

HUNGARY

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Budapest, Friday, October 15, 1909.

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

THE SPIRIT of enterprise was checked. Capitalists found it better to place their money at a high rate of interest in banking institutes or to lend them to private people on usury. The banks also raised their interest very high and only a few of them lent money on bills of exchange, Lombard or mortgage under 10 per cent. There were even some who under the title of management charges &c., raised their interest to 20 per cent. Although financial institutions reaped a high rate of profit yet there was no inclination to found new ones. Only associations rose in great numbers; but since these were purely mercenary in their motives they little fulfilled the needs of the time.

A change for the better was produced not so much by our own financial development but rather by the surplus of money in western Europe and particularly in France since 1879, which sought an outlet and depressed the rate of interest throughout Europe. Our national credit first profited by this improvement and then began the conversion of loans at



Photo by Strelisky.
Countess FREDERICK WILCSEK.

financial life, the founding of credit associations has been carried on with success of late years and they realise the principle of self-help in all its simplicity. The number of such associations in 1885 was nearly 400. In their statutes they emphasised the principles of Schultze-Delitzsch, but in practice they tended to the mercenary direction, which is proved by the fact that year by year a certain number of them take the form of Limited Companies.

About 1885 a movement arose independently in two parts of the land for the founding of regular credit

high interest. Improvement in national credit produced that of private credit. French capital which sought a field in different Hungarian enterprises contributed to a superfluity of money. New money institutes were created, several of the old ones increased their share capital, and then began an epoch of development which attained gigantic dimensions of late years and still continues.

Along with the development and strengthening of the great banks whose activity is spread over all spheres of

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EUGENE GOLONYA,

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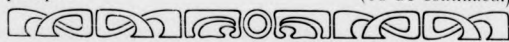
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associations based upon the principles of Raiffeisen. One came from the centre of the land in the county of Pest and with such success that 313 communal associations have been started which supported by central supervision developed great activity for the welfare of the land. The other central point is the Saxon district in Transylvania where the Raiffeisen associations perform an important mission among the people.

In 1885 came the institution of post-office savings banks. — Along with the successful example in foreign countries the peculiar construction of the Hungarian savings banks co-operated in this direction. When our savings banks took the form of limited companies they ceased to be savings banks in the western European sense and became deposit banks.

They did great service to domestic credit in this form but they could not discharge the tasks of savings banks entirely. Therefore the institution of post-office savings-banks is doubly necessary with us, which does not attract to itself large capital for advantageous investments, but the modest savings of the common people.

(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.

Today this right has resolved itself into personal immunity, in virtue of which no law-suit

nor arrest can be ordered against a Member of Parliament, excepting cases of *flagrante delicto*, without the previous authority of the Chamber to which he belongs.

Deputies enjoy an annual salary of £ 250.

A word must be said on the relations of the two Houses. Save the right of initiative, their legislative powers are the same. The House of Lords may reject the Bills passed by the Chamber of Deputies as many times as it pleases. Before 1848 conflict between

the two Chambers was by no means rare, but today, though there has been no change in the law, the preponderance of the popular Assembly has become so incontestable that the House of Lords does not persist after a first manifestation of opposition, which has but a dilatory effect. In the absence of a law, custom has prescribed for the Chamber of Deputies its privileged situation as regards the «Money Bills» or laws of finance a situation somewhat like that of the House of Commons in England.

Though the separation of the two Chambers dates

from several centuries ago, there remains nevertheless some traces of their ancient union. It sometimes happens that the Chamber of Deputies, when it desires to give an exceptional moral force to resolutions not in the legislative domain, invites the House of Lords to support them. The resolutions confirmed by this double adhesion then become «*országos határozat*», or national resolutions.

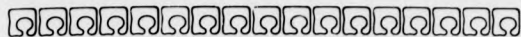
There are questions — above all, those which concern the relations of Hungary with Austria, or those of Hungary proper with Croatia — the preparation of which is en-



1. Her late Majesty, Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary.

trusted to commissions composed of members of the two Chambers called «regnicolar commissions».

(To be continued.)



In the Company of Queen Elizabeth.

UNDER THE TITLE of «Erzsébet királyné kíséretében», a tastefully illustrated volume has just been issued from the Szent-István-Társulat, Budapest.

