

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Saturday, August 1, 1908.*

VOL. VI. NO 15.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

3. Roads leading to stations, the cost of which is defrayed proportionately by the counties and the interested parishes, companies and railways and which as a rule are administered by the counties.

4. Communal roads which several parishes join together to defray the cost of.

5. Communal field roads, which serve for the local traffic of individual parishes.

6. Private roads the cost of which falls on the owners.

With regard to State roads there was no change touching the defraying of the cost.

Agreeably to this law the maintenance of county roads is by means of a road tax which all males from 18 to 60 have to pay. The minimum tax is 3 crowns the maximum is 10 per cent on the direct State taxes and may in extraordinary cases be raised to 15 per cent.

The maximum of the road tax is decreed by the municipality according to the requirement and with the assent of the minister of commerce. Municipalities may permit the road taxes being paid in kind to the amount of half. The municipalities are supported by the State in the maintenance of roads important for strategic purposes.

For the maintenance of communal roads there is the resource of public labour and ultimately the redeeming of the same. Every



PETER DE SZALAY,
State Secretary Postmaster General.

inhabitant is obliged to take his share in public labour, if he possesses beasts of burden, with these, if not, with his own hands. For each beast of burden two days of work must be performed; the minimum of work is one day, for the proprietor of a house four days at the most. The work may be performed by deputy or redeemed with money, as the parish may compel the redemption on behalf of public works. The parish representatives decide on the amount

of public work. The afore-mentioned law which at present arranges the question of public roads also determines the question of customs and lays the administration of the roads on better principles and has more effectually organised their supervision by the State.

The law was introduced in 1891 and its healthy effects are still to be felt, although flaws are not absent.

The road tax which was imposed in 1894 amounted altogether to 8,200,593 florins, while the redemption value of conscript public labour before the passing of the law, amounted yearly to an average of about 7,063,118 florins. The amount of the road tax has therefore become much larger, but its burden is more easily borne at present because it is distributed with greater justice. The larger total renders possible a better maintenance of the roads.

(To be continued.)

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

If, today, we have numerous constitutional laws of all periods — some still in force though very ancient, others fallen into desuetude though comparatively recent — there is no legislative instrument which one may designate the «Hungarian Constitution», and many constitutional questions can only be decided by custom and precedent.

It will therefore be necessary for me to dwell more on the genesis and history of my subject, on the constituent work of the national genius, even if I have to be very brief when drawing the picture of the institutions themselves. I shall only be able to present the reader with general ideas, making no pretension to a complete course of constitutional history or of Hungarian public law. Too happy shall I be if I succeed in making plain the chief features, its vital principle and organic growth. That will suffice to do justice to a nation that is but small and, what is worse, badly known.

The elements of a free constitution are everywhere the same: a head of the State, national representation, local liberty. The political genius of a nation is manifested in the form it gives to each of those elements, and in the equilibrium it establishes and maintains between their activity. Let us then see the Hungarian nation at work, and examine cursorily what she has created concerning those fundamental institutions.

(To be continued.)

«Hungary» is interesting and informing: — Inland subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 kor. per annum post free.

The Hungarian Exhibition.

THE KINGDOM of Hungary, which, with its dependent States, has an area of about 125,000 square miles and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, is affording a practical demonstration at the present Earl's Court Exhibition in London of its great natural wealth as well as of its being the home of a flourishing industrial people, while a close insight is afforded into the life of Hungary on its commercial, industrial, artistic, educational and scenic sides.

A prominent part in the department of the Ministry of Commerce recopies the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum, which is a Government office for promoting the industry and foreign trade of Hungary, while it controls the public contractors of the country.

The natural beauties of the city of Budapest, the Hungarian capital, with its population of about 735,000, are demonstrated so as to afford a clear idea of its being a modern advanced city. There is a great plaster model of the Hungarian

Royal Palace, surrounded by a panorama of both sides of the Danube, and in the corners around are hung pictures, &c., representing the old and modern Budapest, including representations of the old Roman colony, Aquincum, which once existed on the site, and some important historical as well as modern buildings. The architectural design of the whole has been done by Mr. Joseph Fischer, architect.

In the Hungarian street there are typical buildings from designs of the noted architects Balint and Jám-bor, to whose skill the Hungarian Palace at the International Exhibition of 1900 in Paris was due.

There is here presented to the visitor a series of the most picturesque specimens of architecture, selected from various old Hungarian towns. The main entrance from the Imperial Court leads through a triple



Peasant Type: County Baranya.

gateway, the architecture of which is taken from the town of Köröskő, a village in Transylvania. The buildings next to the gateway represent a seigneurial castle. The castle of Keresed, residence of the Count Bethlen, supplied the part which is adorned with loggias on the upper floor. The castle of Frics, the part ornamented with painting in the Italian style, termed *sgraffito*, is the style of ornamentation very characteristic of the sixteenth century in the north of Hungary. The square tower of Arzinnye, Ujfalu, ornamented also with *sgraffito* painting, finishes off the building.

The other parts of the building take their architectural motives from different towns in Hungary. The four peasant interiors, with their complete furnishings, are typical cottages of different parts of the country. In these are exhibited the peasant industries of Hungary.

The educational section in Prince's Hall embraces the whole field of Hungarian culture and education, from the first steps of the kindergartens to the universities and polytechnic institutes. In the agricultural section, Ducal Hall, are exhibited models of colleges, besides carved woodwork, basket and brush work, &c. In the Hungarian fine art galleries are 600 art objects, the works of men whose names are well known in the world of art. In the separate drawing section twenty artists' colleges display over 100 specimens of their drawings. To the collection of ancient work in the Croatian section, Imperial Court, is attached a collection of modern work, for the purpose of showing how the old technique and designs can be applied to modern requirements. Special stress, moreover, is laid upon the cultivation of decorative arts, striking proof whereof is offered in the department devoted thereto. Taken altogether there is much in the Exhibition which will tend to show that Hungary and the Hungarians are worthy of respect and close cultivation.



