

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

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

In the works of the poets other struggles of the period also made themselves heard, whose source was not one with religious sectarianism, but in connection with it. The constant policy of the imperial court, now at Prague, now at Vienna, was directed to the suppression not only of Protestantism, but also of the national freedom: at one time cautiously; at another time with downright other violations of the constitution, nay, even with violence and bloodshed, sought its end. At such times the Princes of Transylvania appeared with an army in defence of Protestant and Hungarian interests as the Swedes did in Germany; and Bocskay, Bethlen, and George Rákóczy I. with the assistance of their adherents in Hungary Proper, contrived by successful campaigns to extort a more tolerable condition of things.

In their courts not only the threads of Hungarian political interests ran together, but they were also the central points of the movements of Hungarian intellectual life. Especially Gabriel

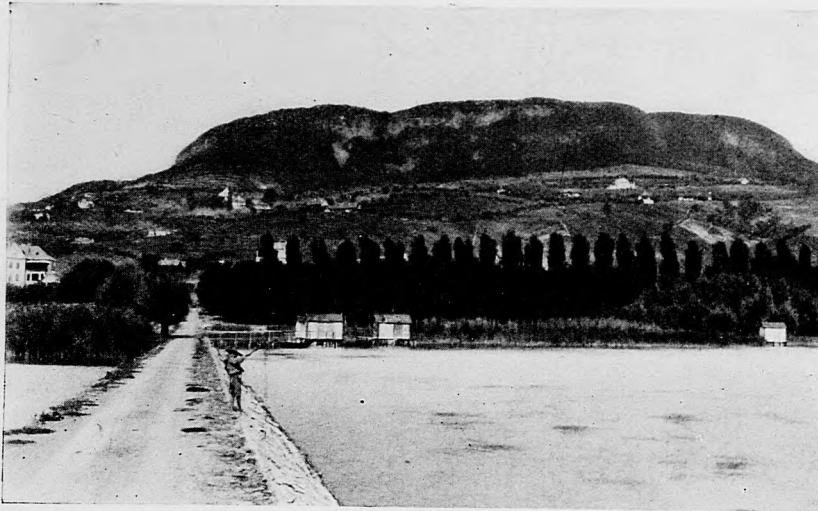


Photo by Strelisky.

Marchioness THERESA PALLAVICINI.

Bethlen and George Rákóczy I. with their vigorous bishops by their sides and the learned men whom they had summoned from abroad to teach in the Highschool displayed great zeal in the development of an education whose spirit should be both Hungarian and Protestant. From these movements arose in the academy of Gyula - Fehérvár the form of John Cseri of Apáczta the first Hungarian professor in whom the enthusiasm for knowledge was fused most intimately with his patriotism. Himself the first pupil of Descartes who by publishing some years after his

master's death, in 1654, in our language the fundamental principles of rationalism under the name of *Magyar Encyclopaedia*, caused philosophy to speak Hungarian, about half a century earlier than Domasius in German. But he employed this criticism not only upon the subjects of human knowledge, but especially upon the state of things in Hungary, and both in his writings and in his speeches he urged on with the courage of enthusiasm the transformation of all our public and educational institutions and the realization of that ideal of Magyarism which he had won in his soul out of Western culture and Eastern love of



Mount Budaörs.

race. He came in collision with numerous interests including Protestant Orthodoxy and died while still young.

His efforts were not without effect and he remained a workman in the field of philology, and history. He had as literary collaborators not only professors and clergymen, but soldiers and diplomatists, citizens and princes, nay, even sovereign ladies, as for instance Susanna Lorántfi the Patroness of Comenius the professor and writer of Sárospatak. The active life of the time especially the special life of Transylvania, inspired a whole series of historians and biographers the imitators of Livy, such as John Szalárdi, the simple diarists such as Prince John Kemény, the agreeable narrators of the great and little events of life such as Nicholas Bethlen and Michael Cserei, and those that took note of old customs such as Peter Apor. The last and most noble representative of this literature was the companion in exile of Francis Rákóczi II, Clement Mikes who wrote his *letters from Turkey* in the middle of the last century. These speak of the doings and mode of life of the refugees in Turkey, but still more of the inner history of a warm and true heart which maintains an enthusiastic fidelity towards his ruined lord, on the shores of the sea of Marmora guards in his memory, the picture of his lost country with all the warmth of heart, even in the midst of his Catholic devotions nourishes a Calvinistic fatalism and carries his tender philanthropy even into his solitude growing continually darker.

The letters of Mikes were the last literary utterance of that century's long struggle, which a large part of the persecuted nation continued against its kings on account of the absolutistic

tyranny and religious persecutions of the court of Vienna. These campaigns and insurrections lost ever more and more their Protestant character and the last, the war of the Catholic Francis Rákóczi, was a purely national movement. The Magyars, so to say, regard these wars as their own proper history, whose glory and whose mourning concern themselves alone, much more so than the wars against the Turks, which were waged with foreign help. This view

of things is supported, or rather let us say this feeling is expressed, by the rich and flourishing popular poetry which accompanied the so called *Kurucz-world*, the insurrections of Thököli and Rákóczi. (To be continued.)



