl, which are the Christmas dinner of London and the home counties in the rough. There were exposed for sale: —

- 6200 tons of beef.
- 2500 tons of mutton.
- 1300 tons of pork.
- 1700 tons of poultry and game.

Something like three-quarters of this great tonnage was imported produce, Torontal and Barcs counties supplying a large portion of the last item.



A Trip on the Danube.

I.

STEAMERS travelling down the Danube from Vienna reach Hungarian waters at Dévény. At the junction of this river with the March we see the peaks of the Fehérhegység, rocky, bare mountains of the West Carpathian range, on the summit of one of which stand the ruins of the frontier fortress, the first sentinel of the Hungarian Danube. Just below here the water is shallowest.

Ten kilometers from Dévény is the fortress of Pozsony, below which we see the coronation town itself, which possesses many historical souvenirs.

Passing the quays of this pretty town, we leave its beautiful woods behind on our right. Immediately the Danube divides into two branches, the Csallóköz Danube branching off north-east to join the Vág, which at Komárom rejoins the greater or Old Danube. At the village of Csúny another large arm branches off, called the Mosony Danube, which flows through the counties of Mosony and Győr, and joining the Rába at the latter town, flows back again into the greater Danube at Gönyű, an important steamship station.

The swift and unruly current of this part of the river, its varying and often insufficient depth, were hindrances to navigation before the regulation of the river. That is why formerly navigation was confined to the Mosony branch, and the people of Győr, having a special aptitude for business, raised that town to foremost rank as a corn-export centre. Since the advent of railways, however, Győr has lost much of its importance.

Twenty four kilometers farther down stream the imposing fortifications of Komárom are visible on the left, the historic town itself being partly hidden by Elizabeth Island. On the right lies Újszöny, now united to Komárom, formerly a powerful fortress and the key of the Upper Danube against the enemies who invaded that part of the country. The situation of the town, encircled on the eastern side by the river Vág, is well adapted for its purpose as a strategical centre.

Early in the last century Komárom had the reputation of being a great commercial town. No less than 416 corn-merchants had their businesses there, some of whom owned from 20 to 25 large ships plying the Danube. But since the development of steamboat traffic Komárom, like Győr, has gone down. Today however 18,000 to 20,000 rafts of timber are annually floated down the Vág to Komárom, and the carpenters of that city are renowned everywhere.

Leaving Komárom we see, on our left, the Vág,

Hungarian ...
... Lowlands

which here flows into the Danube, and on the right the town of Ószőny, on the site of which once stood the Roman city of *Bregetio*.

We pass in quick succession the villages of Almás, Neszmély, Süttő, Piszke, and Nyerges-Ujfalu, the last-named being the *Villa Curtia* of the Romans, all noted for their stone-quarries.

In the distance we see the peaks of the Pilis range; the river becomes narrower as we approach the fortress-hill of Esztergom, on the summit of which stands the cathedral and primate's palace.

Leaving Szob the Danube takes a sharp curve to the south and we soon arrive at Dömös; after which the river winds sharply round the Nagy-Maros hills and travels due north. We cannot fail to be struck with admiration at the beautiful view which this part of the Danube affords. On the opposite side are the picturesque ruins of Visegrád.

Gradually the spires of the episcopal city of Vác come into view. The mountains on the left follow the course of the Danube, and the Szentendre branch breaks off from the mother-stream, forming the island of that name, about thirty kilometers long, which stretches nearly as far as Újpest. Where the Szentendre branch rejoins the greater Danube. From here the river flows southward. Opposite the lower end of Szentendre island is Káposztásmegyer, whence one may visit the water-works of the metropolis. Somewhat further we perceive the verdure of Újpest, which hides the winter harbour from view.

On the left are the yards of the Danube Shipbuilding Co. A little lower down on the right is Ó-Buda island, opposite which is the Danube Steam Navigation Co.'s factory. But all these quickly pass, and we are struck with admiration at sight of the picturesque view afforded by Budapest lying on both sides of the river.

At a distance of about 2000 yards from Margaret Bridge the river becomes narrower, and we see the Chain Bridge, built in 1844-48, the pride of the metropolis, connecting the two parts

of the city. Passing rows of tall buildings on either side, we arrive at the railway-bridge which connects the cis-Danubian railways with the trans-Danubian lines.

Budapest is destined by its situation and character to be the centre of international commerce between East and West, for which reason the Hungarian State has been working for some years on plans for an immense commercial harbour. After passing under the railway bridge we see the Danube divided into two branches; on the left runs the Soroksár branch, which has been dammed to protect the Capital against floods. On the right is the Budafok branch, which has been regulated at a cost of millions of crowns. Between these two branches is Csepel Island, 30 miles long by 4 miles wide.