(Photo by Dr. G. Szalay.)
Telegraph Department: Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

The Power of a Stool

EVERY DAY, rain or shine, at 12. 10 p. m. By Eugene . . . Lukács on Wall Street one meets the Rev. William Wilkinson, the sociologist, called for short «Wilkinson». By that name is he best known on the street, where he adds colour, beauty, friendship, and love to the excitement of business life.

Wilkinson is a sociologist of great organising abilities. His arguments are simple, his humour subtle, his action always to the point.

That wooden-stool, which turns up with the assistance of a policeman from a neighbouring store, immediately conjures up a crowd of men on the steps of the old Custom House, extending to the thoroughfare.



(Photo by Dr. G. Szalay.)
Postal Department: Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

Wilkinson is a friend of mine, as also of the small office-boy, of the coloured porter, of the four-dollar clerk, of bank-managers and brokers — in a word, the friend of all who count among the toilers of Wall Street, the financial centre of the world. Many a man passes by, laughing at the strange gathering; some stop a while, and the greater part of them come again.

Inasmuch as Wilkinson is interesting, he can draw a great congregation. Yet notwithstanding he is no demagogue, but a much needed man. He lays down no rules or etiquette for his congregation; the office-boy may have his chewing-gum, the clerks are at liberty to smoke their pipes, and if one wishes to smoke a cigar he need not stand on ceremony.

And Wilkinson does the preaching! Being

The four and twenty stone steps of the old Custom House form a splendid position for such a meeting. The surrounding vibration and excitement of business life, the banks and mighty Trusts, and great financial establishments, show a striking contrast to the simple honest maxims for life's guidance taught by Mr. Wilkinson. He teaches youth honest business principles, and illustrates them with statements of clear, simple, self-evident facts, wrapping all up in good, healthy, American humour.

Wilkinson himself is an assiduous student. He reads and studies everything comprising current literature, and also the ancient classics. He devotes most of his night's rest to reading and study. He is interested in everything;

in the history of Italy; in that of the Hebrew race; in Greek and Oriental literature, history, culture, and so on. And what he finds therein he does not keep to himself, he shares it all with his congregation. Thus is Mr. Wilkinson on Wall Street. As he does not care what religious persuasions his hearers belong to, his huge meeting is one of the most cosmopolitan in the world; there you may always find Yankees, Italians, Germans, Hungarians, Frenchmen, and Swedes, and representatives of almost every other nation besides.

Mr. Wilkinson's most attentive listener, however, is Mr. James Stillmann, Vice-President of the National City Bank, opposite. This gentleman has placed a desk in his own private office at the disposal of Mr. Wilkinson, thereby facilitating his work.

The most influential American newspapers have reported these meetings, devoting three or four columns to accounts of them. «The New York Times», «The World», «The Tribune», «Baltimore Sun», and others, have referred to the subject and acknowledged their high appreciation of Mr. Wilkinson. He has a great sympathy for Hungarians, and many of them are always to be found at his meetings.

That little stool, which has come between the rush and excitement of business, where *money* reigns supreme, is not without important significance. On it is spoken of *love*, to whose



(Photo by Dr. G. Szalay.)
Postal Equipments: Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

a minister of the Gospel, he naturally takes a text from the Bible, and on that he builds his discourse. He deals with both the major and minor struggles of every-day life, and in so doing enthusiastically points out high aim and resolve to the young people.

Wilkinson's lectures are always clever; he has to speak entertainingly or no one would take the trouble to listen to him, and his congregation would melt like snow in the rays of the sun. And this would be a great shock to Wilkinson's warm heart! As he says (and you may always believe Wilkinson) «he is the happiest and proudest man in the world» — because he has won this congregation over to his principles, and he can see around him «this most important gathering».

height the unbridled selfishness of business scarcely attains. Every one who has at any time been present at these meetings must feel that mankind needs more Wilkinsons, to polish their roughness and ennoble their souls. How many stools there might be at various stations on life's high-way here in the United States, where admirable sentiment is being swallowed up in the struggle for existence.

New York, July, 1908.



Proposed Hungarian Exhibition in America.

THE HUNGARIAN Government Commissioner in New-York, Emil Zerkovitz, has memorialised Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, that next year a Hungarian trades and industrial exhibition should be held at New-York. This exhibition would certainly be advantageous for Hungary, both morally and materially. The Minister of Commerce has transmitted the memorial to the Minister of Public Instruction and other competent bodies, for consideration.

Fruit cultivation in Hungary.

Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, has issued an important order from which we learn that the fruitgrowers will henceforth have the assistance of the National Pomological Commissaries in selling the fruit and in the disposal of such as is immediately unsaleable. In accordance with this order, Stephen Molnár, the Chief Commissary, has issued a circular to all the Hungarian growers conveying the necessary instructions. The Government supplies, on application, the addresses of wholesale merchants to whom the fruit may be sold. Pamphlets containing these and all other desirable information may be obtained from the Agricultural Ministry, or from the Chief Commissary, Mr. Stephen Molnár.



Racial Strife in Hungary.

UNDER THE above title Count Joseph Mailáth replies, in the July issue of «The Westminster Review», to its correspondent Mr. H. W. V. Temperley.

As so much on the subject has already appeared in our columns, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the salient points of the Count's article.



