

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit

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

THE ECONOMIC importance of Hungary was elevated by the circumstance that as one of the great routes of the trade with the Levant it was drawn quite into the current of European trade. A lively interchange of goods produces also a lively interchange of money. To Robert Charles belongs the merit of having established the money system on a firm basis in Hungary. Yet even in his time Hungarian coinage was 300 years old. Our first king St.

Stephen coined silver money. As the unit he used the Bavarian mark, but Bela I. changed it for the Hungarian mark which was like the later Buda «gira». The weight and name of the coinage were continually changing and debasement of the coin agreeably to the custom of the time was prevalent. At the end of the twelfth century the coinage of Bela III. was conspicuous by its full weight and good alloy.

Our first king coined no gold pieces, nor his followers of the house of Árpád. Along with the Hungarian silver money Byzantine gold pieces were in circulation. The gold pieces coined by Robert Charles and his successors are among the purest so far as their



Photo by Strelisky.
Countess Stephen Batthányi.

material is concerned and among the most trustworthy in weight. For century neither their purity nor their weight changed. For this reason they were not only much sought after, but they served also in Germany as standards for the different gold pieces.

Our silver money showed less permanence although the reforms of Robert Charles affected it likewise. In the second half of the reign of king Matthias silver money was coined of good quality, though both his weak successors flooded the market with coins of false weight and silver alloyed with copper. After the catastrophe of Mohács, that great national misfortune, our money deteriorated more and more; the treasury and private people alike practised debasement of the coin. In vain a strict law was passed against debasement of coin by private people, in vain also was the circulation of bad money coined by the state supported by law. The confusion continued to endure and the credit of the bad coinage could not be upheld.

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kingdom of Hungary, and changed the most happy districts into desolate wastes undermined gradually the social independence of the land. That small strip of land in the west which along with the Holy Crown had remained in possession of the house of Habsburg could not maintain its own social independence against the hereditary lands of Austria. Thus after the collapse of the Turkish power the land, depopulated and worn out by long intestine feuds, was not strong enough for the purpose.

(To be continued.)



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.

As its importance in the budget became more marked, the right of voting it was confirmed; and it was fully developed in the 15th century.

When later, under the Hapsburgs, the regular army became the foundation of the military system, the Diets took possession of *the right of consent to the recruiting of that army*. Thus these two principles were merged into one; the vote of the impost and the recruiting became the most effective constitutional weapon. Nowhere was this weapon so sharp, nowhere was this principle so absolute, as with us. A law of 1504 declared guilty of treason and pronounced forfeiture against every assembly (general council) of a *comitat* that should dare to proceed to recover an impost not agreed to by the Diet; even any one who might pay it was culpable; and to our own times the obligation of the *comitats* to execute, after remonstrance, every ministerial order, even if in their opinion illegal, does not apply to those who would have to do with the recovery of an impost not agreed to, or to the levying of recruits not voted by the Diet. In such cases resistance is a constitutional duty inscribed in the law, and the order of the superior hierarchy does not release the subordinate official from his responsibility.

Let us observe, by the way, that the right to fix the budget appears without importance in the primitive state of our finances and was exercised only in a very summary fashion prior to the great reform of 1848. We will now return

to the subject we proposed — that of sketching the political character of the most important element of the Diet, viz: the lower nobility and its organization in the *comitats*.

*

By reason of the small number of the town population, and of the low place it held in the public life of past times, the lower nobility — whose status I have compared to that of the Commons in England — might equally be considered the third estate, in the French sense of the term, of ancient Hungary, Owing to its numerical importance, its easy access, and the principle of relative equality it represented, it deserved the paradoxical title of «noble democracy» that our historians have given it.

Nothing was less exclusive, indeed, than the Hungarian nobility. Often whole districts were ennobled by a stroke of the pen on account of some famous exploit, or perhaps simply by way of encouragement.

(To be continued.)



Domokos de Zeyk.

An incident of the War of Independence.

NEAR SEGESVÁR, on the plain of Héjjasfalva, the scene of one of the final engagements between General Bem and the Russians, stands a square column of granite. This is the Honvéd Monument, marking the last resting-place of many gallant men who yielded up their lives for their country.

I made a pilgrimage to this spot a few days ago, to commune with these sleeping heroes, and to forget for a while our selfish Mammon-loving age.

Lost in reverie, the eagle on the summit of the monument seemed to speak to me; to tell me of past glories and of the tears shed long ago. Time seemed to have turned backward in its flight, and I was living in the great year of '48. I saw the spirits of our patriots, Louis Kossuth, Bem, and the poet Alexander Petőfi, and they greeted me. Then, as it were, *one* shade slowly materialised from the mist and stood before me: *it was Domokos de Zeyk*.

As the monument bears his effigy, and was specially dedicated to him, let me tell his story.

