

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

IT WAS other circumstances which occasioned the change. Count Stephen Széchenyi saw the reason of the weakness of our nation in our material inferiority and in our poverty. He wished to see the Hungarians rich and prosperous and directed all his efforts to awaken in them the desire of material profit. Act. 18 of 1840, with its liberal institutions, gave a mighty impulse to the formation of limited companies. No wonder that this example also affected savings banks.

Yet there were other reasons. The most important was that our towns had no real autonomy. They were under the strict guardianship of the royal chamber and a real parish life could not be developed. The Austrian and German savings banks are principally parish institutions and were in organic connection with the parish. Circumstances were very unfavourable with us for the above reasons for the founding of parish savings banks.

But the transformed institution showed great vitality. Not a year passed in which new savings banks did not arise, and in 1848 there were establishments of this kind in 36



DR. STEPHEN BÁRCZY, Burgermaster of Budapest.

towns. The deposits entrusted to them increased rapidly and at the end of 1847 amounted to 11 million florins. This fair development was interrupted by the troublous events of 1848—49 and most of our savings banks entered on the absolutist epoch with severe losses and were shaken to their foundations.

Seven years after the first savings bank, the first Hungarian Bank arose: The Pest Hungarian Commercial bank. The notes of the Austrian National Bank founded in 1816 in Vienna

circulated also in Hungary, but the bank gave no credit to the trade and industry of Hungary. And yet the twin capital of the land, Budapest, had already made rapid advance and by reason of its favourable situation was a central point of the Danube trade and the Hungarian wholesale trade. The trade which had been developed could no longer do without the help of a credit establishment. In 1830 the merchants of Budapest started a movement for the erection of a bank, but owing to the petty captiousness of the government imperial concession could only be obtained in 1841. The Pest Hungarian Commercial Bank was

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founded with a funded capital of 2 million florins, and rendered signal service to Budapest trade by exchange, discount, and cash advances on goods. (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.

I do not know whether, in the history of peoples, there is any other sublime act of renunciation similar to this.

As a general rule (it is truth as well attested as it is melancholy) the masses have never obtained anything except when they have been in a position to overawe; and, on the other hand, the privileged classes have never relinquished anything that was not wrested from them by force. There have been at all times and in all classes persons generous enough or wise enough to anticipate reforms which *they knew were bound to come some day*; but there has never been — I know — any class sufficiently generous or enlightened to voluntarily renounce any privilege the enjoyment of which they could prolong by one single hour. To the Hungarian nobility alone, as a class, belongs this generosity and wisdom. Our national history contains no more striking instance of such splendid — such sublime — above all such *pure* — glory as this: *the voluntary abdication of a whole privileged class*.

In creating Hungarian democracy without revolution, in the continuity of a constitutional evolution that has stood for ten centuries, the Hungarian nobility has rendered to this democracy an invaluable service: *it has introduced the spirit of tradition* — a necessary ingredient of all national politics, the absence of which

will for a long time yet be a weak spot in the armour of all democracies born of revolutions. This has succeeded with us, thanks to the democratic germs in our social and political organization — germs it has sufficed to develop in order to accomplish the grand work of reform. The rights and liberties of the nobility, save those exceptional ones, have not been abolished — they have merely been extended to all the citizens: *the levelling has come not from below but from above*. Social evolution followed an analogous course. As a class the nobility has ceased to exist; but merged in the mass of the nation its members maintain,

as individuals, the place corresponding to their number, their social position, and the permanence of their old memorials. The transition from the old to the new régime worked smoothly because it was organic. Thus the continuity of our national policy experienced no shock. The new middle class, the citizens of the towns, the captains of industry and commerce, the mass of intellectuals, even immigrants — all mingle with the old element in the proportions and by the degrees which permit the ancient spirit to permeate the new alloy, and to communicate to modern aspirations its

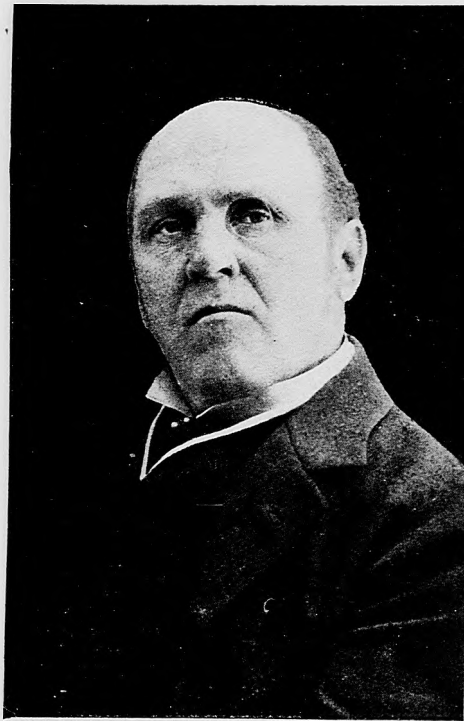
original savour and its traditional character. Thus this spirit is preserved to which we owe our political salvation, the thread of which will, I hope, be always bound up warp and woof with our boldest reforms.