Kalotaszeg Embroidery : Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

It appears that Mr. Temperley has gathered his material from a noted Slovak author who states that «all that his people desire is the recognition of the fact that the Slovaks live here united as a true nation». The Count



Buzsák Embroidery : Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

rightly points out that this author *ought to know* that, according to law, *there is politically only one Hungarian nation, in which the various sub nationalities enjoy equal rights.* «Whether he (i. e. the Slovak author) knows this or not, his demands on behalf of the Slovaks are not only inconsistent with, but in direct opposition to, the law. If he knows this it would have been becoming in him not to have withheld the knowledge from Mr. Temperley». As the Count says, «We cannot expect all the civilized nations of the world to know our nationality laws, for which reason we are inclined to excuse the groundless attacks» to which we are exposed in their journals.



Trimmed Furs: Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

At the same time it must be an important duty, incumbent on all Hungarians, to take care that such misrepresentations, half-truths, and palpable falsehoods as continually appear in foreign publications to their country's disadvantage are not allowed to remain unchallenged and unconfuted.

English readers may be assured of our deep gratitude if they will bring under our notice any references to Hungary, derogatory or otherwise, they may observe in the press.

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note-paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

English Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepreghy-utca 2. II. 11.

These Forty Years!

Peter Szalay, Postmaster-General of Hungary.

FORTY years is a long chapter out of the book of human life. In this period are recorded many joys and sorrows, and hopes realised and frustrated. Happy the man who, in the retrospect, possesses the consciousness that, in spite of failure here and there, the sum of his career has been successful.

Such a career has been that of Peter Szalay, who on the 13th. ult. completed forty years of public service. Commencing as an assistant-clerk in the then combined Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, he rose by dint of arduous industry and untiring zeal to positions of responsibility and honour, until on the 1st. June 1896 his many years of faithful service was crowned with the appointment of Postmaster-General, on the Ministry of Commerce taking the Post-office, Telegraphs, and Telephones under its control. The effect of the change was apparent in a very short time, and showed the wisdom of the step. Difficulties were anticipated when Mr. Szalay was entrusted with the work of administration and reorganization. General discontent was rife among the employes, and in order to establish a firm foundation it was necessary to meet the causes of unrest and seek a lasting means of settlement. In the spring of 1905 the dissatisfaction of the employes culminated in a postmen's strike, which, to Mr. Szalay's credit, he amicably settled without considerable financial expense to the Government. The validity of the grievances being recognised, the situation of the employes was improved; and, with far-sighted wisdom, social factors were employed for the purpose. A Sick Aid Society was formed, and the most eminent physicians of the capital requisitioned. In Budapest the Post-Office employes have now a flourishing Glee Union and Sports Club. Mr. Szalay, moreover initiated a scheme for their benefit which affords opportunity to the poorer members of the staff to secure houses at cheaper rents outside the city area, the rents in the capital being very high. The same scheme also enabled them to enjoy the advantages of the Railway Employes Co-operative Stores, whereby their domestic needs are satisfied by better and cheaper commodities. By such means has confidence been restored between the Post-Office employes and their superior officers.

Within five years of Mr. Szalay's appointment the number of letters dealt with annually nearly doubled, and the parcels increased by nearly 50 per cent. Indeed, from 1901 to 1905 the development was so strongly marked that it was found necessary in that period to open 1127 new offices in the country, while the mileage of telegraph line was doubled, and over 84 million telephone calls received attention. A special letter-collecting service by *automobile* was instituted, which has proved to be much quicker and less expensive than the old

method. The ingenious principle on which the street letter-boxes are planned is deserving of a few words. Incredible as it may seem to our English readers, *the men never handle nor even obtain a sight of the letters they take out of the boxes.* The collecting-bag is *locked up* when given to them at headquarters; the act of attaching it to the letter-box causes *both to open automatically*, and the contents of the letter-box fall into the collecting-bag. The act of withdrawing the bag from the box effectively *closes both*, and the collector then rides away to repeat the performance elsewhere. The superiority of this system over the antiquated English method, which permits the collector to have direct access to the correspondence (with unpleasant results in the case of a dishonest collector) will be at once seen. The excellent method described has been in operation in Hungary for the past 16 years. Hungary has also for many years enjoyed the Re-imbursement System, by which articles may be ordered by post and payment collected by the postman on delivery and forwarded to the merchant to whom it is due. The English Post-Office Administration must look to its laurels, and Mr. Sydney Buxton, with his reforming spirit, might do worse than look into these matters.

The palatial edifice in Budapest devoted to the Postal and Telegraph requirements of the capital and the provinces is a structure of which all connected with it may justly feel proud. To prevent any misapprehension as to the magnitude of the business transacted, it should be stated that the headquarters of the Telephone Department are in quite a different part of the city, a building second only in size, stateliness, and importance to the G. P. O. itself.

Two years ago Mr. Szalay's labours were recognised by the bestowal on him of the dignity of States Secretary. His efforts and zeal in the public service, which benefit a wider public than that of Hungary, have won the respect and approbation of many outside his native land. Not only our own sovereign, but the rulers of Germany, Italy, Roumania, Servia, and other countries, have paid their tribute to his worth in the form of orders and decorations. Under Mr. Szalay's enlightened regime overtures of friendship and co-operation have been made to and received by Post-Office chiefs abroad; and it was due to that gentleman's initiative that the International Telegraph Conference of 1896 took place at Budapest, when direct wires between the Hungarian capital and London, Sofia, and Constantinople were inaugurated. As a transmitting station Budapest is the telegraphic «hub of the universe», its wires radiating to all points of the compass like the spokes of a bicycle wheel.

Mr. Szalay may look back with legitimate pride and satisfaction upon the strides made during his term of office. His name is known, honoured, and respected from Yokohama to St. Petersburg, and from Berlin to Washington. In every Hungarian

Post-Office uniform every Hungarian sees Mr. Szalay and his useful work.