The bed of the Budafok branch is very broad and shallow, with many sand-banks and islands. On the site of the village of Adony formerly stood *Vetus Salinum*, a Roman settlement. Here the river flows slightly south-eastwards and after about seven miles passes the lower extremity of Csepel Island. In the neighbourhood of Pentele (Roman *Potentiana*) many archaeological remains have been discovered; and it is believed that the Roman city of *Anamátia*, destroyed by an overflow of the Danube, stood on this site. At a distance of nine and half miles



Town Hall Szeged.

from Dunaföldvár we arrive at the market-town of Paks. Here a canal branches off which feeds the Francis Canal.

Between the Barska branch and the main Danube stretches Mohács Island, passing which we soon arrive at Mohács, where King Louis II. and many of his valiant nobles found graves. Beyond this the river flows for a while through leafy woods.

Our next stopping-place is Kis-Kőszeg, and



Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

Guild Hall Square, Sopron.

Photos by Jelly.

opposite this is the mouth of the Francis Canal, so named after King Francis I.

Proceeding on our way along the serpentine windings of the river and passing the Bezdán islands, we arrive at the mouth of the Drave, 180 miles from Budapest. At some seven miles further the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Erdőd come into view; and presently we see a railway-train transported bodily across the Danube. This is the steam-ferry station of the Gombos—Erdőd railway. An iron bridge is about to be built to form a permanent communication between the two banks.

Our Reading Table

Magyar Poems.

By Nora de Vályi and Dorothy M. Stuart.

TO TRANSLATE from one language into another must be admitted, by all who have tried it, to be a difficult task. This is the case with the Indo-Germanic tongues. That is to say, that even when one national speech is allied to another, perhaps closely, the rendering of the idioms of the respective peoples presents considerable difficulties. There is often trouble in finding the equivalent of a single word. In English the dilemma is frequently avoided by simply adopting the word itself; indeed, we have made such a habit of this, that seldom or never are new words legitimately formed from old English roots. But the problem of translation is intensified when we turn the Magyar tongue into modern English, or vice versa; for the two languages are utterly dissimilar in character; not merely in grammar and idiom, but in modes of thought. Most of all is it difficult to express the poetical ideas of a foreign nation in one's mother tongue; supremely so, if we try to reproduce poetry through a poetical medium. Then we are very apt to degenerate into mere versification, and possibly into ordinary prose.

We are very glad to think that in the book before us these difficulties are made to appear almost insignificant. We can honestly congratulate the joint trans-

lators on having presented to us in English the prevailing imagination qualities of Magyar poetry, so that we can understand and sympathise with them. But we will not pay the ladies the doubtful compliment of passing their work by without a few words of criticism. And in the first place it is to be regretted that the English form of the poems should be limited, handicapped so to speak, by the use of rhyme. Every student of Shakespeare knows how some of his lines, otherwise splendid, are spoiled by this terminating jingle. And everyone, who has heard school children

recite some of the prettiest ballads and lays ever written in English, must have realised how monotonous polished versification can be made, and have turned almost with loathing from verse limited by rhyme. There is little which is so destructive of real poetical feeling, we generally find that, when regular mechanical versification combined with the bands and chains of rhyme is adopted for the expression of foreign poetry, the translators are forced into bad or impossible rhymes, into weak verse, or mere prose. Not to be prolix, we will give one or two examples at haphazard: — In the very first poem in this book we find «now» rhyming with «flow»; in the second, «alas» and «was», «her» and «blur»; in the third «worm» and «norm». These are not by any means the worst, but enough to show how easy it is to produce bad rhymes when translating poetry. And as regards the prosody, we find that the translators are forced into many weaknesses — the frequent employment of «do» and «did», and the placing of the unemphatic words in the emphatic places. The following is a specimen of excellent prose in its way, and as prose we reproduce it. «Oh, alas, how many warriors worthy to have known centuries of achievement here are laid, bereft of splendour, and with not a stone to mark their place of rest. With valiant arm the patriot fights for liberty, he rides through ghastly scenes of carnage; wild alarm makes his tired horse fret as he spurs its sides.» (N. B. We have taken the liberty of correcting the punctuation.)

«Again, while we do not wish

to stickle at trifles, we feel compelled to point out that «thou filled» «thou drank» «thou bore» are not grammatical expressions, even granting «poetic licence».