Domokos de Zeyk at his country's call left his young wife and little ones to join with all the Hungarians in their struggle for liberty. The trumpets sounded, and every patriot obeyed

their voice. «Better die free than live in slavery!» were the words of De Zeyk as he bade farewell to his family. «If we are not victorious, you may consider me dead.» He was one of the bravest and best officers on General Bem's staff, his right hand in all the battles they fought together. They fondly hoped that the pure flowers of Hungarian liberty would blossom from the blood-sodden soil; but the hope was vain. Destiny willed otherwise — at that time. As in spring a snowstorm will sometimes overwhelm the budding flowers, the armies of Russia came in and quenched the liberty already wrested from our oppressors. The poor crimson flowers were buried under the great avalanche of snow. The contending forces met near Segesvár. The Russian army under General Lüders counted thrice the number of Bem's gallant little force.

The Russians had the demon of Might on their side; with the Hungarians were the angels of Justice and Liberty. Might conquered, and Justice and Liberty shrieking closed their eyes and fled.

To escape complete annihilation, the half of the Hungarians not lying dead on the battle-field also fled. Among the glorious dead was the poet Petöfi; he gave his young life for liberty. —

Snorting and screaming horses galloped over his body, but alas! they were not racing to victory, as he had dreamt. The Hungarian nation lay in the dust. Alien



Colonel Domokos de Zeyk.

hands buried our heroes. To enable their beloved general to flee in safety several dauntless men sacrificed their lives. Domokos de Zeyk was their leader. Their task was to stop the cossacks on the edge of an earthwork, over which Bem had succeeded in escaping. Their swords flashed, every stroke was deadly, and many Russians were ere long stretched beside the still and silent Hungarians. In this unequal contest the Hungarians were fast diminishing. At length one man only remained erect, gallant and proud: Domokos de Zeyk. He fought like a hero-god of mythical lore; no Russian sword could touch him, no Russian bullet struck him; alone he stood, firm as a rock in a foaming sea on

which the billows broke and recoiled. His adversaries fell before his blade like corn before the scythe. More than thirty cossacks attacked him; he held his ground against them all. General Lüders himself saw this wonderful struggle, and expressed his curiosity to know who was that brave officer contending against such fearful odds. He sent a flag of truce to demand that officer's surrender; it was such a pity for such a gallant man to die.

As De Zeyk surveyed the scene he knew that Bem must now be in safety, and his task was done. The Russian offer he scorned. A pistol flashed in his hand. «Domokos de Zeyk may die, a prisoner he will never be!»

When the cossacks reached the earthwork his lifeless body lay with those of his



Result of a Boar-Hunt by Count Jacob Zichy and Count Menyhért Lónyay.

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Result of a Boar-Hunt by Count Jacob Zichy and Count Menyhért Lónyay.

heroic brethren in arms. Subsequently all were buried in one common grave; no loving tear was wept at their funeral. There they sleep on, awaiting the *réveil* of the Resurrection.

again on the subject of «Public Education»; while Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., who knows this country very well, gives us the benefit of his observations on the Hungarian management of the «State Child» —



Winter on the Lowlands: Debreczen Horse Market.

De Zeyk's name was not forgotten; an angel recorded it on the scroll of history. Many years later his grateful countrymen erected the monument over the lonely Honvéd grave to honour the heroic deed of Domokos de Zeyk.

Ella de Vita (née De Zeyk).



Our Reading Table.

HUNGARY OF TO-DAY, edited by Percy Alden, M. P. Price 7s/6d. net. Eveleigh Nash, Covent Garden, London, or M. Ráth, Bookseller, Gizellatér, Budapest.

In this well-bound and well-printed volume we have a series of highly informative chapters covering the whole ground of Hungarian affairs, by writers whose names are not only household words in Europe but also not by any means unknown in England. Thus, Dr. Julius de Vargha writes of the «People, Industries, and Finances»; Count Albert Apponyi, that eminent orator and redoubtable controversialist, contributes an interesting account of the «Hungarian Constitution»; His Excellency Antal Günther explains the system and administration of «Law and Justice»; Dr. Wekerle deals with «Taxation Reform». Count Apponyi and Dr. de Vargha appear

observations which, we may say, are highly favourable and appreciative of our efforts in the best interests of our children. «The Intellectual Life» is dealt with by Professor Zsolt Beöthy; «Music» by Julius Káldy; and «The Political Position of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia» by Michael Gosztonyi. Such are the principal chapters forming the work, but not the whole of them.

As Mr. Alden says in his preface, «it is only since 1867, the date of the 'Ausgleich', that it has been possible for Hungary to devote attention to her own internal affairs and to develop her own resources». Most people too easily forget that when a country is fighting for its national existence, it cannot make the same advance towards the fullness of social freedom as may justly be expected from a country in which the national question has been once for all settled. The roots of modern Hungary are in the early half of last century, and readers of a practical turn of mind will be less concerned with the coming of Árpád, the «Golden Bull» (i. e., the Hungarian Magna Charta), and the battle of Mohács, than with the awakening into life of the dry bones of a brave and distinguished people almost within our own memory. During many centuries the cause of Magyarism and the cause of the Hungarian nation have been identical. Magyarism has always stood for *progress*. Surely this is a factor that ought to count for something with

our critics. Whilst admitting that some of our methods are not yet above the criticism of the older nations, we plead our honesty of purpose and our earnest desire to persevere until our country has been raised to the highest rank of national progress and enlightenment.