London Notes

London, July, 18th 1908.

THEIR MAJESTIES King Edward and Queen Alexandra, T. R. H. Princess Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, attended a Ball at Grosvenor House last night given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. In the *danse d'honneur* the hostess led with the King while the Queen's partner was the Duke of Westminster.



Carpet: Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

It is officially stated that His Majesty will visit the Emperor-King Francis Joseph at Ischl on August 12th. His Majesty has had a very busy season and he leaves at an early date for Marienbad to take a course of the waters.

*

Her Majesty is fond of paying «incognito» visits to the Franco-British Exhibition and had rather an adventure lately on one of these excursions. Along with the Princess Victoria and some members of her suite Her Majesty arrived in a motor car at the Wood Lane Entrance, paying at the turnstiles like ordinary folk, and entering engaged bath chairs to carry them round the grounds. The Royal ladies however were soon recognized and large crowds followed them and blocked their progress. The Queen and Princess were much amused as one of the equeries becoming anxious pleaded with the onlookers to clear the way.

*

The numbers attending Earl's Court are certainly increasing — on Saturday last the grounds appeared quite crowded, no less than 25,000 persons having passed the turnstiles. Tuesday again saw a large crowd which included all the teachers and students attending Clarke's college; these also brought many friends, the students having been supplied with extra tickets for the purpose.

The arrangement for taking parties of teachers over the principal sections of the Exhibition have met with great success, and many schools have already participated. To-day three parties of High school teachers attend. The specially prepared teas in the Grill room at special prices are not one of the least attractions of the visit, while the teachers receive a great deal of useful information.

My attention has been drawn to some complaints ventilated in the «Budapesti Hirlap» of July 12th by an English lady conversant with Hungarian life and character who had visited the Exhibition lately. To set aside the minor complaints which only partially exist or cannot be explained on account of want of inexhaustible means to rectify them, one cannot let the charge made against the superintendent and assistant in the agricultural section pass without comment. The «English lady» states that there was no one in the Agricultural Section to give information. — Either the lady must have been most unfortunate or failed to notice the attendants for no section is better manned, and I may say although I have passed through it dozens of times I have never seen the section without assistants whom I know, with their chief Dr. Krollop, are most courteous and anxious to explain all the exhibits to visitors. I have had the pleasure of being escorted round the section by Dr. Krollop and having everything interestingly explained as well as by two of the assistants whom I know are quite conversant with all details. There are at least four assistants under Dr. Krollop, two of whom speak English quite well — the others not so well but all speak Hungarian and German. To complain that the surrounding picture scenery has been painted by an artist who has never been in Hungary is no criterion of its inferiority; as the places depicted are capital representations he must at least have copied good Hungarian artists.

The lady complains much about the officials, policemen and stall-holders not speaking Hungarian. This cannot be a fault in England when English people do not know the language and Hungarian people do not come over to buy the goods at English prices, while Hungarians resident in England speak our language. It is necessary, I own, that the people selling the goods should know something about their manufacture. This point has

been gained by Hungarian and English ladies who have been to Hungary explaining the nature of the goods and the parts of the country from which they come. Now one would imagine, in the industrial exhibits, that some of the ladies there had lived among the peasants so well versed are they



On the Shore at Lake Balaton.

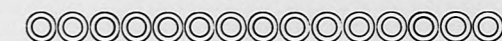
in the virtues of the «Kalotaszeg varrottás» Torontál and other goods they have for sale.

Last week an interesting lecture was given by Mr. Samuel M. P. on Prison Reform in the Queen's Restaurant Earl's Court. Mr. Percy Alden M. P. had the arrangements in hand and the result was most satisfactory. A great many prominent people took part in the discussion that followed. Mr. Samuel, who is so well known in England for the interest

he takes in the Children's Bill, gave a capital address. In opening he paid a high tribute to Hungary by saying it was very appropriate that such a meeting should be held in the Hungarian Exhibition for there was *no country in the world* which had reached such a high standard in prison reform and the care

up new interest in the minds of many and a desire for much needed reforms in our own prisons.

I notice that there is to be a Hungarian village fête in Earl's Court on Tuesday next which will be followed by a gala performance in the Summer Theatre of the Exhibition at which distinguished Hungarian artistes will appear. The Lord Mayor of London has consented to become President of the fête and I understand that any profits from sales or money raised by the sale of the special tickets are to be handed over to the League of Mercy Fund.



The Olympic Games in London.

Franco-British Exhibition.

THE OPENING of the Olympic games lacked the brilliancy in keeping with such a historic event by the inclemency of the weather. The rain had come down in torrents all the preceding night and morning and the track had become softened. Instead of the 70,000 spectators that were expected to fill the Stadium only about 30,000 put in an appearance; these were none the less enthusiastic when the games really began, and showed what an English and American crowd with a goodly savouring of other nations could do in the way of shouting. The Hungarian representatives of the press were as clannish as the Scots, as they kept together at one desk and were augmented by the young gladiators who were not competing shouting themselves hoarse in Magyar in encouragement of their men. Great applause outside the Stadium heralded the arrival of the King and other members of the Royal House. As their Majesties entered the Royal Box the band of the Grenadier Guards struck up the national anthem; the athletes then proceeded to pour out of the gates opposite the Royal Box massing themselves in the centre of the Arena, each of the countries having a standard bearer and an «entabateur» bearer showing the country represented.

Lord Desborough with his colleagues in council then moved up in front of the Royal Box and asked the King to declare the games open.

The King then came to the front of the Box which was a bower of flowers and said «I declare the Olympic Games of London open».

The trumpeters of the Life Guards sounded a fanfare and the athletes arranged themselves for the march past the King, while the Grenadiers played the «March of the Gladiators».