III.

LOCAL LIBERTIES; THE COMITAT.

A simple glance over the *comitats*, their work of local government, and their political mission, will complete this rapid sketch of the ancient Hungarian Constitution.

The *comitats*, territorial divisions corresponding



Norbert Dunkl.

as nearly as possible to the English counties or the French *departments*, were instituted by St. Stephen. Originally they were simply military and administrative districts, at the head of which the king placed an officer, who was at once military chief, prefect (lord lieutenant), and magistrate, whose authority was recognised by all the inhabitants of the *comitat*. (To be continued.)



Norbert Dunkl.

NORBERT DUNKL is a well known name, as that of a music publisher, theatrical and concert agent, and impresario; a name well known and popular not only in Hungary but in artistic circles abroad. Many celebrated artists and musicians owe their successful career to Mr. Norbert Dunkl's perspicacity and renowned business capacity; and they should be grateful to him not only for his discriminating talent in discovering them, but also for the expense-saving methods which specially characterise all his operations in bringing his clients before the public. To mention only a single brilliant example, *Kubelik* came before the world through the medium of Mr. Dunkl.

Norbert Dunkl commenced his career as managing-partner in the well known firm of Rózsavölgyi and Co., music publishers; but his ambition and talents required a higher milieu. He soon severed his connection with the firm, and succeeded in establishing a connection with a most important artistic clientèle in foreign countries. Nevertheless he has always kept before his eyes the interests of



Roumanian Bishops leaving the House of Lords.

the artistic classes of his own nation. One of his enterprises is the «Drama-Concert», the object of which is to harmonise the drama with musical performance. Last musical season this had a very great and richly deserved success in artistic circles in northern Italy.

Mr. Dunkl has not only distinguished himself in the world of music but in other branches of usefulness also. Recently with the object of improving the position of the fine arts in Hungary, in adequately protecting the rights of the artists over their works, he founded at Budapest in May this year the Hungarian Artists' Copyright Society, the members of which have chosen him as managing-director. By the establishment of this society Mr. Dunkl has succeeded in uniting in one camp all the scattered arts in the persons of their devotés. This should not fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the future of Hungarian painters and sculptors.

Besides the various pursuits above referred to, Mr. Dunkl has also found time to interest himself in agricultural affairs, which he has taken up with foreign countries to serve the interests of his fellow-countrymen. We feel certain he will meet with the same measure of success in this latest enterprise as has attended all his preceding ventures.



Picture Gallery.

(Spring Season.)

THE EXHIBITION of modern Hungarian painters for the Spring season can boast of some really first-class works. The collection is



Members leaving the House of Lords.

made more interesting than it used to be by the great painting of Mr. Julius Benczur, one of the foremost representatives of Hungarian art.

The homage tendered to the aged King of Hungary on occasion of the Millenium festival in 1896 forms its subject, and has been carried out with the well-known and admired skill of the master. It has been asserted that nobody could render the figure and characteristic movements of His Majesty so faithfully and truly as it has been done by Mr. Benczur. The crowd of Hungarian statesmen and members of the House who brought in their devotional homage is conspicuous by the well-toned colours and by the masterly rendering of the personal characteristics of each figure. The picture has been painted for the National Gallery and it is sure to form one of its most valuable possessions.

Many painters whom we meet as old acquaintances from previous Seasons have enriched the collection with their newest works. Baron Mednyánszky's unsurpassable skill in landscape painting seems to me to have declined recently. His «Siesta» and «Sunset in Winter» appealed to me as too superficial in detail and extravagant in colouring. Mr. Krajnas's «Scamp» conjures up much of real life with its passion and vices. The man's face is speaking for him and betrays the struggle of his inner self.

Ritta Boemm («After Rain») has painted a picturesque scenery on which is still hanging the mist and dampness of the past rain. I cannot help pointing out the landscapes of Bela Spanyol («Winter Evening», «Ditch of a Mill») as exquisite renderings of country scenery, made somewhat *piquant* by colours which, although they remind us of Turner, are still Spanyol's own.

Landscape-painting has found another great exponent in Kézdi-Kovács whose misty, dull tones are never met with in England.

Mr. Gergely's Etna scenery impressed me as a skilful and artistic landscape with a real South-Italian sun and air.

In spite of the small number of sculptures I could pick out a few which represent new ideas. Mr. Peter Gemes's «Fanaticism», a standing male figure with outstretched arms, bending forward, and bearing an expression of blissful blindness on his face, will convey the idea of its purport to many observers.