In one more point we find ourselves at variance with our translators; that is in their «key to pronunciation». «Araun» is not the equivalent of «Arany» nor is «Bau-yaw» the same sound as «Baja», nor «Kaul-utch-aw» of «Kalocsa». This Hungarian short «a» is equal to the English «a» in «what» (there is no sound in Hungarian representing the English «an» and «aw»); it is there-

fore incorrect to say it is like the English «a» in «all» or «awl».

But let us be done with fault-finding, which is quite easy. 'Twere well if we could do better. We are extremely grateful for the brief biographies of the poets, which are a really valuable feature of the book; and we venture to admire the versions of «Rachel's Lamentation», «Thoughts of a Patriot», and «Kelemen». Within the limitations already



Kolostor-utca, Sopron: Showing the Campanile in the background.

indicated most of the renderings deserve a meed of praise; there can be no mistaking the pathetic strain, the mournful tone of Magyar song, always set in a minor key, like nearly all folk-songs in every clime. We conclude with a few lines from the «Last Testament» of Baron Joseph Eötvös:

«If ye pass beside my grave
Linger there, my friends, I pray,
And our best loved melody
Sing above my voiceless clay.
One of our old Magyar songs,
Fervent, glorious, wildly sweet...»

Topical Notes

Subscriptions Due.

We beg respectfully to remind our subscribers that their new subscriptions begins with this issue. We hope all will favour us with a renewal at an early date, accompanied if possible by an extra subscription on behalf of a friend. For nothing rejoices our heart so much as a tangible appreciation of our Journal, which it is our constant aim to improve in literary matter, illustrations, and general excellence of get up.

The Editor.

«Hungary» will be sent *post free* for 14 Crowns,

Distinction for Count Béla Széchenyi.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer the Order of the Iron Crown (1st Class) on Count Béla Széchenyi, Guard of the Crown, a worthy son of the «Greatest Hungarian», Count Stephen Széchenyi. The son, like the father, has devoted his life to the service of his country, and in so doing won universal esteem. The Agricultural Museum has had the portrait of Count Béla painted for the adornment of the grand hall of that institution.

New French Consul-General.

Vicomte de Fontenay, recently transferred, has been succeeded in the office of French Consul-



The Station, Sopron.

to England 13/4d. to America 3½ Dollars *per annum*, payable in advance. *Cheques, Post-Office Orders,* and *Postal Orders,* should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», at VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest, Telephone 89—52.

The King's Working Day.

For several decades it has been His Majesty's custom to rise at the early hour of 4 a. m., and an hour later, having breakfasted, found him at his writing-table, where, with brief intervals for refreshment, the Monarch remained till 5 p. m. Lately, however, the pressure of work has been so great that His Majesty has had to meet it by rising at 3—30 a. m., commencing business with his secretaries at 4—30 a. m., finishing as usual at 5 p. m., and retiring at 8 p. m. Such activity on the part of the King is sufficient contradiction of the adverse reports as to His Majesty's health.

General at Budapest by M. Dapchier-Lemangen formerly French Minister at Quito.

Count Albin Csáky †.

We regret to announce the passing on the 15th ult of Count Albin Csáky, who has for many years been a prominent figure in the political life of our country. The late nobleman, who was 72 years of age, had but recently resigned the presidency of the House of Peers on account of ill-health; and on that occasion was the recipient of valuable testimony to the fact that his services to the nation were fully appreciated. His honours were numerous, while he was also a member of the much coveted Order of the Golden Fleece — the highest decoration in the power of his Sovereign to bestow on him. Messages of sympathy with the bereaved countess and family were received from His Majesty the King, from many members of the Royal House,

and practically, from the whole Hungarian aristocracy. The funeral took place at the family vault at Szepesmindszent. A portrait of the deceased statesman will be found in this issue.

New President of the Children's Protection League.

At a committee meeting the other day of the National Children's Protection League, Bishop Ottocar Prohászka in the chair, a letter was read from Count Leopold Edelsheim-Gyulai resigning the office of president. The Committee then proceeded to the election of a new president, their choice falling upon Count Ladislas Széchenyi, who accepted

Johann Orth Relics.

Professor Bashford Dean, the curator of the armour and weapons division of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, has been spending ten days in Berlin, together with Mr. William H. Riggs, the octogenarian American art connoisseur of Paris, who owns what is said to be the most valuable collection of armour in the world. Messrs. Dean and Riggs were interested attendants at the auction of the late «Johann Orth's» art collections at Messrs. Heilbron Brothers' rooms. Mr. Dean acquired a number of mediaeval war helmets, among them a Medici which came from the lost Austrian Archduke's Florentine villa.



Statue of Count Stephen Széchenyi, Sopron.

the post and expressed his appreciation of the honour done him. The ex-President, Count Edelsheim-Gyulai, becomes a patron of the Society and will thus continue to exercise his valuable influence upon the fortunes of this humane institution.