The different groups passed in alphabetical order. Among the countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Britain, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia,

of young criminals as Hungary. After the proceedings in the restaurant were over the company adjourned to the Urania Theatre in Hungaria Street where Mr Shrubsole showed the interiors and lads at work in the different reformatories in Hungary. He only gave a short resumé of the work of these reformatories as he had promised he would not keep the audience for a lecture. The two meetings were thoroughly interesting and instructive and opened

South Africa, and United States. The Hungarians made a fine show in their navy blue suits, white straw hats and blue bands with the arms of Hungary embroidered in front.

«Well done, Hungary» shouted a Daily Mail press man sitting next to me and we gave them a good cheer. The pressmen seemed to be surprised that Hungary could produce such a fine company of stalwart youths.

Expectation runs high for her prowess in the fencing bouts.

On the opening day the Americans seemed to carry all before them and they were greatly encouraged by some hundreds of their compatriots in the section opposite the Press seats who kept up a continual cheer accompanied by the waving of stars and stripes.

«I guess we'll have enough of that flag before we are done». «Guess you'll have to eat it» added a Yankee pressman to the amusement of all.

The Gymnastic Display of Sweden, Norway and Denmark (in which 24 girls took part) was splendid but one could only judge partially of events so many were going on at the same time.

The question of prices at the Stadium, which are rather high, is being gone into and it is hoped that a reduction will allow a big crowd to witness the finish of the Marathon race, in which I see Hungary is competing. We wish the Hungarian athletes all success.

Hungarian Exhibition Earls Court.

III. The Postal Section.

WHEN I first paid a visit to the postal section of the Hungarian Exhibition I found Mr. Gabriel Szalay and his man in the midst of Telegraphic and Telephonic apparatus busily engaged in fitting up the section of cement and cables, etc. which comprise the model of the Budapest telephone conduits. A few days later I found that Mr. Szalay had returned to Hungary and the exhibits were arranged in a business-like style.

The postal exhibit may be said to be contained in three sub-sections of the Royal Ministry of Commerce section. It lies on the right hand side of the main section, is artistically arranged, white and blue grey being the predominating colours used in decoration.

The partitions are hung with interesting photographs of postal buildings—those of the Head office Budapest and of buildings and plant at Pécs, Nagyvárad and Püspökladány being prominent; there are also to be found here photographs of the exteriors and interiors of other offices, of lines of telegraph and telephone poles and those shewing the drawing-in of cables.

The first section beginning at the end of the Hall contains a fine motor-tricycle with a mounted postman in uniform carrying black leather letter bags.

Through
English E



At the Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.



At the Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court.

These tricycles were first tried in 1896 but were not used generally till 1900 when 22 machines were put on the road. There are now 62 in use and it is hoped to add 8 more to the number by the end of 1908. Thus Hungary claims the initiative for introducing these tricycles and even now is the only Postal administration using them. The most interesting exhibit to English people is the letter box standing quite close to the cycle. The box is made of iron and glass (the latter only being used here so that visitors may see the working of the contrivance) and is painted red; it stands on a pedestal underneath which hangs the letter bag which is inserted under the box by means of a spring; the action of pushing it into position opens the bottom of the box from which the letters drop, and the drawing back of the bag automatically closes it, and the letter box as well: thus the letter collector never touches the letters and the bags are taken to the Head office where they are opened by special keys and the letters sorted. Crowds of interested visitors are shown this exhibit working daily. In the corner stands a fine model of the Hungarian postman represented with his bag delivering letters. At the back of this division are cases containing various accessories of postal equipment while on the wall there hangs a fine Postal map of the Kingdom of Hungary; under these are frames containing

postal stamps and stationery. On the table beside the partition are exhibited two sets of scales and a petty cash box with parcel baskets underneath. A rock standing between the divisions holds a variety of postal satchels.

There are some interesting exhibits in date stamps and seals in the second division, also a small letter box used in country places. Here also are reference-books for use in postal, telegraphic, and telephone offices, three large volumes containing sheets of stamps namely those at present in use, those out of use which volume is handsomely bound and very valuable, and postal and telegraphic service prints fill the third volume, and 3 cable testing sets. On the wall are hanging photos of H. M. King Francis Joseph, Mr. Francis Kossuth, Royal Hung. Minister of commerce, Mr. Joseph Sztérényi, Secretary of State, and Mr. Peter Szalay, Postmaster-General, along with detailed maps of the telegraph and telephone systems. Hanging from the table are diagrams showing the growth of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone systems which like most enterprises in Hungary within the last few years has progressed by leaps and bounds. Coils of bare and insulated copper wire have been placed on the top of the divan in the centre of the division, while the table on the right contains specimens of telephone and telegraph materials, namely

electric cells, porcelain insulators, Morse rolls and cable binding.

Yet another collection of postal bags and a board on which is fixed specimens of various cables and the next division is entered. Here are shown some of the implements used in the erection of installations, such as a dynamometer and pulley blocks for straining the wires, a stanchion for marking poles, a tool bag, a pair of climbing irons, which strike one as being more elaborate and heavier than those commonly used in England, apparatus for binding the ends of wires together, and a specimen of casing (with lid removed) used in a street conduit. A case contains more instruments and on top of