Besides the masters mentioned the number of those whose works are worthy of praise is great, but it can hardly be denied that there are not a few lesser talents who have found admission to the gallery.

In general the collection fills us with the hope and confidence that Hungarian art is advancing with steady strides. The temperament of the nation is apt to promote the development of a supreme Hungarian art and of artists of world-renown.

DR. J. GERMANUS.

Dr. Stephen Bárczy.

Gigantic Extension Scheme for Budapest.

AS BRIEFLY referred to in our issue of May 1st the Municipality of Budapest, led by our esteemed Burgermaster, Dr. Stephen Bárczy (whose portrait we give), have initiated a building project almost unparalleled for its comprehensiveness in the history of European cities.

With this object the Burgermaster, accompanied by his Secretary (Mr. Sz. Sztankovics), Dr. William Váczsonyi, M. P. and Dr. Francis Heltai, Members of the City Council, have just concluded a visit to Paris, London, and certain English provincial towns for the purpose of inspecting and taking useful notes of the building schemes in operation in those places. They were specially interested in the workmen's dwellings that have been recently erected by the London County Council.



Budapest Races: Winner of the King's Prize.

In London Dr. Bárczy, the Burgermaster, and his colleagues were received by Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft at the County Hall, and were afterwards taken over the Bruce House, Parker Street House, the Bourne and Boundary Estates, and the County Council Cottages at Tooting. They also visited the Teachers' College in Kingsway, a number of schools, Letchworth Garden City, and various other public institutions.

To repeat, the Hungarian capital is about to embark on a large housing scheme financed by the Municipality in order to meet the urgent demand for houses constructed on sound hygienic principles, and for the purpose of studying the various types of these dwellings officials of the city have of late been visiting the principal capitals of Europe. According to Dr. Bárczy the need for such a venture is most pressing. Budapest is becoming the centre of many important industries, and its population has grown from 300,000 to 900,000 within the last thirty years, not one-half of the present inhabitants having been born in the town.

The housing accommodation is insufficient and not always in accordance with modern sanitary standards.

As there are practically no slum areas to clear and as the Municipality owns some excellent building land in central situations the obstacles that have so often barred the efforts of housing reformers in England are absent in Budapest. The Municipality is taking the work in hand, because it is felt that private contractors, owing to the peculiar labour and financial conditions existing at present in Hungary, could scarcely initiate the new movement with success. A sum of a million and a quarter sterling has been voted by the Council, and work will be begun this summer. Some three thousand dwellings will be erected on the latest principles of sanitary science in the course of this year, and if this beginning does not prove a stimulus to the private builder the Muni-



Budapest Races: The Royal Box.

cipalaty will itself complete the undertaking, which will include not only workmen's dwellings, but houses of a more substantial character.

Altogether the enormous sum of £ 13,160,000 will be spent in improvements and developments of various kinds. Besides the dwelling-houses, the items of the programme are as follow: Churches £ 140,000; Schools and Educational establishments, £ 3,500,000; Poor-houses, «Homes», Hospitals, and Charitable institutions generally, £ 2,500,000; Various buildings for the public service, £ 1,000,000; General public works, £ 5,000,000.

We should imagine that when these extensive improvements have been completed Budapest will be one of the most comfortable and well-governed, as it is already one of the finest cities of Europe.

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

Direction Artistique de Concerts et de Théâtres. For engagement apply: **Norbert Dunkl**, Budapest, Kristóf-tér 3. Telephone 15-64.

New-York Notes

New-York, May, 1909.

By Eugene Lucas

THE «Hungarian Relief Society» is giving a dinner in honor of the new Imperial and Royal Hungarian Consul-General, Mr. *Alexander Nuber* de Pereked, on the 12th of May. The object of this affair is to give the new Consul an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the members of the Relief Society, of whom he is the honorary president. It remains to be seen whether the new consul will prove as great a friend to the Hungarians of this city as his predecessor, Baron Hoening. One thing, however is certain: that the Hungarians of this city and their institutions are sincerely willing to cooperate with him as far as helping in the discharge of the new consul's duties are concerned.

Chevalier *George von Grivicic*, who was the New-York consul during the administration of Baron Hoening, and who gained much popularity and good friends among the best Hungarians here, is on vacation at present. Chevalier Grivicic will make a round trip of the United States and later intends to visit Hungary. It is very likely that Mr. Grivicic will be appointed consul for Denver, Colorado. Wherever he goes, he will be the right man in the right place.

The *Hungarian American Federation*, whose headquarters are in Cleveland, have resolved on a venerable deed in commemorating the Hungarian victims of the Jacobs Creek (Darr Mine) mining disaster, a beautiful tomb-stone is to be erected in the Smithon cemetery on the 31th of May on «Decoration Day» which is an American holiday suitable for such memorial occasions. The tomb-stone will be made of granite and will bear an appropriate inscription.