### As 't was told to me.

By Miss Mary Roberts.

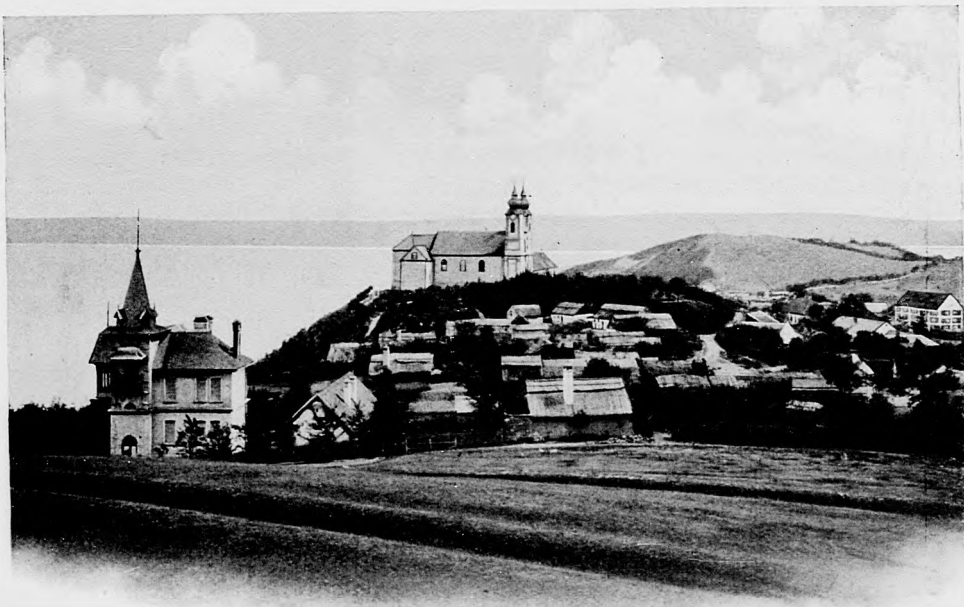
THAT Gretchen was dismayed beyond anything, by the proposed charge, is *obvious*: (perhaps her old childish shrinking from the man reawakened with redoubled force—) mention is made of a letter in which with all due deference to her guardian's authority, she begged to be permitted to carry on her education in England under the roof which had sheltered her so long. To which girlish epistle, the priest replied by a masterly, diplomatic note—in which the iron hand was carefully concealed beneath the velvet glove,—to the effect—that he had not the slightest wish to separate her from her kind friends—simply that he wished her to benefit by the education he thought most fitting for her: that although it was *natural*, that she *should* feel a little overwhelmed at the idea of leaving her girl-hood home, he did not trust but that in a very short time, she would grow accustomed to her new life with him, and ended (masterpiece of skill) with a delicate allusion to her father's will concerning his authority. This *last* clause had the effect he *meant* it to have on the sensitive girl: not for *anything* would Gretchen have disobeyed her dead parent's wishes; and so—the charge was skilfully and speedily effected.

The good foster-parents were deeply distressed at the parting with their adopted daughter (she must—at this time—have just attained her sixteenth year) though they were quick to see the advantage of the plan: surely nothing *could* be more reason-

able than that the priest *should* desire that his ward's higher education should be carried on under his supervision? and even while they *sorrowed*, they yet wholly approved—knowing what they did of the man. As for Gretchen *herself*, though she shed no tears on the short journey—with her guardian as escort, it was obvious that her first glimpse of the home which was to be her's for the future, did not in any way—*compensate* her for the one she had left behind her—as it transpired later—for *ever*. She settled into her unaccustomed groove with a forced composure which did credit to her training, and under the priest's guiding hand, she was soon and busily occupied in her new and more advanced studies. *He* was a skilled teacher—she—an apt pupil, intent only upon her lessons—since only thus—in her longing to learn more, could she stay the craving within her for the companionship of the quiet, homely, adopted parents—the serene, peaceful life which had been her's for so long—could not be *expected* to enquire into and fathom the actual motive which had *brought* her there: still *less*, could she comprehend the *depths* of the feeling her young loveliness had aroused in her guardian's breast. When, at length, he openly avowed his love for her, the girl was as *surprised* as she was only too evidently *terrified*. Never once had it entered her childish mind that one—so gifted, so superior among his fellows—so immeasurably her superior in intellect, could in truth, desire to make her his wife—she, who was so young, so ignorant—beside him. She did not understand that it was her very *youth*—her childish innocence, which had *first* endeared her to him. When she *did* at last understand that it was indeed her love as his *wife* (oh yes—even in his mistaken passion, there was no *baser* thought in his mind—) she was *firm* in her refusal of him. Young as she was, she yet realized that while she *admired* and revered the *scholar*, she could *never* love the *man*, and while her gentleheart bled, for the evident great grief her attitude caused him, her innate courage yet enabled her to deny him the happiness he craved at her hands. Again and again he urged his suit with increasing ardour: dauntless as was his will, it was not *likely* that he would give up at the *first* at-

tempt to win the lovely prize which had become to him now, the one thing desirable upon earth. But the child stood unshaken—nothing could move her from her fixed resolve: she *would* not marry him—or any *other* man, she declared. One can hardly *credit* such total indifference to the priest's advances. He was rich, handsome, if not exactly *young*, could certainly not be termed *old*—(he is recorded as being then in the very prime of his manhood—«tall, and of goodly proportions»—a being calculated to inspire love and respect. His life was clean: Gretchen knew nothing *whatever* to his discredit—on the other hand, she heard from all sides, rich and poor alike, of his kindness,—his strict justice, his generosity, the genuine reality of his character. *All* was in his favour, added to the fact of his being, perhaps, almost the *first* man with whom she had been brought really in contact (her foster-father hardly *counted*, being—as we read—exceedingly infirm;) and yet this girl barely seventeen, steeled her heart against him, and turned a deaf ear to all his pleadings.