Homes for Hungarian writers.

A deputation of Hungarian writers, headed by Francis Herczeg and Joseph Wolfner, waited on the Burgomaster (Dr. Stephen Bárczy) the other day with a numerous and influentially signed petition praying that «homes» should be built for them by the municipality which they should acquire through quarterly payments as rent. Sculptors and painters' ateliers having been erected out of municipal funds, the petitioners consider they have also a just right to similar consideration. The Burgomaster welcomed the deputation and promised to see what could be done in the matter.

Next February «Johann Orth's» drawings, letters writings and uniforms will be put under the hammer.

Donations to the Austro-Hungarian Airship Fund.

Sums of £4000 each have been given by the firms of Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Gutmann Brothers towards the fund for the construction of an Austro-Hungarian airship fleet.

Nottingham lace-maker removes to Hungary.

Mr. A. Metheringham, managing director of a private company, is building a lace factory at Győr at a cost of £12,000. He will take with him a large number of skilled lace workers.

Mr. Metheringham, who formerly carried on a lace-making business at Chilwell, is going to Hungary in order to get inside the tariff walls.

There is, he says, an ever-increasing difficulty



in getting goods into a foreign country, and competition from abroad grows keener every year.

The Hungarian Government have not only given a site for the factory, but have exempted it from

favourite, came in last. It was too strong for her, broke away before the falling of the flag, and was brought back with difficulty, and then at the real start lost ten yards, which it never made up.



The Palace of Culture, Sopron.

local taxation for ten years and imperial taxation for fifteen years, and have made a grant towards the removal of machinery.

Győr has a population of 50,000 people, and the new factory will give employment to 400 workers.

The Growth of the Nation.

At a recent session of the Academy of Science Alexander Plósz delivered an interesting address on the Growth of the Nation. Among the audience was H. R. H. Archduke Joseph Francis. Referring to the census of 1910, the speaker observed that Hungary had now 10,050,000 people who owned the Magyar as their mother-tongue, as against only 6,445,000 in 1880 — an increase of 3,600,000 during the past thirty years. Dr. Fraknói afterwards, spoke on the Royal Succession in the time of the Árpáds.

The Soldiers' Christmas.

As in the uncertain state of international politics many thousands of our soldiers were called from their homes to the frontier, public charity was aroused on their behalf. This Christmastide, a fund amounting to 500,000 crowns being collected for them throughout Austria-Hungary.

Woman Jockey's Failure.

Miss Ilse Bulford, daughter of the jockey Sidney Bulford, made her appearance as the first female jockey in Austro-Hungary on the Rákospalota Racecourse, near Budapest. Her horse, though

Lectures on Hungary.

On Thursday night November 28th in the Assembly Rooms Cork, Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S., delivered a most interesting lecture to the members of the Literary and Scientific Society entitled. «Unknown Hungary.» Dr. Sandlord (President) occupied the chair, and notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the hall was well filled.

At the close of the address a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the proposition of the President.

★

The Rev. C. A. Ginever gave a lecture on Friday evening, December 6th at the Arthur Hall St. James's Street. Dover, in connection with the Fabian Society, on «What Hungary is doing for the workers». Amongst other things, he described the vast housing scheme undertaken at Budapest to remedy the terrible overcrowding. Agriculture in all branches was very carefully fostered, and the State also had organised the silk industry and made it a great success.

A Hungarian Pianiste's Debut.

Miss Dora Bernich, a young Hungarian pianiste who has studied with Leschetizky, gave her first recital on Wednesday at the Eolian Hall. Her selections were executed with considerable strength and confidence.

Peace on Earth.

All the world is darkly waiting
With its hand upon the sword,
Waiting for the tide of battle,
Waiting for the fateful word.

No one knows what brings the morrow,
Only dreads the awful chance
Of the homes that shall drink sorrow,
When the word comes to «Advance».

Ah! how sad! the world is waiting
With its hand upon the sword
And so deep in thought, forgetting
The coming of the Lord.

Ah poor Soldiers! still remember
In your battle lines afar
Of that ONE who in December
Came to preach a holier War!

And remember that HIS teaching
Binds us now, es bound us then:
«For one day shall end thy quarrel
Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men.»

J. J. Dempsey.

Pension Opera, Budapest, 21. Andrassy Road.

Fine Art

The Nemzeti Salon Winter Exhibition.