Mr. *Robert Watchorn*, who for years has been Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, tendered his resignation to President William H. Taft, who accepted it.

Mr. Watchorn's resignation is sincerely regretted by all Hungarian immigrants to whom he always proved a good friend and kind-hearted, just officer. Mr. Watchorn goes to Europe for rest and upon his return will make use of his experience in business.

When interviewed by an American newspaper reporter Mr. Watchorn declared that his resignation was the sequel to an intrigue of politicians, who are his personal enemies.

During Mr. Watchorn's administration of four years, 500,000 immigrants arrived at the Island.

So far I have not learned who his successor will be; in the meantime Mr. *Joseph Murray*, assistant commissioner, attends to official business on the Island.

The Hungarian daily papers have, without doubt

already reported the gift of 4000 dollars from *Countess Széchenyi* (née Gladys Vanderbilt) to the Hungarian Home in New-York. I may add that this noble gift increased the popularity of the Count and Countess to a very great extent among the Hungarians in America.

*

Mr. *Samuel Gompers*, who is the President of the American Federation of Labor, intends to visit Hungary in July to study its social and labor conditions. Mr. Gompers is a competent authority on all labor questions in America and is looking forward with great interest to his intended visit. It is to be hoped that he will find rich material for his studies in our country.

Mdme. Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy. will make her first appearance in London next season. For engagement apply: Direction Artistique, Kristóf-tér, Budapest.



Budapest Races: Before the Grand Stand.

London Notes

London, 20th May 1909.

YESTERDAY His Majesty King Edward motored to Aldershot and attended the field manoeuvres at Chobham Ridges. From Colony Gate he witnessed the cavalry engagements and from the river bank watched the 16th Lancers making their horses swim across the river.

*

The Queen and Princess Victoria return to London next week from the Continent.

*

The Prince and Princess of Wales and family visited the Olympia to see the military tournament, which is always well attended. Many Hungarians have from time to time witnessed the tournament and have always been loud in their praises of the fine feats of horsemanship, and general skill of the British soldiers and sailors.

Lord and Lady Roberts received the congratulations of the King and Queen on the occasion of their golden wedding. His Majesty presented the distinguished couple with a gold inkstand while the Queen gave them a gold cup.

*

Mrs Bernard Shaw, wife of the noted author and dramatist, has offered in connection with the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London) a Shaw scholarship for research.

The gift of Mrs. Shaw is of the value of 100 guineas a year for two years and will be awarded in July 1909 by open competition. The above school has been well patronised by Hungarian students and I may say that the young Magyars are fully appreciated there.

*

Holbein's famous picture, «*The Duchess of Milan*», which has hung in the National Gallery for over twenty-eight years on loan from the Duke of Norfolk has been sold by his Grace to an art-dealer for £ 61.000; and unless the nation can purchase the painting (which belonged originally to King Henry VIII) it will go to America. The art-dealer, on being appealed to, has consented to delay its disposal for one month in the hope that the money for its re-purchase will be raised in this country. The Government has promised a donation of £ 10.000, and the National Art Fund Committee are appealing to the nation to raise the remainder.

*

Silent paving is to be placed in front of several of our elementary schools to obviate the interruption of lessons by the noise of the traffic.

*

The largest covered reservoir in the world was opened last week at Honor Oak. It covers 28½ acres, and will contain 56 million gallons of water.

*

Hungarians are always interested in the business aptitude of the English. A family of my acquaintance recently took a house in one of the suburbs for occupation in June. The very day after the agreement was signed a country man called at my friends' present residence to solicit their custom in their new abode, bringing with him samples of his wares — a dainty pot of cream, two pats of butter, and an egg, all neatly packed in a little case evidently kept for the purpose.

A Popular Budget.

Never has a more democratic and courageous Budget been placed before the English Govern-

ment than the one which Mr. Lloyd George has lately propounded. «It is not only a Budget» says a contemporary, «it is a programme of Liberal policy, a complete answer to Tariff Reform propaganda, and a manifesto of social reform».

Confronted by the fact that an additional sum of something like 17 millions pounds was required to carry on the country's work, at a time when the country had not yet emerged from its state of depression, the Gladstone of the 20th century has achieved a stupendous task.

The country demanded that our naval supremacy should be maintained, and that our aged poor should be saved from penury by old age pensions, and these by the chancellor's wise provision, stand secured. Undeveloped land which has reached a certain value, is to be taxed at the rate of 1/2d in the pound, and unworked mineral deposits treated the same. It is hoped that these two impositions will cause more land to be cultivated and made productive, and our mining enterprises to progress. The supertax on incomes over £ 5000, and the additional 2d in the pound on earned and unearned incomes over £ 2000 are no great burdens to bear, and will save the poor taxpayer from additional taxation. From these alone the income tax will be enriched to the extent of 3 million pounds.