From that time—the time of his at last realizing that *all* his ardour could not win a responsive feeling from her, the priest's *entire* character *charged*: maddened by her respectful yet *determined* aloofness, the brute came *uppermost* in the man, and the good in him, *died*, as it were, for *ever*. From being revered and loved by all, we read of him coming to be hated and feared. His whole mind—nay, his very *soul* was focussed now but upon *one* object—the determination to win for his own, this girl—who, while of so gentle, so timid a nature, had yet the requisite courage to deny him what he pleaded for. But her *very obstinacy* rendered him only the more persistent. In *vain* did the girl urge that she did not *love* him—that a loveless marriage would be *intolerable*, in *vain* did she beg to be allowed to go into a nunnery—that all her inclinations lay



Tihany Abbey.

in *that* direction, rather than in becoming the bride of *any* man—all her piteous reasonings he swept contemptuously aside as *naught* he—who, in his own little sphere had been such a splendid, untiring worker for the church of which he was *still* a member. Blinded, driven to madness, by the one passion which so completely enthralled him, he was deaf to all reason. What *followed* we can only in part *conjecture*—nothing is particularly *clear*. There are hints at an escape which the terrified girl made, from the vicinity of her persecutor, only to be brought back, and further escape rendered doubly difficult.

We find no *direct* allusion to the lady who had assumed the responsibility of the priest's household at Gretchen's coming: that she was privy to his plans, is not difficult to *believe*, or, surely, had she *sympathised* with the girl, she would have devised some way of getting the latter out of his reach. All letters were withheld; in truth, Gretchen was now virtually a *prisoner*—yet still a prisoner who could at *any* time, attain her liberty by the speaking of one word which would bind her to her guardian for ever.

(To be continued.)



## NOTICE.

***For the information of our readers we beg to give notice that, the number of our issue for Aug. 15<sup>th</sup> will not appear. As this is the dead season we consider we should best meet their convenience by offering them a double number on Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>.***



## Balaton.

THE WORLD is rather slow to accept as classic anything Hungarian. There is, of course, the lotus of Nagyvárad, known in the informal language of science, as the «Hungarian Lily,» and one or two quite special features to which, unfortunately are added some which are neither special nor features, such as Czigány. But that is about all.

England has her own Lake District made famous more by the romance of the great Trinity of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley, than by its own natural beauties, exquisite those these be. Italy has her Como and Garda, Russia her Ladoga, Switzerland her «placid Constance» and all are known throughout the world. It is only of Hungary and Balaton, Cindrella and her Jewel, that the world declines to hear.

Certainly Füred and Földvár are not too large and Siófok can be a little crowded in the season but otherwise there are few places which offer the

joys of the land and the ozone of great expanses of water as do the earthly surroundings of the Lake.

First there is the element of unexpectedness. One never knows when the waves will, at a moment's notice and no excuse, lash themselves into fury.



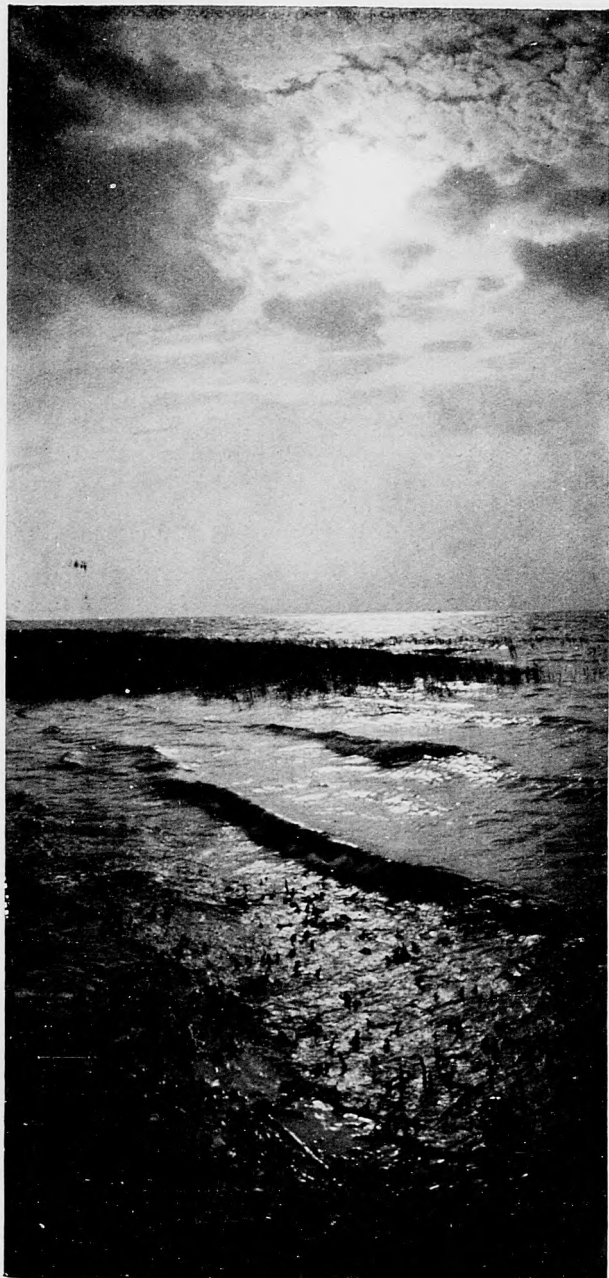
Siófok pier and Semaphore.