The writer, Countess Irma Sztáray, who was one of the late Queen's maids of honour and at the same time her confidante and trusted friend, has here given us the history of Her Majesty's last few

ess wrote her book often with tears blotting her manuscript; especially at the end, where the scene suddenly changes into the sad tragedy at Geneva, when one of this earth's noblest women met her death at the hands of an irresponsible and half-witted assassin.

The book abounds with anecdotes, and reasons of space alone forbid us quoting more than one. «When on the 22nd. September (during the Millennial celebrations) the German Emperor drank a toast to the Hungarians at the Royal Palace in Buda, we were just setting out for Partschin. I brought the incident to Her Majesty's notice, and read to her the terms of the toast. When I had finished reading, she asked for paper and wrote out the following telegram: ,To His Imperial Ma-



II. The Achilleion at Corfu : Queen Elizabeth's favourite residence.

years; and as the authoress tells us, her affection and respect for the good Queen were alone the motives which prompted her to lay this record before the public.

We are given interesting descriptions of her walks and journeys with her royal mistress, and in connection therewith many touching and beautiful incidents are related, and many tributes of affection paid by Her Majesty to her Hungarian subjects. The attachment appears to have been most genuine and sincere, and it is well known that the good Queen's name is never mentioned at this day except in tones of profound reverence.

The book before us tells how Queen Elizabeth loved Nature, and that next to her Faith, she found her only consolation in Nature.

A faithful wife, a good mother, and a beloved queen, we hardly need to be told that the author-

jesty the German Emperor. I have just read your charming toast. The love thus shown for our Nation and King will make all Hungarian hearts rejoice. Elizabeth.'» This telegram has recently been presented by the Emperor William to the Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, where it may now be seen.

The tasteful cover of the volume is quite in keeping with its interesting contents. The price is 5 crowns.



The Italian Language at the Budapest Medical Congress.

TO THOSE not conversant with the state of feeling that exists between Austrians, Hungarians and Italians, the recent reports about the exclusion of

the Italian language from the International Medical Congress, which has been holding its sittings in Budapest, will probably convey a false impression—if they convey an impression at all. Like the Irish people, Hungarians are struggling to preserve their native language and not to allow it to be completely overshadowed by German. Naturally they wished that the Italian language should be allowed a fair footing at the assembly, seeing that the representatives of the German language—Austrians and other German-speaking peoples—contrived to take a very prominent position at the sittings. But the report came to Italy that the Italian tongue was being excluded totally from the Congress, being probably sent by those who hate Hungary

gurate his enterprise of an «uncommercial theatre». All who are disheartened and sickened by the gross commercialism, the inane frivolity and the personal vanities which govern the London theatrical world look to Mr. Trench's venture as the dawn of better things.

For indeed apart from the transitory Vedrenne-Barker enterprise and the productions of one or two private societies the scores of splendid London theatres are almost always given over to a witless type of operetta and to sentimental comedies of varying degrees of inanity. The lamentable position of things is indicated by the supremacy of two impresarii, Messrs. Frohmann and Edwardes, clever men of business who «run» theatres in the same



III. The Terrace of the Achilleion.

cordially and think themselves never better employed than when stirring up their compatriots in Italy against everything pertaining to Hungarian influence. It is well to add that at the Congress the Italian language was admitted on a footing with the other tongues, and so the work of the mischief-makers came to nought. How often such mischief is done.



London Theatres

London, September.

(«King Lear» at the Haymarket.)

THE STUPENDOUS tragedy of «King Lear» where the poet has struck the supremest chords of human woe and sounded the utter deeps of despair was chosen by Mr. Herbert Trench to inau-

spirit and for the same ends as if they were grocery shops.

Mr. Trench, a distinguished scholar and a charming poet, sets out with quite other aims. In «King Lear» he has banished two of the chief evils of the contemporary stage, senseless extravagance of mounting, and individual «starring» at the expense of the ensemble. The result, despite many faults, is a production of rare harmony and poetic feeling.