A wise provision in relation to income tax is the abatement of £ 10 per annum for each child under 16 years of age on incomes under £ 500 a year. A sum of £ 260.000 is expected from the tax on motor cars. £ 340.000 from that on petrol and these sums have been earmarked for the upkeep of the roads.

Brewing and distilling industries will bring in an additional £ 260.000. Members of Parliament will have to pay more for their whiskey, and clubs will be taxed at the rate of 3d in the pound on all liquors sold. Increased death-duties will add a considerable quota to the revenue. The only points that are suggested as requiring revision are those connected with the land values and stamp duties. Up to the present outside brokers were exempt from stamp duties in their transfers; now they must pay the same as stock-brokers, which seems hardly fair.

The Budget is a popular one and has been well received everywhere.

SHEENA MACDONALD.



Topical Notes

The Széchenyi Soirée.

Count and Countess Ladislas Széchenyi, who have recently returned from New-York, entertained their numerous friends at a grand evening party

in the large hall of the Park Club on the 17th ulto. Special brilliance was added to the gathering by the presence of Royalty in the persons of Archduchess Isabella and her two daughters Princesses Gabriella and Isabella Maria, also T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. The festivities commenced at 10 p. m. and morning dawned ere the guests separated. Some 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, taxing the capacity of the large building to the utmost. It was a veritable «crush.»

Honour for Joseph Sztérényi.

His Excellency State Secretary Joseph Sztérényi has been honoured by the gift from the Queen of Roumania of an autographed portrait inscribed as follows: «Tous mes remerciements à Monsieur Conseiller intime Sztérényi pour l'intérêt qu'il porte à l'oeuvre qui me tient à coeur entre tous! Sinaia,



Budapest Races: Before the Grand Stand.

mai, 1909. Elisabeth.» Her Majesty is represented in her salon standing before a carved table on which is a photograph of King Charles.

Maurice Gelléri's Jubilee.

Royal Councillor Maurice Gelléri, the well-known writer and Director of the National Industry Society, having completed forty years of public service, was last week fêted at Szeged by his many friends in honour of the occasion. He was the recipient of numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation from various parts of the country. Mr. Gelléri has been decorated by the King with the III. class Order of the Iron Cross for his valuable services.

London Nabobs.

A Bill is about to be brought into the British Parliament proposing a supplementary tax on increased valuation of property. Naturally the measure is not regarded with favour by the noble lords.

Seven British noblemen own, *in London alone*, upwards of three square miles of land, the buildings thereon yielding an annual rental amounting to 360 millions of crowns. The sale value at lowest estimate may be put at 8600 millions of crowns. The annual income of these seven lords *from their London properties alone* represents the average annual earnings of 250,000 workmen. The fortunate seven are the Duke

of Westminster, Lord Howard de Walden, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Portman, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Cadogan, and the Duke of Norfolk.

Exhibition of Women's Industries.

At Szent-Király-utca 7. the Hungarian State School of Women's Industries have organised a most interesting and instructive exhibition, which was formally opened by State Secretary Joseph Szerényi on the 16th ulto. at 10 a. m. There was a numerous gathering on the occasion, among whom were noticed Ministerial Councillor Louis Péterffy, Sectional Councillor Endre Micseh, Eugene Gaál, Member of the Upper House, and many ladies.

Mr. Szerényi, admiring the various exhibits, said he was sorry that the Minister, His Excellency Francis Kossuth was prevented by ill-health from being present to take pleasure in the beautiful work of the ladies. He observed also that the house was



Budapest Races: Second-class Stand.

not large enough for its purpose, and pointed out the necessity of procuring another more suitable for the requirements and development of the work of the school. H. R. H. Archduchess Elizabeth visited the exhibition on the 19th of May.

Floreat Fiume!

The statistics for the first three months of this year show a gratifying increase in the traffic dealt with at

the Hungarian port. The railway brought in 28,931 tons of merchandise and took out 64,528 tons during the period; while by sea the imports were 72,618 and exports 26,623 tons. The chief imports were fruit, olives, coal, and jute; exports, sugar, timber, flour, beans, and magnesia.

Hungarian Artists' Copyright Society.

With the above title a society, having its headquarters at the Gallery of Fine Arts, Budapest, was inaugurated on the 7th ulto., its membership being composed of painters, sculptors, architects, and graphic artists. The objects of this new enterprise are the protection of copyright of the artists' works, the prevention of the abuse of artists' names and of plagiarism. The members will henceforth entrust the Society with the sale of the copyrights of their works, the society recording in its archives particulars of all works committed to it, all cases of



The Facade of the New Elizabeth Hospital, Budapest.

infringement of copyright and of the penalties inflicted. The presidents of the society are Messrs. Julius Benczur, Philip László, and Paul Szinnyei-Merse; Managing Director, Norbert Dunkl.