Then one may choose one's end according as one will boat or paddle. It is a great advantage. At one end the rock runs down sheer and the depth is for swimmers only. At the other one travels one mile or more out into the shallows without ever reaching the limit of safety.

This end is the Paradise of mothers and bonnes. Here the most venturesome child can come to no harm for, in the neverending sameness of depth

that fails to attract or allure further, there is assurance.

There might be more yachting if it is true. Inland deep-water, yachting does not hold the position it deserves and it is such a pity that with glorious natural facilities such as these, more advantage is



Balaton by moonlight.

not taken to institute some sort of summer festival. Or again one might try a kind of combined Cowes and Henley, a regatta and yacht-meeting mixed. For boat-racing the Balaton is ideal. It has not the current of the Danube which is at one time a help at another a hindrance but on a fine day there is a placid stretch which neither aids nor prevents and compels man to depend upon his own strength and wit.

Some enterprising man might lease a fair amount of territory on either side, lay out two golf-courses, engage a local professional and, in time, institute the open and amateur championships of Hungary. The accommodation would then have to be increased for a couple of hundred extra visitors are not to be disposed of without notice. A country which has so successfully acclimatised football, which has the reversion of the 1920 Olympiad, which is known the world over for its horses and shooting should be able to meet this little extra demand.

The quiet of the place, the beauty of the surroundings would not be disturbed in the least. A five days meeting is neither here nor there. But the newspaper reports, the strangeness of the situation to most correspondents, would prove a far more effective advertisement for Balaton than reams of laboured and descriptive writing.



### Court and Society.

DUKE HOHENLOHE has paid a visit to our Ambassador Count Szögyén-Marich, in Berlin.

★

Baron Burián empowered by the Premier, Count Tisza, had an audience of His Majesty with the object of reporting upon the situation in Hungary.

★

To whichever side political sympathies may lean one cannot but feel that the Diplomatic service has lost a great exponent in the death of Hartwig the Russian Consul in Servia.

★

H.R.H. Archduke Frederick and his consort H.R.H. Archduke Albrecht, together with the Archduchesses Alice and Gabriella and the Duchess of Parma went in the middle of July to Wasel.

★

Ministers are naturally becoming tired of the long and arduous labours of the session and seek occasional relief in visits to the country. Baron Harkányi has had a few days in Zemplén and Mr. Sándor has recuperated in Mezőkapus.

★

Mr. Leo Lánczy has thrown of all financial cares and has proceeded to Gastein Baths for the cure. This will occupy almost the whole of the summer vacation.

★

The sister of the Crown Princess Zita, the Duchess Francisca of Parma has entered the St. Cecilia convent of the Benedictine Order. Since the passing of the French Associations Law the Order has left France and is now comfortably settled in Ryde, Isle of Wight.

★

If anybody deserved the name of Photographer-General to Britain it certainly was the late Sir

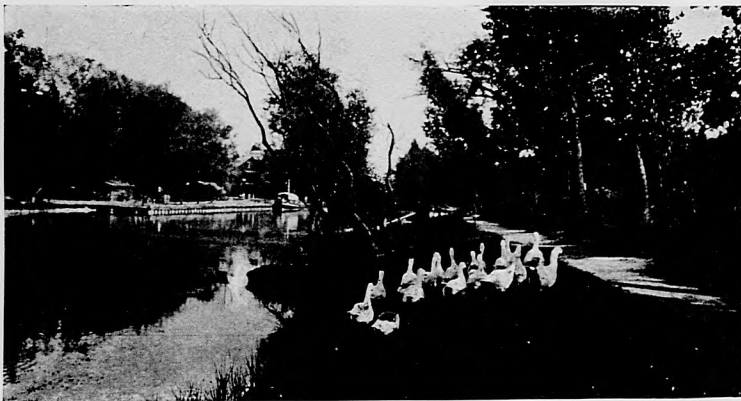
Benjamin Stone who, when Member of Parliament, was so well known as an amateur photographer that he was commissioned to reproduce the Diamond Jubilee Procession of Queen Victoria.

\*

It is not generally known that one of the greatest hobbies of King George is stamp-collecting. His Majesty is known amongst dealers and collectors as a very keen and well informed philatelist. He began to collect at school and, as a sailor, had many opportunities of adding to his store which now numbers several thousands.