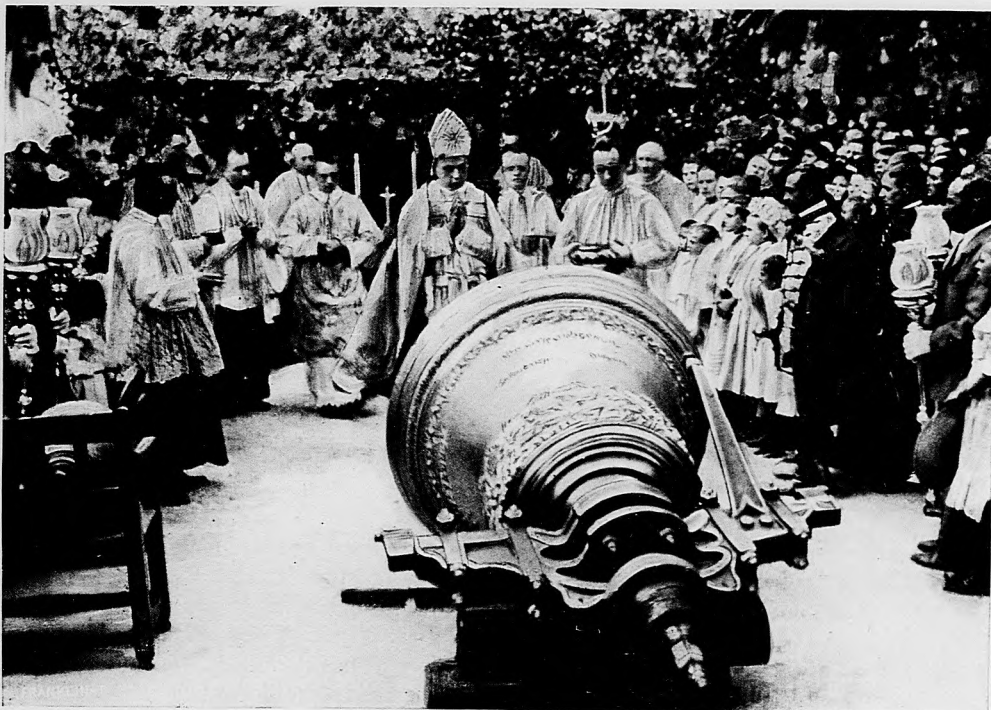
pamphlet found hanging on the motor tricycle is printed in Hungarian, French, German, and English.

SHEENA MACDONALD.

Post-Office Promotions.

In recognition of their many years of valuable service the undermentioned gentlemen have been promoted from Directors to Chief Directors: Dr. William Hennyey, Julius Vezlerle, and Charles Demény. Other prominent officials of the Post and Telegraph Department have also been singled out for well-deserved promotion.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary». Fordítást eszközöl.



Blessing a New Bell.

the case are two condensators. A corner is occupied with a telephone switchboard to supply 25 subscribers and the model of the telephone conduits used in Budapest occupies the side of the division. In front of the division are two cases, one containing a motor-driven Hughes telegraph apparatus with mechanical disengaging, coupling, the other containing a weight driven Hughes machine; on the tables behind these may be found a normal telegraph desk with a Morse relay apparatus and a normal telegraph desk with direct Morse apparatus.

The whole is exceedingly well and neatly arranged and Mr. Gold who is in charge of the section is getting quite adept in instructing English visitors in the mystery of his exhibits, although those who have had the arrangements in hand have added greatly to the convenience of visitors by having everything labelled in Hungarian and English some in Hungarian, French, and English, while the informative

British Naval Squadron at Fiume.

FROM the 17th to the 21st ulto. Fiume was *en fête*, and the occasion of the rejoicings was the visit of the Mediterranean squadron of five war-vessels under Admiral Sir Charles Drury, K. C. M. G. K. C. V. O., etc., Rear-Admiral H. R. H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg being second-in-command. The fleet consisted of the flag-ship, «Queen» (15,240 tons, 844 men), the Rear-Admiral's ship, «Prince of Wales» (15,240 tons, 840 men), «Goliath» (13,160 tons, 746 men), «Glory» (13,160 tons, 750 men), and «Suffolk» (9,800 tons, 450 men), and the thousand-ton yacht «Hussar», with a complement of 150 men.

Their arrival in the bay was announced by a salute of 24 guns, which was answered by the same number of guns from the forts, and the Adamics mole resounded with «éljens», «evvivas», and «hurrahs».

An official reception and banquet in honour of the English guests was given in the evening by His Excellency Count Alexander Nakó, Governor of Fiume, at the Governor's palace. Toasts were drunk, at which suitable tributes of respect to the English King and His Majesty Francis Joseph were exchanged, followed by the British National Anthem and the Kőlcsey Hymn. On the following day the British Officers returned the compliment, and the Governor and his staff with the principal Government officials and notabilities of the town were invited to dine with Admiral Drury and his officers aboard the flag-ship, which was lavishly decorated with flowers and bunting. Ashore at night the palace gardens were illuminated, the fountains cast up their liquid sprays, and music added the finishing touch to a scene of fairy splendour. His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Francis Salvator, who was staying at Lovrana, formed one of the distinguished party aboard the flag-ship.

On Monday the «handy men» played a nautical «football» match, swimming in the sea and playing the ball with their heads and hands. This was highly delighting to the on-lookers ashore, who expressed their appreciation by round after round of lusty cheering.

In the evening Count Nákó gave a farewell dinner in honour of Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Drury. Again the Palace Gardens were illuminated, the fountains played, and strains of sweet music were borne on the calm air. Upwards of 250 guests were invited. The brilliant uniforms of the officers naval, military, and diplomatic, and the superb evening toilettes of the ladies, flashing with diamonds, formed a scene of never-to-be-forgotten splendour and magnificence. The festivities were kept up until the early hours next day.

On Monday at midday, after a merry time spent with their Hungarian friends, the British squadron left Fiume for Spalato and Sebenico; one more link being welded in the chain of cordiality that binds the two nations so closely together.



Comments on Shakespeare.

(Continued.)

By Eajos Dó-
czi. Transla-
tion by Ch.
Birst.....