We cannot conclude this notice without referring to the fact that the publication of the work is the inspiration of Mr. Eugene Golonya, Editor of «Hungary,» who, for upwards of the last twelve months, has interested himself in the collection of the subject matter from the various authors and kept in touch with the printing of the book from commencement to finish. It is profusely illustrated with full-page engravings on art paper, and the price (7s/6d.) is exceedingly low considering the general excellence of its get-up. A. L.

★

The Cambridge Modern History: Volume XI. (Cambridge University Press, 16s/6d.)

The history of the past half century is remarkable as being that of an epoch of violent international and civic disturbances; the most important period since the Vienna Congress. The volume before us portrays in graphic word pictures, by many well known artists of the pen, all the salient features of the later Victorian era. Professor Zsolt Beöthy, of Budapest, has given valuable assistance in Chapter

Although Professor Masi, of Florence, died before the work was published, Chapters IV, XIV and XIX received the benefit of his final revision. This Eleventh Volume of the Cambridge Modern History, specially treating of the Growth of Nationalities, is a most valuable adjunct to the study of contemporary events. To Hungarians it will be appreciated mainly for its impartial account of the War of Independence and a disquisition on the problems of the Balkan States.

★

The Whirlpool of Europe, by Archibald Colquhoun. (Harper Bros. London and New-York, 15s/—.)

This book is designed to meet the wants of the general reader who is anxious to understand the events that are now taking place in Central and Southern Europe. There is no book in the English language (perhaps none in any language) which gathers up all the loose threads of this tangled web and weaves them together into a coherent whole. Many valuable studies and monographs have been written on various phases of the subject, but of Austria-Hungary as a whole, of the political, racial and social evolution of the countries over which Francis Joseph I. holds sway, there has existed hitherto no account to which the reader could turn, Mr. Colquhoun has attempted to supply this want, and he has at least provided us with an exceedingly



Winter on the Lowlands: «How old is this horse?»

XV. (*The National Spirit in Hungarian Literature*); and Professor Eugene Horváth, of Gyöngyös Gymnasium, in the bibliographies to Chapters III, VI, VII and XV. Sir Charles Tupper revised the whole of Chapter XXVII (*Gt. Britain and Colonies*).

interesting work. It has been well said that nowhere in Europe except Austria-Hungary is the past so intermingled with the present, and that in these lands one may study every phase of European civilisation and politics. The work is richly illustrated.

Life of Gladstone, by the Rt. Hon. John Morley («Daily Chronicle» Office, London 2 vols. 5s/—).

Such a cheap edition of the life of England's «Grand Old Man» should be in the hands of every one who admires honesty of purpose and noble aims combined with an erudition seldom equalled and never surpassed. A staunch friend, an honourable opponent, loyal subject, zealous patriot, and at the same time a man whose private and public life was pure and saintly — such was William Ewart Gladstone. Though the two volumes run into no less than 1500 pages, we do not tire in reading them, for they are inspiring and encouraging. Gladstone's life was a pattern for statesmen of all time and every land. His watchwords were *thoroughness* and *truth*; and his firm religious faith

and timber, all show an abundantly upward tendency; also oranges, lemons, maize, wine, asphalt, bricks, and tiles.

The principal exports are sand, crystalized sugar, raw tobacco, beans, paraffin, kerosene, trimmed, beech, sawn oak and pine, and magnesia, all which are on the increase; but on the other hand the export of wheat barley; maize, rice, oak and beech poles, railway sleepers, trimmed pine, sawn beech, mineral oil, bricks, tiles, and salt remain unchanged.

From the shipping traffic report for the period under review we find that, during the month, a total of 595 vessels have anchored in Fiume harbour, — viz: 563 laden and 32 empty. The laden vessels comprised 492 steamers and 71 sailers, while



Winter on the Lowlands: Debreczen Pig Market.

carried him triumphantly over obstacles that might have checked the career of a man less spiritually gifted than himself. Gladstone was Hungary's friend, as he was the sworn foe of all oppressors and the champion of liberty everywhere.



A Month's Fiume Traffic.

STATISTICS TO HAND for January 1909 show that the imports of Fiume during the month referred to amounted to 34,084 tons in 6 consignments, and the exports 35,066 tons in 520 consignments. The figures for the corresponding month last year were: imports 14,200 tons, exports 800 tons — a remarkable increase in the volume of traffic dealt with. 17,122 tons of foreign coal have been delivered, as against only 4,565 tons for the corresponding month in 1908. Wheat, phosphates, minerals, raw hemp, machinery

the empty craft consisted of 18 steamers and 14 sailers. According to the flags carried, the nationalities of the ships were respectively 443 Hungarian, 41 Austrian, 11 English, 9 Italian, 3 German, 2 Danish and 1 Spanish; of the sailing-vessels, 2 were Hungarian, 59 Austrian, 24 Italian and 1 Turkish.

During the past month the undermentioned vessels have left Fiume Harbour with cargoes as described: *Brescia*, 150 tons mixed goods for Liverpool; *Tisza*, 450 tons timber for Palermo; *Prága*, 200 tons sugar for Alexandria; *Andrássy*, 75 tons sugar, 30 tons beans and 40 tons timber for Valencia; *Tirol*, 75 tons sugar and 40 tons mixed goods for Constantinople.