IVth International Dairy Congress at Budapest.

The IVth International Dairy Congress will be held at Budapest from the 6th till 11th inst. inclusive, in the grand hall of the Vigadó, under the presidency of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. For the occasion a neatly got-up programme guide has been prepared for issue to the delegates; it is profusely illustrated with photographic views of the places to which excursions are proposed to be made, a portrait of the Royal patron, Archduke Joseph,

a difference of 808,598 crowns on the side of the latter. The capital in hand on the last day of the month was 91,140,198 crowns 60 fillér. New books issued, 379; books closed, 702.

Hungarian State Railway Receipts for March.

A report just issued shows that the goods transport receipts for March amount to 23,131,000 crowns, as against 22,501,771 for the corresponding period last year, a surplus of 630,029 crowns. The income from passenger traffic during the same month amounted to 5,995,600 crowns; a surplus of 87,031 crowns over the income for the corresponding month in 1908. From 1st January to 30th April the gross income was 15,951,200 crowns, as



The Court of the New Elizabeth Hospital.

forming a frontispiece. Among the delegates are Dr. Lam (Rotterdam), Comby (Paris), Collard-Booy (Brussels), Reiss (Charlottenburg), Porcher (Lyons), Maze, President of the Pasteur Institute at Paris. Dr. Chas. Szeyfried, of the Agricultural Academy, Kolozsvár, Dr. Ladislav Széll, Andrew Jászberényi, and Louis Gerlei, Manager of the Budapest Central Milk-Hall Alliance (on whom most of the arrangements for the Congress have devolved), Solomon Székely, Chief Chemist, Julius Tóth, Royal Councillor, Sub-Manager of the National Chemical Institute, and other distinguished scientists.

Post-Office Savings-Bank Traffic for April.

During the month of April the Postoffice Savings-Bank dealt with 92,320 deposits, representing a total amount of 5,586,532 crowns, and 56,244 withdrawals, to the total amount of 6,395,131 crowns,

against 16,189,964; a deficit of 238,764 crowns for the corresponding period last year. As the total length of rails is 8387 kilometres, the figures above mentioned work out to 2759 crowns per kilometre, an increase of 2.7% on the previous year's receipts.

New Enterprise at Győr.

The well known firm of Zeiss of Jena have undertaken with the usual Government concessions, to lay down at Győr plant for the manufacture of optical, surgical, and mechanical appliances. The new works will be erected alongside the Danube. Capital of 500,000 crowns has been invested.

A Hungarian Gold-mine.

The Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank is financing the gold-mine at Ilobai Szt. István, which is being exploited under the name of The Ilobai

Szt. István Gold mining Company, Ltd. The mine is situated near Ilobai Szt. István, in Szatmár county where already the precious metal has been discovered in large quantities.



SPORT

Racing: The King's Prize.

At the running for the King's Prize on the 16th ult. the Grand Stand and its neighbourhood were filled with the élite of the Hungarian and Austrian aristocracy, the political and sporting world, and Society life generally, the ladies in their beautiful spring toilets lending a charming touch of colour to the scene. H. R. H. Archduke Joseph and his family occupied the Royal box. The King's Prize was won by Kahlenberg.

Polo: Ladies' Competitions.

At the Budapest Polo Club match on the 17th ulto. there was a distinguished assembly of Society ladies and gentlemen. The items were as follow:

I. *Column Race*: (Prize of Honour to the first three). 1. Baroness Elemér Atzél. 2. Margaret Kiss, 3. Baroness Ilona Eötvös.

II. *Potato Throwing*: (Prize of Honour to the first three). 1. Countess Ladislás Széchenyi, 2. Baroness Elemér Atzél, 3. Countess Nora Kinsky.

III. *Double Race*: (Prize of Honour to the first three). 1. Countess Hanna Kinsky (with Count Joseph Wenckheim), 2. Baroness Ilona Eötvös (with Count Géza Teleki), 3. Baroness Elemér Atzél (with Prince Windischgräetz).

IV. *Skittles*: (Three Prizes of Honour). 1. Margaret Kiss (with Count Antal Sigray), 2. Baroness Elemér Atzél (with Prince Windischgräetz), 3. Margaret Vojnich (with Count Géza Teleki).

V. *Jeu de Barre*: (Three Prizes of Honour). 1. Baroness Elemér Atzél, 2. Countess Nora Kinsky, 3. Baroness Rolanda Eötvös.

VI. *Tent Pegging*: (Three Prizes of Honour). 1. Countess Boy Andrassy, 2. Margaret Kiss, 3. Countess Denise Almassy.

The events concluded with a Polo Tournament by the two following teams: *Young men*. Prince Louis Windischgräetz, Count Antal Sigray, Count Ladislás Széchenyi, Marquis George Pallavicini. *Old men*. Count Géza Andrassy, Count Joseph Wenckheim, Count Nicolas Bánffy, Count Louis Károlyi. The old men won.