THE CHRISTIAN world could ascribe to their God the Omniscient, the Omnipotent, neither the part of the heathen deities nor that of blind fate. The Spaniards allowed their beloved God to preside over the drama too; this was a lesson of surrender to the Almighty, but not a tragical force. The tragedy of fate, approaching nearest to that of the Greeks, has created more exasperation than trepidation. Even in the hands of a truly great, and tragic poet, like Schiller, dramatically the tragedy of fate proves itself unefficacious.

The «Bride of Messina» with reference to the dialogue, and the chorus, the most sublime, and complete of all Schiller's writings, borders on the ludicrous. Substantially, however, the successive classical world is almost unanimously of opinion that the genuine drama, more especially the tragic, has to flow from the character; and the combat with it, which we consider free, is in reality with the external world.

Our character is our fate.

No tragic poet embodies this idea so manifoldly and so vividly as Shakespeare. And yet, as all essayists (especially Gerwenius) fondly imagine, the essence of his tragic principles is by no means exhausted. One of his greatest creations, the «Histories» which in my opinion, collectively constitutes one tragedy, by no means fits into the mould of this definition. On the one hand, the ancient legend of the tragic guilt, deducted therefrom, compared with some of Shakespeare's best pieces, falls into disgrace. On the other hand, a great many of them, as a principle of life, have dominion over potent chance, the interweaving of one fate with another greater. Hence character, fate, providence or the ordination of the world, all these unfathomable, yet representable mundane forces, are brought into play, either singly, or with and opposed to each other in Shakespeare's dramas, in order to produce the tragic. Not only do they operate through the medium of fear, and compassion, but at the same time through the power of their evidence, and the mystery of their origin.

And must not of necessity be the purification, the Catarsis?

The exaltation we experience in the midst and at the conclusion of the most terrific horrors, does not proceed from a gratification of a sense of justice, nor from the moral, but solely from the grandeur of the spectacle, from the feeling of having been a witness of the extraordinary. It resembles the sensation we experience during and after a thunder-storm. This is the Shakespearian tragedy, and in my humble opinion there is no other. I have deduced an idea from it, which without a clear elucidation, could hardly be admissible, much less accepted; nevertheless I cannot resist the temptation of putting it to paper. Man lives in this world under the firm (if even according to Schopenhauer, deceptive) conviction that he is a free agent. Before him he has the world which decides his fate: birth temperament, surroundings, fate, time and place. (To be continued.)

The Development of Hungarian Home Industry.

(Act. III. of 1907.)

TO THE petition must be appended a ground plan showing the location of the enterprise, the general direction of the light railway and the place of junction contemplated.

*

If, during the period for which the favours (concessions) are in force, there be any change in the person or firm of the owner (owners) of the industrial enterprise enjoying such favours, or if the factory or industrial enterprise in question be moved to another place, the State favours (concessions) originally granted may be transferred, to obtain which transfer the person (persons) in question must petition the Minister concerned. Petitions relating to industrial enterprises in Croatia and Slavonia may be presented through the Ban of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia too.

In cases where a change in the person or firm of the owner (owners) has taken place, to the petition must be annexed, for the purpose of authenticating the legal succession (assignment of rights), an extract from the register of commercial firms of recent date, the original contract relating to the assignment or an authenticated copy of the same, or, in default of the latter, a statement made before a notary public by the legal predecessor transferring the proprietary or usufructuary rights of the establishment in question to the legal successor or assign (successors of assigns). If the legal successor (assign) be a limited company or a co-operation and the right of succession (assignment) be shown by the minutes of the first or any subsequent general meeting of shareholders and the appendants thereof, by the syllabus and by the articles of association, this fact may be proved by the presentation of the said documents or by an authenticated copy of the same.

The removal of the factory or industrial establishment must be proved by a certificate of the local authorities, which shall establish beyond a doubt that it is in fact the establishment entitled to enjoy favours which has been removed.

The petition for a transfer of the favours (concessions), of which each several sheet must be furnished with a bill stamp of the value of 1 crown (10 d.), must be presented to the Minister concerned within one year of the date of the change. Petitions presented after the expiration of this period will be ignored and the favours (concessions) enjoyed lose their validity on the day when the change took place.

§ 56. Provides that the Inspectors of Industry shall keep a record of all factories and industrial establishments enjoying State favours (concessions) — with the exception of those mining enterprises mentioned in § 41 of the present instructions — entering the firm or the name of the owner or lessee of the enterprise, its domicile, the date and number of the decree granting the favours (concessions), the industrial articles entitled to concessions as well as

any others that may be manufactured, the conditions stipulated and the dates on which the said favours (concessions) come into force and expire respectively.

(To be continued.)



Important Notice.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
5. Law XIV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

The undermentioned publications in French can also be obtained on application:

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forestiers.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié des plans d'aménagement.
10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Setv printing Co Lmd., at Bpest.

Our Bookshelf.

We have received in both Hungarian and German an interesting epic poem, «*Bosszú*» (Vengeance), by Árpád Zempléni, which has carried off the Bulyovszky Prize of the Kisfaludy Society. The metre is excellent, and the lines scan wonderfully in either language. Price 1 crown. Otto Nagel, Budapest.

Hungarian Antiquities, S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

The well-known firm of F. Brachfeld, Dorottya-utca 7. supplies the best Tailoring and Hosiery in Budapest. Dont forget to pay them a visit when in the capital.

Törley's Champagne is much in requisition at the Pavillon, Earl's Court Exhibition. Everybody is astonished that such excellent wine should be so cheap.

Board-Residence. Home Comforts. Close to Exhibitions. Moderate terms. 47. The Avenue, Ealing, London. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor of «Hungary».

No. 43.465 VII/3.

Public Notice.