Arrivals: *Tirol*, 480 bales jute from Constantinople; *Albania*, 48 tons coal from Trieste; *Széchenyi*, 10,200 boxes oranges and 105 tons mixed goods from Bordeaux; *Duke Fratelli Lofaro*, 265 tons sulphur from Likata.

Industrial Progress in Hungary.

ACCORDING to M. Gaston Dalivet in *L'Événement* Hungary has been struggling for a long time with praiseworthy perseverance to conquer her economic autonomy. The 48,000 miners and metal-workers of the year 1886 are *double* that number today.

The pursuit of industry in Hungary is protected by special laws, which constitute in themselves a distinct legislative domain. The legal provisions are intended to encourage the small manufacturers, and to secure their economic existence against the great industrial combines. The writer proceeds to give us an interesting historical sketch of the trade laws of France and Hungary.



Children going to School.

The law of corporations of 19th June 1848 marked a distinct progress, but in the subsequent years until the restoration of the Constitution (1867) the matter was governed by regulations in force in Austria, which contained in great degree the principle of industrial freedom.

After the Constitution was restored, an event which woke the nation from the lethargy into which the period of oppression had plunged her, the liberal spirit of the people effected a radical change in industrial legislation. Thus Law VII of 1872 was put into force, whereby freedom of trade was guaranteed.

The writer next proceeds to describe the vicissitudes of Hungarian industry down to 1887, and points out that a crowd of economic problems have cropped up, which serve as a basis for the draft of a new law.

This all Hungary hails with joy, as it will carry with it a vast industrial movement.

New-York Notes

New-York, February, 1909.

THE «NEW-YORK TIMES» in the issue of February 20th reviews «The Tragedy of Man» by Madách translated into English by William N. Loew. Following we quote from the Times article:

By Eugene .

..... Lucas

«Now we are given the English translation of the Hungarian poet, Imre Madách's conception of what and why everything is. He calls it «The Tragedy of Man», and the worm is conqueror over his many hundred lines even as in the grim lyric alluded to above. Tragedy does, indeed, roll enormous through these pages, albeit of a distant and abstract quality, like thunder from a mountain side.

Madách is known as one of the three or four

great writers of modern Hungary, and as such surely merits an introduction to the rest of the world. In this, his masterpiece, he sets the world spinning before our eyes in the dawn of creation, depicting the Creator Himself as engaging in a war of words with Lucifer, in which neither the one speaker nor the other shows the least sign of nobility or greatness».

*

It is customary to present souvenirs in some New-York Theatres on special occasions. The Theatre going public in New-York appreciate these little tokens, and hence the shrewd managers make every effort to give such souvenirs as will cause — especially the ladies — to speak of them for many days and so popularize the play.

Lately at a Broadway Theatre live canary birds were given away to every lady who was present at the 100th performance of Miss Marie Cahil's «Bessie and the Boys». And recently silk stockings

were distributed as souvenirs at the «Garden Theatre» to the ladies whose patronage helped to make «Mary Jane's Pa» a real American success. The women in the theatre received tickets and

village where he spent the days of his childhood. The poem is not a masterpiece, and far be it from me to commend it as such, but nevertheless it is an excellent poem and we appreciate it because of



Hungarian Soldiers awaiting Entrainment.

after the performance each ticket was exchanged for a pair of fine silk stockings. Alas, that you should not have been present to see the fun, when about 800 pairs of stockings were presented; it was indeed a capital joke, and a most clever idea of Mr. Savage, the manager of the theatre.

*

«The Life», one of the most interesting of American periodicals, was very anxious to know what was the worst novel of the past year and why? To encourage its readers to give opinions, three prizes were offered.

This is a bold, and sarcastic question indeed and it was positively a hard task to give a correct and appropriate answer.

To the competitor, who sends in the best answer to this question «Life» offered to award 100 dollars; to the second best 50 dollars; and to the third best, 25 dollars.

The competition — and the «Life» announces this with a deep regret — proved a failure, for no answers worthy of publishing came in.

A great joker — this «Life!»

Clare Cagwin Russell, an American poet and authoress, published a fine poem in the «Leader» a Cleveland paper, entitled «Night on the Lake» expressing the feelings of a Hungarian, sitting on the bank of the Erie lake and thinking of his small

the warm feeling for Hungary which it expresses. Following is the poem:

Night on the Lake.

Out on Lake Erie, over the sheen
Of twilight water, yellow and green,
When the sun sinks deep,
And far shores sleep,
And a soft sweet wind comes out of the west,
Singing of night, and peace and rest,
Then will I float
In a drifting boat,
And dream of Hungary, far away,
Of childhood, and the long, sweet day
When there came no greed,
And no starving need,
When I knew not the glare of the Steel King's reign,
Or the man-made hell in black Lorain.

The silent stars their kind watch keep,
And the sweet wind whispers while I sleep
Of dew-wet hills
And laughing rills
In Hungary, Under the far moon's light,
The old home rests so still tonight!
And the cradling breeze
Sways the orchard trees;
And the sleepy note of a bird's soft call,
Chimes into the hush that covers it all,
So I dream and float
In a drifting boat,
Forgetting in silence and peace again,
The man-made hell in black Lorain.

Clare Cagwin Russell.