Football: Sunderland Versus Budapest.

The famous English game has taken firm root on Hungarian soil. Our young gentlemen have taken it up with such enthusiasm and resolve to excel in it that their English colleagues now find them worthy opponents. In past years, when we were mere tyros at the game, it was no uncommon event for the score at the end of a match to stand

something like 14 goals to nil. The progress made may now be realised when we state that at the matches played on the 15th and 16th ults. respectively between the *Ferenczvárosi Torna-Club* and the *Magyar Testgyakorlok Köre* the visitors from Sunderland won only by 3-2 and 2-1. Upwards of 10,000 persons watched the game on each day.

International Football Congress at Budapest.

During the Whitsun Week an International Congress of Footballers will be held, most of the delegates representing famous British clubs. Before the visitors depart a friendly match will be played by teams selected respectively from the guests and the hosts.

Hungarian Lawn Tennis Championships.

This years championship meeting was rather disappointing, from two points of view. The number of competitors was rather small, and the indifference of the Budapest public was proportionately large. It is really a pity that this fine and interesting branch of sport is not taken up more by those circles which spend so much money on other branches. In the Gentlemen's Singles, Paul Segner was far too good for his opponents, while the Ladies' Singles produced a great surprise. — Miss K. Cséry, the hot favourite, was beaten by an entire outsider.

Results:

I. Championship of Hungary — Gentlemen's Singles. (Holder: Edward Tóth.) 1. Paul Segner, 2. Edmund Schmid, 3. Edward Tóth — Eugene Zsigmondy.

II. Championship of Hungary — Ladies' Singles. 1. Miss G. Szerviczky, 2. Miss K. Cséry.

III. Championship of Hungary — Gentlemen's Doubles. 1. Paul Segner—Eugene Zsigmondy, 2. Edmund Schmid—Edward Tóth.

IV. Championship of Hungary — Ladies' Doubles. 1. Miss K. Cséry—Miss S. Cséry.

The Prize for the Gentlemen's Singles was presented by their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Archduke Joseph and the Archduchess Augusta.

There were, besides, handicap events.



M. A. D.

Mainly About Dogs.

THE DOG is the Friend of Man, a distinction which he shares with A. Sloper, Esqre, and his place in Creation is, by universal consent, the mat.

We cannot classify the Dog because different dogs belong to different families. To determine with certainty the family to which any particular animal belongs, first catch your Dog, then examine his collar, then hold him for the reward.

The principal use of the Dog is to illustrate elementary science: as for instance: —

Take a large dog, no matter whose, a dog large enough to reach from Budapest to Tokio. Place him so that his forefeet rest on the Temple of the Sun and his hind feet upon the Basilica. Have you

Take another dog, take him to the Battersea Home and leave him there for two days. What do you find? Not the dog! Mere Science: it is very easy.

I have had only one dog myself, being promoted



Gathering Poppies. (By A. Neogrady.)

got him? Now. Bite his tail here, in Hungary; bite hard: he will bark in Tokio. This is the principle of the telegraph. Again. Take a dog, your neighbour's, fasten him to a gas-stove and turn on the gas. Come back in twenty four years or hours, I think, it is not quite certain, and what do you find? That Syveton committed hari-kiri.

to him at the age of six, as a mark of esteem from a loving household. It was thought that he might happily focus and divert energies erstwhile vented upon window-panes and bric-a-brac.

He was nothing to look at, this dog, resembling Artemus Ward's cow only in the usufruct of four legs, one at each corner; but the tail fell far short

of human hope being brief to the verge of abruptness. Save that one ear was what might be called short, in the sense of being absent, *mort sur le champ de bataille*, that the right eye rarely knew what the left was doing, a circumstance which gave him quite a Scriptural cast, and me optical delusions, he was as perfect a specimen as one could wish of a breed now unhappily extinct.

The exact name of the breed has, for the moment, escaped me, but his pedigree, a something which I took to be a sort of doggy school-report, hung over my bed next to the framed text «Fight on». One could thus infer that he was no parvenu. Indeed the man had said that if the pedigree didn't suit he could give us another.

The dog was, if I remember, by Jove, out of Urania, on the distaff side, and by Heavens, out of Pocket, on the other. Arms: Legs.

Disguise is useless: I loved him.

Notwithstanding that he was a confirmed Baptist he was christened in the pond, and though struggling for his principles, sank under the weight of religious intolerance and two bricks. Uncle George, (his mind, never quite strong, subsequently gave way) named the son of Jove Hamilcar because he was a Barca. I shortened this to Ham on account of the prevalence of bone.