Issue of Licences for hunting **Red Deer Bulls.**

With reference to the Notice issued in June under No. 42.913, further notice is hereby given that, besides the animals therein mentioned, licences may now be obtained for the hunting of **Nine (9) Red Deer Bulls** in the Forest Superintendency of **Máramarossziget.**

Budapest, 2nd July, 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Magyar királyi államvasutak.

15747/908. sz.

«A»

Pályázati hirdetmény.

(Csikos vászonzubbonnyok szállítása iránt.)

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága a fent megnevezett zubbonnyokból 1909, esetleg 1910, 1911, 1912 és 1913. években fölmerülő szükségletének biztosítása iránt nyilvános pályázatot hirdet.

Az ajánlatok 1908. évi augusztus hó 12-ig betérjesztendők, a bánatpénzek pedig a megelőző napon déli 12 óráig beküldendők.

A csikos vászonzubbonnyok a magyar királyi államvasutak központi szertárában (Budapest, Józsefváros állomás) letett hivatalos minták szerint szállítandók.

A pályázatra vonatkozó 46190/906 számú részletes föltételek, úgyszintén a 122.291/96 számú általános szállítási föltételek a magyar királyi államvasutak anyag- és leltárbeszerzési szakosztályánál (Budapest, VI., Andrásy-út 73. sz. II. em. 47 ajtó), valamint minden üzletvezetőségénél megtekinthetők, vagy a megállapított ár előzetes lefizetése mellett a magyar királyi államvasutak budapesti nyomtatvány tárnál posta útján is megrendelhetők, megjegyezvén, hogy az általános szállítási feltételek minden példányáért 50 fillér, a különleges feltételekért pedig 30 fillér fizetendő. A feltételeknek posta útján való megküldése esetén 20 fillér postaköltség is beküldendő.

Budapest, 1908. június hóban.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnymás nem díjazatik.)

«Hungary» is on sale at the publication stalls in the Exhibition Grounds at Earl's Court.

PEJTSIK KÁROLY
 József Főherczeg Ő cs. és kir. Fensége kamarai szállítója

Fényképészeti cikkek
 === szaküzlete ===
BUDAPEST,
IV., Városház-utca 1. szám.
v. Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. sz.
Árjegyzékekkel és felvilágosítással a legnagyobb készséggel szolgál.

Fonciére. Ez év első felében a Fonciére pesti biztosító intézet életbiztosító osztályánál 2650 ajánlat 10.675,864 K biztosítási tőkére és 9000 K járadékra nyújtott be 2335 kötvény 9.373,624 K tőkéről és 10.200 K járadék ról állított ki. A díjbevétel 2,406.581 K-ra rug. Halál eset 162 jelentetett 568.390 K összegről. Egyszermind utalunk azokra a különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ez a hazai intézet (alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió K részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 42 millió K) az életbiztosításnál nyújt: 1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 K határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség, 30.000 K erejéig a népfölkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve (hivatászerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett). 2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még abban az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményre nézve tévedett. 3. 1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfólosztással egybekötött biztosításokat köt. 4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fönnállása után a biztosításra jutányos föltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad, vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díj-fizetés nélkül kihazasítási biztosításoknál tőkésítést végez a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

STANDARD

ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ - TÁRSASÁG
EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON

Magyarországi fiók: Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.

(Standard-palota.)

Alapított 1825.	Alapított 1825.
Évi bevétel...	36.000,000 korona.
Kiutalt nyereségrészek...	170.000,000 korona.
Vagyon	285.000,000 korona.
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve...	600.000,000 korona.

A Standard kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei:
 Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világgötvények. — Kötvények érvénybentartása díj-fizetés elmulasztásánál. — Tőkésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Föltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében, egyévi fönnállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

==== Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek. ====



Herbst Samu

Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel
Vadászkürt
 Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca 5.
 Central position. ☯ ☯
 ☯ ☯ Near the Danube.
 First class Hotel and Restaurant
 Prop. F. Kommer.



BENCZE CZIPÓKÜLÖNLEGESSÉGEK
 Budapest, IV., Váci-u. 2.

Képes divatértésítő kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Commercial Bank at Hercules Baths.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head-quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has opened a branch at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, Letters of Credit may be cashed, etc. etc.

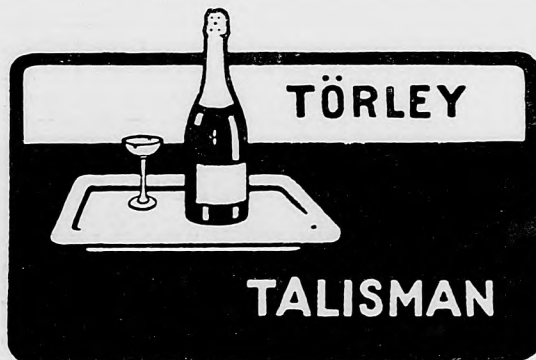
The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

WIKUS TÁTRA

MILK CHOCOLATE

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.



The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

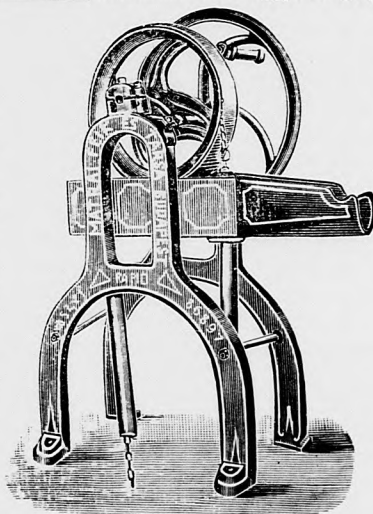
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

= Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. =

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK
 szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utánzatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.