*

The Hamilton Fish Park Branch of the New-York Public Library to which the 900 volumes of Hungarian books, presented by the Hungarian Government have been transferred from the Tompkins Square Branch, opened its doors on the 26th of February, and from that date the distribution of books began.

This branch is the thirtieth of those erected by the Carnegie Fund. On its shelves there are about twelve thousand volumes, including about one thousand in the Hungarian language. At the opening the Hon. Patrick F. Mc. Gowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, presided as the representative of the mayor of New-York. In behalf of the Trustees of the New-York Public Library, Cleveland H. Dodge addressed the guests and in behalf of the City of New-York Hon. Patrick F. Mc. Gowan made a fine speech. Master Abe Flatow showed his skill on the violin by playing «Mazurka» by Wieniawski, and Miss Elizabeth Mandelkern rendered a piano solo «Arrangement of Gounod's Faust» by St.-Saens».

The Library is under the supervision of Miss Augusta Markowitz, a young Hungarian lady, who although thoroughly Americanized takes much interest in Hungarian literature and endeavors to further its interests whenever opportunity presents itself.

London Notes

March 20th 1909.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald. .

HIS MAJESTY King Edward is deriving much benefit from his stay at Biarritz. In the course of the week, the king motored to Pau to witness two splendid flights of the Wright Aeroplane. His Majesty was very much interested and complimented the young inventor on his great success, as well as, Miss Catherine Wright for her courage in ascending for the second flight with her brother. The King talked with Mr. Wilbur Wright, and showed much knowledge of the subject of aviation. He said he hoped soon to see Mr. Wright and his aeroplane in England.

★

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, may be seen daily driving in the Park. The queen looks a trifle more delicate since her last serious cold, but it is hoped the welcome change in the weather will soon bring back her Majesty's wonted health.

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The Prince and Princess of Wales are at present in residence at Marlborough House, and give much pleasure by their surprise visits to Hospitals and schools. Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Stepney Cause-



Hungarian Soldiers en Route for the Frontier.

Specialities of the finest Hungarian Jewellery in antique Style to be had at M. Wisinger, IV., ker. Kristóf-tér 2. (Near the Hotel Hungaria.)

★

Our next issue (**Easter Number**) will appear on the 9th instead of the 15th April.

way, received a surprise visit from the Princess yesterday, and Her Royal Highness held quite a conversation with many of the working lads in the Home.

★

The Aeroplane Show, which is the first British exhibition of flying machines, is now being held

at the Olympia and contains a most bewildering collection of aerial machinery. The models of the Wright Aeroplane attracts many visitors. Moore-Brabazon's biplane, on which the inventor has flown over a mile at a time, is there, and so also is Wellman's airship which is to start shortly for the North Pole. Visitors can have a view of the interior of this ship by mounting flights of steps beside it, as it hangs in the central position of the Hall.

A Willesden firm offers a flying machine for £ 300, while the Hadley Page biplane can be purchased for £ 250 or Windham's biplane for £ 650. All these have already been in the air. A new

was in operation. The King had to send special messengers into Spain to get messages through to London, and was for two days without a mail. The cost of communication for London merchants is great, as they are making use of the Boy Messenger service, some firms sending a messenger each day. These cost £ 4-16-0 a journey instead of the usual fivepence for letter and reply.

★

A very attractive programme is being arranged for the Territorial Sports at the Stadium on June 20th. The London Evening News is organising another great Marathon Race at the stadium in



Hungarian Soldiers en Route for the Frontier.

monthly magazine, dealing with aerial matters and called «Aerocraft» has made its appearance with the opening of the exhibition.

★

Yesterday, the Inter-Varsity sports were held at Queen's Club. The weather was lovely, and as usual, a large crowd of spectators were present. The houses around were gay with bunting, and many windows were let out to sight-seers. Oxford won by 6 events to 4. There was some fine running and hammer-throwing.

★

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race is fixed for today fortnight. The crews are daily practising on the Thames at Putney, and large crowds watch the progress.

★

As a result of the disastrous strike of the Post and Telegraph employes in Paris, London is now cut off. Last night only one slender telephone line

May. There are to be seven prizes ranging from £ 5 to £ 120 for the successful competitors.

★

Last week about twelve miles of motor cars carried a battalion of the Guards to Hastings at the rate of over 20 miles an hour, and the newspapers put it pertinently that we need not be at all surprised in 15 years to see a flight of aeroplanes whisking a battalion to the coast.



Topical Notes

Archduke Frederick entertains the Military.

On the 22nd ult. H. R. H. Archduke Frederick gave a dinner at his Pozsony seat, to which the general staff and all commanding officers were invited.

† **Professor Gustavus Morelli dead.**

The cause of Hungarian art has sustained another loss in the death of Gustavus Morelli, Director of the Industrial Art School in Budapest. The deceased gentleman was 62 years of age, and has spent a considerable portion of his life in useful service for his country.

Francis Kossuth ill.

We regret that His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, is again indisposed, and under treatment at the Lukács Baths. His continued ill health is deplored by a large circle of friends and admirers.