\*

The Bill to allow Peers to drop their titles and become simple citizens has been introduced and read in the House of Commons. If it passes any man may decline to take up a title or use it and in that case it lapses altogether. The fortunate owner is then entitled to enjoy the simple privileges of citizenship and to sit in the House of Commons.



Sió-Canal.

The rule that British peers could not be elected to Parliament has caused much heartburning among ambitious aristocrats.

\*

If the speaker of the House of Commons is the first Commoner in England, the first subject in the world is certainly the Viceroy of India to whom our sympathies go out on the loss of his wife Lady Hardinge. She never recovered the effects of an operation performed in London and thus her husband (in India) cannot be present at the burial. Lady Hardinge was one of the best-loved women in the world which is saying much. Over a million of the ladies of India joined in presenting her with a testimonial to the work she did on behalf of their sex. The poor will feel her loss especially.

\*

Captain Scott's medical officer Dr. Wilson, needs no introduction to our or any other readers. The movement to commemorate his splendid death has recently borne fruit. From the many plans for the memorial sent in, the Committee has selected one which it claims to be in every sense satisfactory.

Such a subject requires something out of the common to do full justice to it and it is a satisfaction to record that the winning plan seems to have risen to the occasion. One of the judges was Lady Scott.

\*

Count Csáky had not for a long time been in the public eye but his death removes a very popular member of an old house and places in mourning a very wide circle of relatives. So intermingled, indeed are our aristocrats that the death of one is sure to have its influence throughout the whole of the Peerage.

\*

Very many journalists still commit the absurd blunder of calling the wife of the Viceroy the Vice-Reine. There is, of course, no such thing and no such title. As, in law, the Queen of a reigning Sovereign is in the position of a quasi-subject—she can be sued for debts in an ordinary Court—

the wife of a Viceroy is simply his wife and has no special standing.



## Queen Elisabeth of Hungary.

### A Woman's Devotion.

NESTLING within the beautiful grounds of the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, in Vienna, there is a little white villa, where Baroness Ida von Ferenczy, for fifty years the devoted companion of Queen Elisabeth of Hungary, lives alone with her memories. She is stately and tall; 75 years have silvered her hair and subdued the

melody of her voice.

Thus is she described by Miss Bella Sárosi, who visited her in her retirement a few days ago. The Baroness was seated in her drawing-room, dreaming of the past and of the Queen whose marble statue, crowned with laurel, was the most conspicuous object in the apartment. The fairest flowers of summer had been laid at the foot of the pedestal, and close by was a great banquet of violets. The Royal portrait was to be seen everywhere—hanging on the walls, standing on small tables, set on shelves and brackets. The place was a shrine.

Fifty years of devotion have given Baroness Ferenczy the right to dedicate her life to Elisabeth of Hungary. It was just after the events of '67 that Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, was crowned Queen of Hungary. Two politicians, Francis Deák and Count Julius Andrássy, turned the attention of the young Queen to the people and won her sympathy for them. Acting under their advice she gradually gained recognition for the Hungarians, winning, at the same time, their love and devotion for herself. Then one day the Court was electrified. Consternation ruled in Vienna. For the Queen had made

the announcement that she intended to learn the Hungarian language. An order was issued that a Hungarian lady should be engaged to live in the Palace to teach the Queen her tongue.

Ida von Ferenczy had been cradled amongst the mountains of Hungary, in Kecskemét, where no disturbing influence had ever penetrated. She was a girl of 15, one of a family who, though belonging to the nobility, had simple tastes, and did not concern themselves with the fashionable world at all. She was motherless, and her life was rather solitary in the quiet of her mountain home. Her sister was the wife of the Minister of Education, and so it came about that her name was placed amongst the six submitted to the Queen for her choice of a teacher of Hungarian.

The Queen ran her eyes over the list. «I want that young lady,» she remarked, pointing to the name of Ida von Ferenczy, «send for her photograph.»

The portrait arrived. «I like the girl,» said her Majesty, after looking at it. «Tell her to come to the Court at once.»

The words of Ida von Ferenczy, spoken the other day to Bella Sárosi, are eloquent in their simplicity: «I had no time to buy anything,» she said. «I did not even get a new hat or a pair of gloves. I was told to come at once, so my little trunk was packed for me, and I was hurried off to Vienna.»

On reaching the palace hall she was at once conducted to the Royal presence. «The Queen was in her riding habit and her horse was waiting, when someone, seeing how shy I was, pushed me forward. Queen Elisabeth was only 22 years old. To me she looked like an angel. She seemed so tall and slender in the close-fitting habit that outlined the graceful lines of her form. Her hair was like a haló, and the sweetness of her eyes as she smiled at me I could never tell you.

«From that moment I was her slave! I was no teacher; my Queen was my friend. We worked together every day; we talked Hungarian in the garden; her Majesty learned quickly and easily. She read the work of every new author as soon as it appeared; she sent for writers, composers, artists; she encouraged the art and literature of the country. Was it surprising that the people adored her?»