We never fed Ham: he had studied Dr. Smiles on «Self-Help» and scorned to live on his family: we never smoked him either, but we tried.

We lived and loved; it was an idyll: then the end came. I was dragged out of bed one morning by an indignant Uncle and solemnly led to the stables. There, on a clean patch of straw lay poor Ham, — even now the remembrance affects me strangely, — with five of the loveliest puppies you ever saw! «What» said Uncle George severely «is the meaning of this? Ham looked eloquently at me

with his starboard eye, keeping the other fixed on his accuser. Seeing that he reserved his defence I began to plead for him. In vain, all in vain. In vain I urged that this was his first serious lapse, that he had, perhaps, been driven to it by the cruelty of the neighbours; that the puppies were only very little ones. Uncle George had made up the remnant of his mind: his confidence in Ham seemed to have been shaken, and he felt that they could never be the same to each other again, and so... and so... *Hic jacet!*

C. TOWNLEY-FULLAM.



STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

SHE SAT with downcast eyes by her work, pale, fading, as if she were ill. What might her grief be? What thoughts dwelt there beneath that white forehead? To judge from her face some unhappy love must be gnawing at her heart. But, whosoever entered, the machine produced each tap without fail. The face may be the machine, his not.

By Kálmán .

... Mikszáth

Old Kiss was painfully struck by the girl's surprising thinness and weakness, her arms wasted, her face lengthened and became white as the wall; only her eyes gleamed like two blazing lamps.

«What ails thee Kitty. Art thou not ill?»

«I am perfectly well.»

«Thy looks are rather bad».

«I suffer from headache».



The Sunderland F. C. Team.

By degrees she grew thinner, weaker, her lips losing colour, her eyes shone with a dreamy light.

«Why, my girlie, thy ears are transparent, I can see through them, as through my spectacles. Thou art ill, shall I not call our physician Dr. Pribék?»

Kitty shuddered as if a cold wind had touched her.

«Not for the world, father! I assure thee, I am not ill, I feel perfectly well!»

But she seemed a mere shadow, only more beautiful, of her former self; something ethereal and celestial gleaming through her face; something like the halo round a saint's head being there too, though no human eyes became aware of it.

The old man felt uneasy about his daughter's health, agitated feelings tormenting his heart. Sometimes he lamented to his neighbours about her illness. They consoled him, as usual on such occasions, in all ways and manners.

«She does not take exercise enough. Put a watering can in her hands, or a spade and bid her work in the garden.»

The girl's blooming complexion once lost, only a matron's cap, not medicine, would bring it back, was the opinion of others.

Kolowotki construed it as no bad sign.

Kitty was so pale, he thought, because she was longing for someone. But as the machine continued its perpetual work whoever entered the shop, this somebody she is in love with, must be in the house. But why does she not speak? Why go on with such a dogged persistency keeping silence? Why offer her inclinations such violent constraint? What foolish coquetry is suggested by her line of conduct!

One afternoon however Kolowotki gave an unvoluntary start.

Sitting behind Kitty he had just driven some nails into a shosole.

Suddenly the machine began to falter, giving out one or two skreaks, conveying just as painful a sensation as would a disorder in the works of a clock.

The sleeper awakes, if the ticking does not sound regularly.

Kolowotki glancing at the front of the shop became aware of a stately and dark-haired gentleman entering. Mr. Kiss took off his gold braided cap humbly bowing low, showed him in. To judge from this he must be a great potentate. Kitty rumbled her handywork nervously.

The machine stopped and the girl's face glowed like a lighted torch. (To be continued.)

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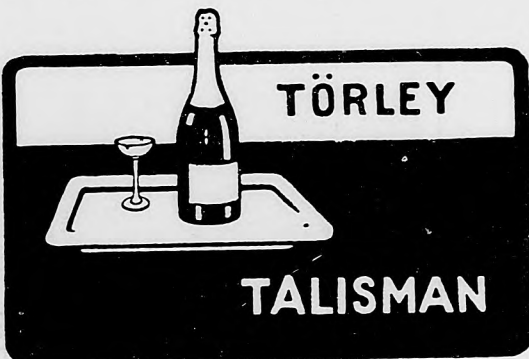
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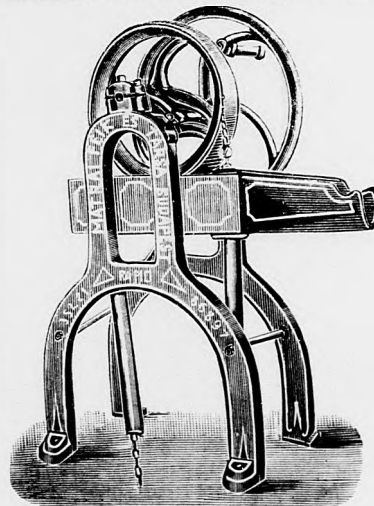


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