«**In the Midst of Life — in Death!**»

In our last issue we announced the gratifying intelligence that the King had honoured our distinguished fellow-citizen, Sigismund Kornfeld, by creating him a Baron. In going to press we hear with deep regret that Baron Kornfeld has suddenly passed away. May God comfort the bereaved ones!

Independence Day.

The 15th of March was observed throughout Hungary as a day of general rejoicing. Special thanksgiving services in all the churches in the morning, gala performances and concerts in the afternoon and evening, processions of University



Antivari : Harbour Construction.



The Children's Days.

Today and tomorrow are devoted, according to the annual custom, to street collection in aid of the Children's League. The shops also usually lay aside a portion of their profits on these days for this charitable object, while professional and trained amateur singers devote their talents to the cause.

Louis Kossuth Anniversary.

On the 20th ult. being the 15th anniversary of the death of Louis Kossuth, the customary annual memorial banquet was given in the Royal Hotel. Among the principal speakers on the occasion were Dr. Wekerle, the Premier and Count Stephen Bethlen. Numerous members of the aristocracy and official classes were present at both the banquet and the Divine Service which preceded it at the Deák Square Church. A procession was also formed to the hero's tomb in the Kerepesi Cemetery.

students in their picturesque gala costume and of other social bodies, were the order of the day. Flags fluttered gaily in the breeze from almost every window and from many a roof. Public monuments were decorated; and the time-honoured custom of reciting Petöfi's *Talpra magvar!* («Hungarians rise, your country calls you!») from the Museum steps, was not forgotten. The newspapers next day devoted several columns to particulars of the celebrations in Budapest and the provinces.

Shakespeare Matinées.

At the fifth matinée of the Shakespeare Committee of the Kisfaludy Society Professor Zsolt Beöthy gave a reading from *Julius Caesar*. Afterwards Madame Emilia Márkus afforded the audience great pleasure in her excellent rendering of *Cymbeline*, which drew hurricanes of applause. The sixth and last matinée of the season took place on March 7th Dr. Chas. Sebestyén lectured on *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

Afterwards Julius Gál, of the National Theatre, gave the two opening scenes from *King Lear*. At the conclusion Zoltán Ferenczi briefly addressed the audience on «Shakespeare and Petőfi», comparing

Catt then began by referring to her visit to Hungary two years ago; then Women's Suffrage was only an idea, but today already in two European States women have votes and sit in parliament. In



Gravosa.

the works of the two poets. Before the meeting broke up Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Shakespeare Committee, thanked all who had contributed to render the matinées a success.

Projected International Gardening Exhibition at Budapest.

The Hungarian National Gardening Union will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its existence by an exhibition to be open from May 5th till 15th 1910 in the Industrial Hall and adjacent portions of the City Park. The chief patron of the project is H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, patron, H. E. Dr. Ignác Darányi, Minister of Agriculture; Chairman, Gustavus Emich, Court Councillor, and Vice-chairman Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgermaster. Already promises of support and co-operation have been received from Belgium, Austria, France, and Germany.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in Budapest.

There was a great gathering of both sexes on the 9th ult. at the City Hall to hear Mrs. Catt on «War and Women». Miss Rose Schwimmer, who introduced the speaker said that Mrs. Catt was a lady who was devoting her life to the ideal that woman should have equal rights with man. Mrs.

early times men and women had equal rights, but war changed their position, as women could take no part therein. Nowadays woman is as good a fighter as man, and according to American statistics women are working in every sphere of activity except the army and navy. It was said that woman's work could never equal man's; that women had never produced a great dramatist, composer, merchant, or genius in any branch. But no wonder, when she was not allowed to enter those realms to develop her abilities. Now, woman is going out into the struggle of life and working alongside man. In conclusion Mrs. Catt observed that «every woman should fight against war».

Philatelic Exhibition in Budapest.

The first Hungarian Philatelic Exhibition was opened on the 7th ult. in the Museum of Decorative Art by His Excellency Joseph Szerényi, Secretary of State, under the patronage of Count Géza Mailáth and Count Nicolas Dessewffy (President). The various most interesting collections were arranged for the exhibition by Joseph Schmidt, Jr. (Chairman of the organising Committee). The most remarkable collections were those of Count Dessewffy and Count Mailáth (*hors concours*). Afterwards, in interest and value, came those of Géza

Langer (old German), Mirkó Poppovics (Hungarian and Austrian rarities), Joseph Gelber (united States and Dutch), and Joseph Schmidt, fr. (Levant), who each was awarded a gold medal. Other highly interesting collections were those of the Minister of Commerce, the Post-Office Department, Police Councillor N. Rédey (forged stamps), Professor A. J. Krollop (8,000 pieces), and Dr. A. Hampel (picture postcards and stamped envelopes). Thirty six exhibitors received prizes. There was a temporary Post-Office in the exhibition, where souvenir cards might be posted and receive the Exhibition postmark. The catalogue contains various articles on philatelic matters and is the first Hungarian Philatelic Hand-book ever published.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
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Hatóságilag engedélyezett végeladás. Míhthogy Koronaherzeg-utcazi fióküzletünket április havában végleg felosztatjuk, a még raktáron levő műipari cikkek, díszműárúk, utitáskák s egyéb luxus és használati tárgyak mélyen leszállított árakon beszerzési áron alul is adatnak el. Napernyők nagy választékban rendkívül olcsó árakon. *Marton Alajos és Fia* Budapest, Koronaherzeg-utca 10. Váci-utcazi főüzletünk változatlanul tovább fennáll.