The stage pictures, in which the fashionable prodigality of meaningless detail was abandoned, will long remain in one's memory. The designer, Mr. Charles Ricketts, planned broad masses of harmonious colour, and decorative groups and settings. The architecture had the uncouth majesty and the costumes the barbaric splendour of a prehistoric age. The scene of Lear's rejection of Cordelia in Act I glowed with fine colour cunningly

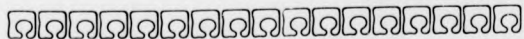
distributed. Then there was a notable scene of noble poetry when Kent is left in the stocks outside Gloucester's castle. Later in the same setting the atmosphere changes. The King parts from his daughters with his mind yielding in the torrent of his fury, and the clouds gathering in the stormy sunset and the growing wail of the wind foretell the tragedy of the Titanic scenes that follow. Then after their horror and convulsion came a marvellous impression of Dover cliffs, rose coloured in the dawn. The last scene, where the stricken King staggers in with the dead Cordelia like a broken flower in his arms, was laid in a wintry wood.

Shakespeare's supreme verses there lighten a little the gloom he had conjured up, and snow fell pardoningly on the worn body of the dead Lear as the soldiers bore him on their shields away.

What of the rendering of these prodigious passions which blast the will and the pride? It was sincere and honourable. But one must admit that it fell short of the white heat of inspiration which should have filled and consumed the actors. — Mr. Norman McKinnel made a memorable figure of Lear, a rugged, majestic, lightning-stricken oak. His fault was a too great sanity. He was too measured. Apart from the mighty words there was not sign

enough of the great mind tottering. Miss Ellen O'Malley was an exquisite Cordelia, meltingly sweet and tender. The great verse was well declaimed by all. Perhaps the most astonishing flaw was that Mr. Trench could not, like Antoine at Paris, have arranged to avoid abridging the text.

Richard Capell.



Our Reading Table.

The International Anti-Duelling Union, which has its headquarters at Budapest, has just issued its *«Bulletin Officiel»* containing a mass of excellent

matter concerning the movement for the abolition of the duel — one of the most insane methods of settling «affairs of honour» that the brain of erratic man could devise. It is interesting to read that a wave of revolt against duelling is fast flowing over Europe, and that the Union has strong support in practically all the countries where duelling is in vogue.

Their Majesties the Kings of Italy and Spain have ranged themselves on the side of the anti-duellists, King Victor Emmanuel having issued a decree forbidding the duel, while King Alphonso has honoured and decorated one of the Spanish delegates to the Budapest Conference «as a reward for his labours against the duel». May other sovereigns follow the same admirable example.

One of the best means of killing the duel is to turn it into ridicule — make it a thing to be laughed out of court by all intelligent men.

À propos of this, the *«Bulletin Officiel»* has to relate an amusing story: A count, of large and rotund proportions, challenged a marquis whose spare form might have qualified him for crawling through a stove-pipe. The adversaries met, pistol in hand. Said the marquis: «In affairs of this kind I think the parties ought to have equal chances, but with

us it is not so. To me the count offers an enormous target, while I can offer him little more than an outline. I should always have it on my conscience if I killed a man while running so little risk myself.» Thereupon he took from his waistcoat pocket a piece of chalk and gravely proceeded to draw upon his adversary's stomach an indication of the width of his own spare figure. «It is understood, is it not, gentlemen», said he with the most imperturbable gravity, «that every ball outside this circle does'nt count?» This was too much for the on-lookers, and the «duel» ended in general hilarity.

The patron of the Union is H. R. H. Prince Alphonse of Bourbon; the secretary is Mr. Edward



IV. Queen Elizabeth and Countess Sztáray.

Gergely, whose office is at V. Dorottya-utca, 6. Budapest.

Flour-Mill Industry Statistics.

The National Statistics Office has just issued a report of 226 pages on the flour-mill industry since 1906. It is interesting to note therefrom that there are 20,726 mills in the country — 2040 steam, 183 steam and water, 16,590 motor, 700 wind, and 651 dry mills. The number of mills owned by limited companies is 141, by associations 16. The total horse-power is 21,9000, 9917 are rolling-mills and 37,212 are stone-crushing. The industry finds employment for 52,130 persons, of whom 30,000 are wage-earners, while 10,323 small mills are worked by the owners and their families. Of the total, 7508 mills are insured against fire to the extent of 160 million crowns.



English Traits and Foreign Critics.