A long silence fell. Baroness Ferenczy had passed in thought to that dark day at Geneva, when she, with thousands of weeping men and women, had stood by a bier, knowing that their beloved Queen had entered upon her long sleep. Throughout the land many monuments have been raised to the memory of the good Queen. Buildings and statues have been erected. Yet no artist has been found who can produce a work that really represents the Queen.

«It is fourteen years since my life was robbed of

its one aim—since I lost my Queen!» the Baroness continued. «They seem endless, those years! I had hoped to follow her sooner. And through all that long time I have cherished one single desire—to see the memory of my Queen honoured in some fitting manner in Budapest. Every Hungarian would be glad to bear his share in that monument; there is no lack of money! But all those years have gone by and I have not seen any memorial that seems to me to express all that was greatest and best in her—the tenderness of her woman's heart! They make me sad, those enormous, meaningless structures, into which a little statue of Elisabeth is placed as if by an after-thought! These horrible things make my heart sore when they are exhibited every year in competition for the prize that is offered.

They are so utterly unworthy of Elisabeth! When will an artist arise who is capable of realising the ideal of a woman who has grown old in love and devotion, that ideal for whose fulfilment I have waited so long and so patiently? They must make



Bathing party at Balaton Világos.

haste, those great artists, if they are to fulfil the dearest wish of my devoted heart.»

«I could not speak,» said Miss Sárosi, «I went away out of the little white house where I had spent a quarter of an hour that I can never forget. I left her in her loneliness, the woman whose hair had grown white in the noble service to which she has dedicated her life. She sat there in peaceful solitude, but I knew that the women of Hungary bowed their heads with Ida von Ferenczy in devotion to the memory of our Queen Elisabeth.»



## Sport.

THE Hungarian-Swedish match was unfortunately a bad criterion of the athletic values in the two countries. At any other time, if our athletes could reproduce the form they have often shewn at home meetings and national gatherings the result would have been an easy win for us instead of a loss of three against four.

★



Bathing-machines Boglár.

We have had our revenge however in the Austrian-Hungarian match. Austria put her best men in the field but on the whole were no match for the talent arrayed against her. Hungary scored  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and thus won by 60 per cent. Wardener and Gaspar renewed their duel and both cleared the bar at 1'84.

★

England has beaten Belgium for the Davis Cup and by the time these lines appear we shall know the result of the French match. The series promises to be very interesting. The Australians who meet Canada are already in America.

★

Halmai is in training but we do not expect much from him now. It is some years since he shewed us his best and a man does not get younger with years. He might win at home but against the swimmers of the Empire, — Canada, England and Australia he would have small chance to increase a reputation once very high indeed.

★

The caricatures of *Sporthirlap* on the English Athletic Championship, particularly that of Applegarth, are very good indeed. Applegarth retained both his titles as did Grey and Hutson. England captured one event from the visitors but lost one to America. The only Hungarian winner was Kóczán but all reports agree that but for an accident at the last hurdle Solymár would have won the hurdles easily. As it is the holder retained his title.

★

The French Open Golf Championship has again been won by an Englishman. This year's gathering was noteworthy because of the immense success of the entries. France now takes her place with Britain and America as one of the three countries whose

championship attracts the best of the world's golfers. The event is well worth the winning.



### The Rush-Bagot Agreement.

PROBABLY there are very few people in this country who have ever heard of the «Rush Bagot Agreement.» Scarcely a mention of it is to be found in the current historical text-books. Yet it is one of the greatest triumphs of pacific diplomacy in the history of the world, and has been the means of maintaining the peace of the Canadian-American frontier—a line of 3,840 miles—without the aid of warships or fortresses, for almost a century.

The initiative in regard to this great measure of disarmament and neutrality came from the United States, and is to be found in a state

paper written in the year of Waterloo by the future author of the Monroe doctrine.

(This is a very common mistake. The so-called Monroe doctrine had nothing in common with Monroe. It was stolen from Alexander Hamilton Ed.)

On November 15th, 1815, State Secretary Monroe wrote to Mr. Adams, the American Minister to Great Britain, in the following terms:

«The information you give of orders having been issued by the British Government to increase its naval force on the Lakes is confirmed by intelligence from that quarter of measures having been actually adopted for the purpose. It is evident, if each party augments its force there with a view to obtain the ascendancy over the other, that vast expense will be incurred and the danger of collision augmented in like degree. The President is sincerely desirous to prevent an evil which it is presumed is equally to be deprecated by both Governments. He therefore authorises you to propose to the British Government such an arrangement respecting the naval force to be kept on the Lakes by both Governments as will demonstrate their pacific policy and secure their peace. He is willing to confine it on each side to a certain moderate number of armed vessels, and the smaller the number the more agreeable to him; or to abstain altogether from an armed force beyond that used for the revenue. You will bring this subject under the consideration of the British Government immediately after the receipt of this letter.»

By the Rush-Bagot Agreement the naval force to be «maintained» by each Government on the Great Lakes was limited, on Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one 18-pound cannon; on the Upper Lakes, to two vessels of the same burden and armament; and on Lake

Champlain to one similar vessel. All other armed vessels on the Lakes were to be forthwith dismantled and «no other vessels of war» were to be «there built or armed.» This stipulation was to remain in effect till six months after either party should have given notice to the other of a desire to terminate it.