No. 2498. I/B.—1. 1. 1909.

Sale of Oak, useful Timber, and Firewood, including the Lease of Limestone Quarries and Kilns.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive tenders for the sale of Oak, Elm, Linden, Vine, and Beech trees, to be felled during the years 1909—1913, and covering 322.30 katastral acres in Lalasincz and Zabálc, in charge of the Chief Office of Woods and Forests in Lippa; also for the sale of Firewood produced by the Government Office of Woods and Forests, to be delivered at the storehouses in Berzova, including the lease of the Limestone Quarries and Kilns in Lalasincz for the term of 5 years from 1st May 1909. Offers to be made by written tenders, which will be opened at 10 a. m. 14th April 1909. Earnest money, 20,000 crowns.

1. For Timber covering 322.30 katastral acres in Lalasincz and Zabálc, 954.50 crowns per acre, amounting in the aggregate to 307.635.35 crowns.

2. Mixed Firewood to be delivered at the storehouses in Berzova, 3 crowns per cubic metre.

3. Lease of Limestone Quarries and Kilns in Lalasincz, 9438 crowns per year.

Such offers only will be considered as are made for both Timber and the Lease of the Quarries and Kilns, the amounts of the respective bids to be made *a)* for the Timber to be cut in Lalasincz and Zabálc, *b)* the Firewood in Berzova and, *c)* the Quarries and Kilns in Lalasincz; bids to be given in figures and writing.

Covenants and conditions of sale and contract may be obtained on application to the Forestry Department of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry (Zoltán-utca 16, Budapest), or to the Chief Office of Woods and Forests in Lippa. They may also be seen during office hours at the Forestry Superintendencies at Berzova and Dorgos on and after the 20th March.

Budapest, March 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság mult hó 16-án tartotta XIII. évi rendes közgyűlését Bujanovics Sándor m. kir. udvari tanácsos elnökhelyettes elnöklete alatt, a melyen 35 részvényes 53.631 részvény képviselőben volt jelen. Elnök a jegyzőkönyv vezetésével dr. Fellner Frigyes igazgatóhelyettes-vezértitkárt bízta meg, a jegyzőkönyv hitelesítésére pedig báró Herzog Mór Lipót és Sándor Pál részvényeseket kérte fel. Ezután előterjesztett az igazgatóság jelentése. A közgyűlés a jelentést tudomásul véve, a felmentvényt úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelő-bizottságnak megadta és elhatározta, hogy a 2,069.614.— korona tiszta nyereségből 1,440.000.— korona, vagyis 6%, tehát részvényenként 24 korona osztalék fizetessék ki; a fennmaradó tiszta nyereségből — az alapszabályok 52. §-a értelmében — 20%, vagyis 120.313.56 korona mint alapszabályszerűleg megengedett legmagasabb javadalmazási hányad a tartalékalaphoz csatoltassék és az igazgatóság alapszabályszerű jutalékára 60.156.78 korona fordítottassék; a külön tartalékalaphoz 100.000.— korona utaltassék át, az intézeti tisztviselők és szolgák nyugdíjalapjának javadalmazására 30.000.— korona fordítottassék és az ezután fennmaradó 319.143.66 korona új számlára vitessék át. A szelvények folyó évi április hó 1-től kezdve az intézet pénztáránál, a Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbanknál, a Magyar Leszámlító- és Pénzváltó-Banknál Budapesten, az Union-Banknál Bécsben, a Banque de Paris et des Pays-Basnál, a Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France-nál, a Louis Dreyfus & Cie. bankháznál Párisban vagy a Filiale der Union-Banknál Triesztben fizettetnek ki.

Books given away gratis and post free by the Agricultural Ministry.

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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 Csepreghy-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.)

On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les publications francaises sous-mentionnées :

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 forest.
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 de 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.

Magyar pénzüzetek központi hitelbankja. Az évvégi mérlegek halmazából is felültek a Magyar pénzüzetek központi hitelbankjának zárószámadata, a mely nem csak egyszerű regisztrálása egy részvénytársasági üzlet egy éves működésének, hanem mély bepillantást is nyújt Magyarország vidéki pénzüzetei egész hálózatának közgazdasági tevékenységébe. Tudvalevő dolog, hogy a Központi Hitelbank néhány száz életerős vidéki intézetnek központi szerve, mely abból a célból jött létre, hogy az addig külön-külön álló, önmagukra utalt vidéki intézeteket egy harmónikus, egységes irányzatba foglalja és ezáltal lehetővé tegye, hogy a vidéki intézetek mindaddig elhanyagolt érdekei a konjunkturák változóságára közepette is erős támaszra találjanak. Ebből már okszerűen következik, hogy a Központi Hitelbank lényegileg mennyire különbözik minden más intézettől, mert míg azoknak a keresmény az egyetlen céljuk, ez az intézet az eredményes üzleti törekvés mellett önzetlen, a magyar