WHILE the «dandies» of Budapest walk with gravely measured steps along the sunlit Corso and do their best by warping their mouths like a superannuated tiger and putting on an air of melancholy stupidity in order to make their fellow-men believe that they are genuine English (*valódi angol*) while Servians rave about the generosity of Albion whenever liberty is concerned, while the Turks admire the mightiest of Europeans, while Indians revile the odious «Christian intruder» Englishmen look at the strangers from abroad with an air of perfect indifference. They often seem to them funny and even barbaric but neither hatred nor admiration can move them out of their real Englishness: from going on with their work «with God above and heart within.»

It is most interesting to study the ideas of nations about the English. Everybody is apt to discover striking discrepancies between his own and his neighbour's nature. Dissimilarities provoke comparison, emulation, and often aping. Students who have had time to live among different peoples will often find it extremely hard to understand certain qualities of a nation which first seemed to them nothing extraordinary. To believe in the perfect similitude of men all over the globe, to see nothing but the dream of «Égalité et Fraternité» among nations means to be blind to the greatest blessings on earth: the dissimilarity, the antagonism of races. Climate would have moulded men long ago into dissimilar units had they ever been a homogeneous mass. To-day when the means of communication by person and thought have attained perfection even the outward appearance of peoples not living closely together is strikingly different. The facial angle, the eyebrows, the curve of the nose distinguish the Patagonian from the Russian. The broad shoes of the American and the thin

long boots of the French, the wide trousers of the Hungarian and the narrow shape of the English, at once show us the difference of taste to which nations have clung in spite of all cosmopolitanism.

To understand a nation means to be one of them, not only as regards fashions of dress but of mental capacity. And as one never can belong but to one nation at a time, nations understand each others thoughts imperfectly.

When the plays of Ibsen were being performed in Paris Frenchmen talked of nothing else but the mysticism which the Northern skald had imbued from the fogs and mists of his country. They were much astonished when Ibsen informed them that he had meant nothing mystical in his plays and that he always was of opinion that his words expressed his ideas unmistakably. It is well known that nobody can write in a foreign tongue unless he has acquired all the images by which the particular nation expresses its thoughts.

The difference of nations is seen to be more salient if we try to understand and appreciate the institutions of a foreign country. The American calls the English dull and stupid because he has been changed by the American climate into something neither dull nor stupid but quick, restless, and superficial. He cannot understand that one can love without making a big show of one's emotions, or one can hate without firing off pistols.

«I dont know how anyone can fall in love with an English girl» — once said an American to me — «it takes you five years to know her!» «Don't you think it is worth while, considering that you may have to live with her for at least 25 years?» I asked. «I wonder how Britishers can get along so slowly» he replied dreamily.

I have often found it puzzling that a German can never understand the importance of eating his meals with elegance. «It matters so little how you handle knife and fork, the main thing is that there should be sufficient to eat» conveys the German standpoint. Or is it not marvellous that a German regards everybody as a fop who, in spite of pursuing a learned profession is well-dressed. As if insipidity and tastelessness should presuppose depth of mind and strictness of principles.

To the greater part of Hungarians Englishmen appear as rich dandies who are possessed of a grim-looking shaven face, whose gait and deportment betray aristocratic birth and who must needs be devoid of any human feeling. This is my impression of a Hungarian's notion of the English. If they but knew that Englishmen do not look like terrified hypochondriacs, that their faces are not at all of that haggard expression which the Corso «Englishmen» assume, and that there is nothing in an Englishman of the haughty ill-mannered behaviour which seems the acme of elegance and correctness in their eyes, they would soon smooth down the wrinkles which this aping has left on their faces and cultivate a stately moustache and, in a

word, they would cheer up and look brightly on this beautiful world.

It is highly flattering of Hungarian gentlemen if they mean by English «the highest perfection in all respects» but the models which they have set up on the Corso are by no means either English or perfect. They display servility and as such it is alien to everything which has ever been done by Englishmen. To be English is not to walk idly with stupid faces and in more stupid clothes, but to work and pursue aims which irrespective of Hungarian fashions and moustaches will bring the nation to a level with the English: the building up and enriching of present idle, poor Hungary!

Dr. Julius Germanus.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Westminster Abbey which the Lord Chamberlain and his Majesty's judges will attend.