As a matter of fact, in spite of temporary difficulties between 1838—1841, and again during the American Civil War, which threatened to subvert this friendly arrangement, it has never been denounced, and to-day the disarmament of the Great Lakes and the American-Canadian frontier is still maintained, as it has been for almost a century.



### England and Hungarian Example.

«Croydon is to have a «Baby Welcome,» the local corporation having decided to open such an institution in the hope of reducing the high rate of infant mortality in the slum districts. Mothers will bring their babies weekly to the «Welcome» to be weighed and to receive medical advice. Tea will be supplied and short talks given on baby management, the upbringing of children, and advantages of cleanliness of the home and the person. The estimated working expense of the scheme is £330 a year.»

This we extract from a London contemporary. The object is that which has actuated us in all our legislation for the well-being of the child, namely the prevention, as far as it is possible to prevent, of injury to the young through neglect, inefficient care, or positive constructive murder.

One of the chief blots upon the fame of England is the squalid condition of a quarter of her population, with which is inextricably mixed the whole question of social well-being. Children are brought up anyhow to prove by experiment the theory of the survival of the fittest. True this means the elimination of weaklings and the consequent increase in the average capacity for endurance but this desideratum is reached by cruel and relentless means more in consonance with Red Indian and Wolf-pack law than with the true spirit of the age.

Whether Municipal powers are sufficiently wide to enable congested district

officials to establish upon the rates the series of institutions for the due preservation of the child which is administered in Hungary by the State, I do not exactly know but certainly am inclined to welcome this as a beginning in a new direction and a promise of better things.

The trouble in England is undoubtedly recognised but spasmodic attempts at improvement are left to private initiative. Lord Mayor's hampers for cripples, Free Breakfasts for school children, Fresh Air Funds are all examples of charitable intention without any co-ordination of direction or economy of resources. What is really wanted is a Government Act as wide as circumstances allow, acceptable to both great parties and embodying the principle of devolution to all such County, Municipal or other authorities as have the control of local finance and responsibility for local well-being. Within these powers institutions, some of them mandatory, some permissive might be created to operate in this direction on approved lines. The State would then have done its duty to the nation of to-morrow and the responsibility of carrying-out its aims and general purposes would rest in quarters amenable to the constant expression of Public opinion which distinguishes our system of Local Government.

Croydon is a voice crying in the wilderness, crying not very loudly nor importunately yet still making itself heard. Great things spring from small beginnings, however, and we look forward to the time when every Municipality will be provided with such aids to well-being. From that to the series of institutions now operating in Hungary is a far-cry but this, too, will obtain at some future date. One



S. S. Baross on the Balaton.

cannot too often insist that the future of a nation is more a matter of hygiene, pure food and soap than of armies and navies. Once this comes to be recognised the consequences follow.

*C. Townley-Fullam.*



### The Fiume-American Line.

TO THE Anglo-Saxon mind the control of emigration, shipping, and such matters, together with the administration of the Ports where not locally regulated, should, almost as a matter of course, belong to the Board of Trade and to that Department we should naturally look to put into proper shape with due and full regard to national requirements, the exodus of the people.

In Hungary, however, these matters lie within the purview of the Home office. In itself this is not a matter of moment save that our congratulations fall to Mr. Sándor rather than to Baron Harkányi upon the completion of the new arrangement linking Fiume with America.

The agreement dissected seems to favour Hungary rather than the Cunard. Eight million crowns in these days of collective bargaining does not appear to be burdensome as capital but of this the greater part will be found in Hungary. Most of the executive posts together with the administrative plums will fall to this country as well as all nominations of masters, officers, engineers and doctors. And, best of all, the ships will fly the Hungarian Flag.

Fleets are not born in a day and the new company is faced with the problem of finding ships. As, in the meantime, the Cunarders are still at call, even this scarcely matters unless the ships come as did the statues for the Millenary Memorial in Andrassy Street — one in five years.

The old contract between the Cunard and the State will also be taken over and thus will disappear the early and successful enterprise of the Liverpool firm.

These are the main points. Summing up one can only be glad to find that Hungary is at last prepared to take control of her own business and to manage it a way best suited to Hungarian conditions. The natural presumption that all foods, gear, material, oil coal and consume generally will be supplied at Fiume from Hungarian resources is also calculated to give satisfaction. The impetus to trade, though ever so slight is worth considering as is the encouragement to students to turn to marine engineering, and that to seamen to qualify for deep-sea certificates.

As long as the Company is not in a hurry to grab dividends and is content to establish itself and to penetrate into Mediterranean ports to make up for the decreased business which we hope to see pass through Fiume all will be well; — even at a great sacrifice of trade we would rather see our own people stay at home.

The working of the new arrangement will be watched with interest in many quarters, in none with more attention than in the City and all that remains is to wish it that amount of success consistent with the hope that its profits will not depend upon the number of sturdy Magyars which it conveys across the seas.

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All communication should be addressed to the Editor at the office as above.

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts of the world: these, if other than fiction should deal with subjects of interest to Hungarian, English and American readers.