vidék hitelgényeinek olcsó kielégítésére irányuló célokat is tartozik követni. Üzlet és önzetlenség, ez a két szinte ellentétes fogalom az, a melyet a Központi Hitelbank vezetősége szem előtt kell hogy tartson és ezt a szinte fából vaskarikát sikerült is a vezetőségnek létrehozni, a mint azt a Központi Hitelbank évvégi zárószámadata és üzleti jelentése tanúsítja. A mikor a fővárosi intézetek kartellbe állva, egységes hadállásban léptek fel a vidéki intézetek hitelgényeinek megszorítására és a velük szemben alkalmazott feltételek felemelésére, akkor a Központi Hitelbank volt az, a mely hatalmas pénz- és erkölcsi áldozat árán a vidéki intézeteket a harcra vitte és a milliós fővárosi intézetek kartelljét szét is robbantotta. Kell, hogy ezen fényes eredmények ismertetésénél felemlítsük Gyenes Lajos igazgató nevét, a ki ezt az inkább erkölcsi, mint anyagi célokat követő intézményt mai formájában megteremtette és az ő további működése biztosítja azt, hogy a Központi Hitelbank fejlődésével a magyar vidék pénzüzetei továbbra is minden támaszt kivédő támaszra fognak benne találni.

No. 2958. 1909. I. B/1.

Sale of Pinewood for useful purposes.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture is prepared to consider offers by written tender for the purchase of useful pinewood produced during the year 1908, and also such as will be produced during the three consecutive years from 1909 in the forests of Fenyőháza and Oszoda, under the control of the Chief Office of Woods and Forests in Liptóújvár; and also for such as have been produced on land in the Forest Superintendency of Likava during the year 1908; all timber to be delivered free at the wharves. Tenders must be submitted for the various lots as given hereunder, and the same will be opened at 10 a. m. on the 5th April, 1909.

Lot. 1. About 14,000 cubic-meters of useful pinewood to be produced annually during the 4 years commencing 1908 in the forests of Fenyőháza, including the lease of the electric saw-mill with complete installation, and the light railway belonging thereto.

Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter, 14.50 crowns; exceeding 26 cm., 17.20 crowns. Earnest money, 15,000 crowns.

Lot. 2. Useful pinewood produced in 1908, and also about 10,500 cubic-meters to be produced annually until the year 1912, including the use of the water saw-mill at Oszada.

Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter, 14.30 crowns; exceeding 26 cm. 16.50 crowns. Earnest money, 10,000 crowns.

Lot. 3. About 3000 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced on land under the Forest Superintendency of Likava in the year 1908, to be delivered free at the Vág wharves.

Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic meter 14.50 crowns; exceeding 26 cm. 17.20 crowns. Earnest money, 4000 crowns.

Conditions of contract and all further particulars may be obtained on and after the 20th March 1909 from the Chief Office of Woods and Forests, and also from the I. B. branch of the Forestry Department, Agricultural Ministry (V., Zoltán-utca 16. Budapest).

Budapest, February 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.

Hirdetmény.

A részvényesek mai napon tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint az 1908. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenkint

40 koronával fog folyó évi április 1-től kezdve az 1909. évi május 1-én esedékes 18. számú szelvénynek beszoigáltatása ellenében

Budapesten : a társaság pénztáránál,

Brassóban, Debreczenben, Fiumében, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán és Temesvárott : a társaság fiókjainál,

Bécsben ; a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél,

Berlinben : a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál,

Mm. a Frankfurtban : a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél az ezen beváltó helyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizettetni.

A szelvények hátlapjukon czimbélyeggel vagy aláírással látva, vagy pedig azok számaik sorszám szerint tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyújtandók be, a mihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók.

Budapest, 1909. évi márczius 19-én.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

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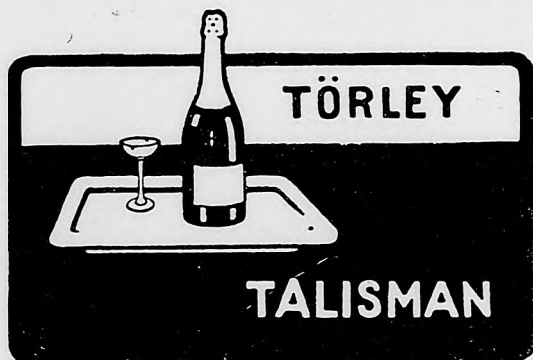
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Magyar értékekben elhelyezett
díjtartalék ... « 25,940.909.10

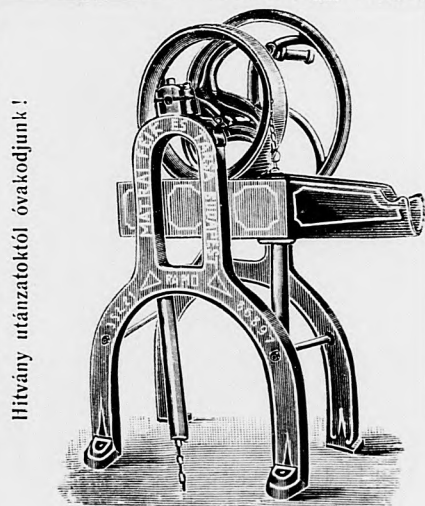
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