The time-limit for sending in works for the Nemzeti (*National*) Salon Winter Exhibition having expired no less than 1624 pictures were received altogether. A small collection of Philip László's works have been received from London, the bulk however are fairly representative of Hungarian art of the average sort. The judging took place on the 10th inst., the jury being composed of the eminent artists, Otto Baditz, Julius Benczur, Alex. Endrey, Julius Éder, Oscar Glatz, Maurice Góth, Edmund Kacziány (painters), John Istók, Stephen Tóth, and George Vastagh (sculptors).

Amateurs' Exhibition.

In April and May next the Industrial Art Society will hold an exhibition of the works of amateur artists. Intending contributors should submit their pictures as soon as possible to the decision of the judging committee. All information can be obtained on application to the Iparművészeti Társulat Igazgatósága, Üllői-út 33—37.

The King's Purchases.

His Majesty has honoured the Fine Art Society and Hungarian art in general by his recent purchase of the following paintings from the Winter Exhibition: *Flowers*-(Fredk. Strobentz), *Evening at*



Town Hall, Sopron: The Campanile on the left.

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Sea (G. Magyar-Mannheimer), *Fire on Shore* (Ed. Kacziány), *Kine in the Stall* (Aladár Edvi-illés), *Evening in the Haute Savoie* (Ladislav Tatz), *A Cloudy Day* (Robt. Nádler), *Lilies* (Géza Vastagh),

Scene in Tabán (Kálmán Kató), *Boat on the Danube* (Eugene Major), *Village Mill* (Béla Spányi).

Lipótváros Casino Prize.

A jury of artists consisting of Messrs. Julius Basch (chairman), Aladár Gárdos, Eugene Keményffi, Chas. Kernstock, Alex. Léderer, Sigismund Quittner, and Alfred Wellisch, visited the Fine Art Exhibition for the purpose of selecting the work for which the Lipótváros Casino Prize of 1000 crowns should be awarded. Eventually the «American «Buffalo» by the sculptor Dezső Lányi, was adjudged most worthy of the prize.

«Friends of Art» Club.

The above-named organisation, devoted to the interest of art music and literature, held a session last week, which was presided over by Countess Paul Festetich. It was announced that in the coming season, beginning on January 3rd a series of popular lectures would be delivered on Fridays by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Countess Alexander Teleki, Dr. Chas. Sebestyén, Emil Sigerus, Chas. Lyka, Zsolt Beöthy, and others. Among those who have promised to assist at the musical recitals are Countess Wm Pálffy-Daun, the Thomán-Vikár trio, Ziegler of the Vienna Volks-Opera, Ernestina Róth, pianiste, Marie Isritza, vocaliste, Ladislav Ipolyi, violinist, and Arthur Schnabel, pianist.

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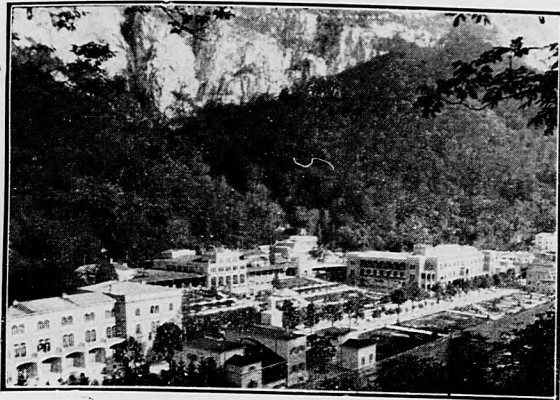
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5. Hungary: A Sketch, by Julius de Vargha.
6. The Royal Hungarian State Railways Illustrated.



Hercules Baths ...

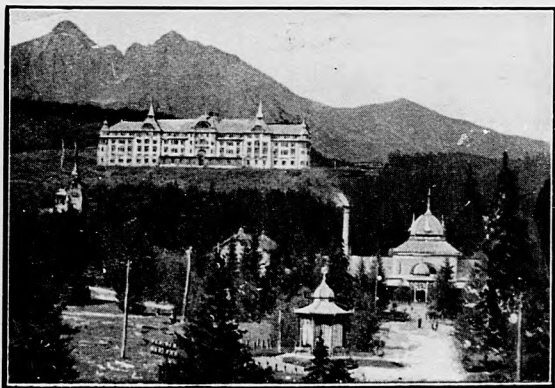
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Railway Time-Table :

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
0-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás <i>Bateau</i>	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova <i>Bateau</i>	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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4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	Poprádrelka	Dép.	10-35
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Fenyő- ... háza

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1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
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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6-20	12-50	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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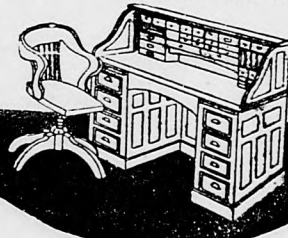
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