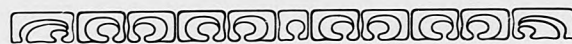
Shooting at Home!

THIS IS how *Rouge et Noir* of the *Winning Post*, pokes fun at the Hungarian Castle which is so often advertised to be let for shooting.

«This reminds us of the American and his wife who rented a famous old Schloss in Hungary that boasted some excellent shooting. The place was advertised in many of the Continental and American papers. The dollar millionaire from Chicago read the announcement, and was tickled to death at the idea of being able to live, even for a short period, on a baronial estate that was practically adjoining that of Count S—, who was married to a well-known New York heiress. The business was soon

put through, and, within a month, this Trans-Atlantic sportsman and his spouse took possession of the castle, arriving with a big staff of servants, baggage, and motor cars. However, they hadn't been installed a week before they found the palatinal Schloss was over-run with bats and owls. The former flew about in the corridors at night, while the latter contented themselves by peering through the windows at the inmates. After three weeks' shooting (inside the castle) they returned to God's own country with a big «bag.» *Rouge et Noir.*»

It is really time that advt: was given a rest. It is a little misleading as it stands.



Worn-out Horses Bill.

SO MUCH publicity was given to the fact that the second reading of this Bill on April 3rd was agreed to unanimously and without a division, that many of the public are under the impression that the battle has been won, and that the traffic in worn-out horses has now been suppressed by law. Lovers of horses are indeed to be congratulated upon the fact that over three hundred Members of Parliament have definitely pledged themselves to support the Bill, and that on the occasion of the second reading there was not a single dissentient voice to be heard, but there is a great deal to be done before the complete protection of our old horses will be an accomplished fact. The Bill is now entering the Committee stage, during which it is to be hoped its provisions will be greatly strengthened, but there is a danger arising from the very unanimity which signalled the passing of the second reading, since when everyone is in favour of a measure many seem to think their personal attendance and support unnecessary. A most deplorable instance showing the danger of over-confidence is offered



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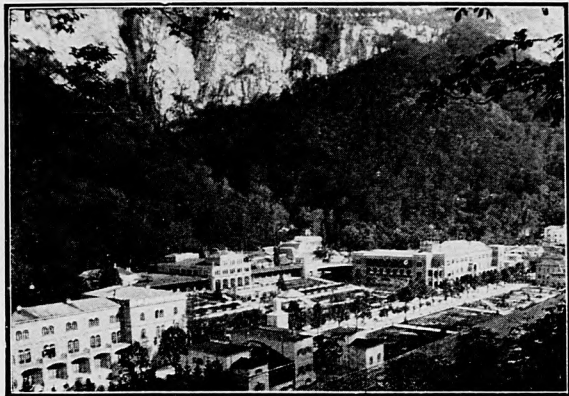
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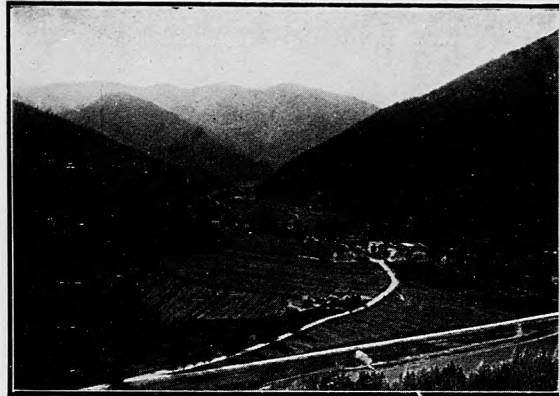
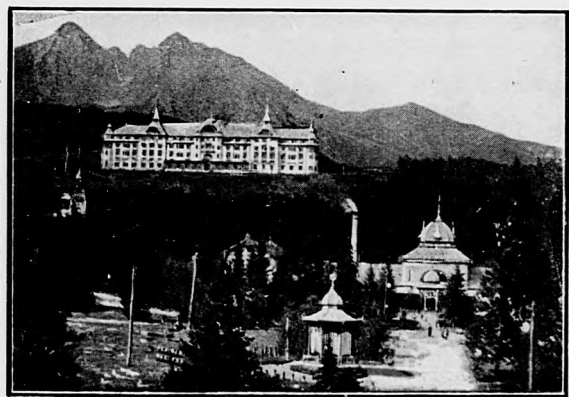


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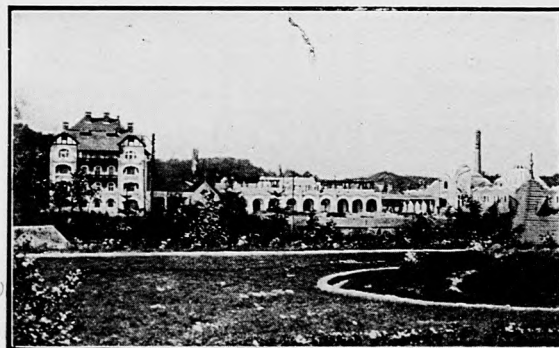


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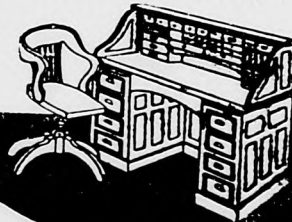
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