*

The great art event of the season is the opening of the National Loan Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. A great deal of additional interest has been manifested in the Exhibition since it became known that the profits were to be used in purchasing pictures for the National Gallery, and owners of the priceless Old Masters who have of late been rather jealous of their treasures are not only lending them but agreeing to bear the cost of transit to and from London and also insurance. If the same patriotic spirit inspires the people the beautiful galleries, art palaces in themselves, will be a favourite rendezvous during the autumn months.



V. The landing-stage at Geneva, showing the spot where Queen Elizabeth was assassinated.

London Notes

London, Oct. 6th 1909.

By Sheena
Macdonald.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward returns to Buckingham Palace on Saturday next from Balmoral castle his Scottish residence. On the following Monday he goes to Newmarket for a week and then comes back to London to await the Queen's arrival from Denmark on the 29th inst.

*

From yesterday's takings for viewing the «*Nimrod*», Lieutenant Shackleton's South Pole expedition vessel, the commander sent £100 to the Institute of Journalists' Orphan Fund.

*

On Tuesday, on the occasion of the opening of the Law Courts, a special service will be held in

The collection is a magnificent one and comprises the works of Giorgione, Dürer, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Watteau, Rubens, Franz Hals, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, El Greco, Van Eyck, Raphael, D. Dossi, Giovanni Bellini, and Titian. The gems have been collected from the great houses throughout the country.

*

Another clever little violinist hailing from America has made his debut at the Albert Hall. In describing him the papers said «he is in his music and in his soul a product of Austria», while they also noted that he was one of Hubay's most promising pupils and received most of his musical training at Budapest under the great master who has sent so many clever musicians into the world. Eddy Brown is the boy's name and that sounds English. But credit into whom credit is due. Hubay

and Hungary are to be complimented on their latest product of musical skill.

*

The Budget is still taking up much of the attention of our politicians and of the general public. Lecturers are being sent all over the country by the Liberal Associations, the Eighty Club, which is well known to Hungarians, being among the most vigorous upholders of the cause. Yesterday His Majesty commanded the attendance of the Premier at Balmoral, it is thought to confer on the question of the Budget. The Lords are fighting in line with the publicans and threaten to overthrow the Budget. There is talk of the General Election taking place within the next few months. Parliament is still sitting and with little hope of rising at an early date.



Topical Notes

Freedom of Szeged and Bácsgyulafalva for Dr. Darányi.

At the September general sessions of the Szeged Borough Council, Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, was unanimously elected to the honorary freedom of the city. His Excellency has made himself deservedly popular, among all classes not in Szeged only but in many other parts of Hungary, by his beneficent measures for water protection, regulation, and economy, facilities for the acquisition of garden-plots by the working-classes, and many other provisions of a distinctly progressive and ameliorative character.

A similar honour has also been offered to the Minister of Agriculture by the people of Bácsgyulafalva under the lead of their főispán Fernbach, who expressed the thanks of the community for the various benefits conferred upon them by Dr. Darányi.

October 6th.

This is the date sacred to the memory of the Thirteen Patriotic Martyrs who were executed by the Austrians at Arad. Since the sad event it has been the pious custom annually to honour the noble dead by revisiting the scene of the tragedy and depositing wreaths on the monuments that have been erected there. On this occasion there was no apparent diminution of interest. Many places sent deputations, those of Sátoraljaujhely, Miskolcz, Hatvan, and Szolnok being in especially strong force. In Budapest the customary mourning was observed, and various reunions took place among the patriotic societies of the metropolis.

Mikszáth's Jubilee.

In the coming month the popular Hungarian novelist, Kálmán Mikszáth, completes the fortieth year of his literary life; and a certain number of

his admirers have hit upon a graceful way of testifying to him the nation's appreciation of his works. This is to produce an *édition de luxe* of the famous writer's works, from the proceeds of the sale of which it is proposed to re-purchase for him the original Mikszáth estate at Nógrád.

Joseph Szerényi's Jubilee.

The chiefs of the sections of the Ministry of Commerce led by Ministerial Councillor Stephen Téglássy took the occasion, on the 7th inst., of offering their congratulations to States Secretary Joseph Szerényi on the completion of his twenty years service. His Excellency thanked the deputation very cordially for their greetings.

Two More Kossuth Monuments.

Very soon scarcely a town in Hungary but will have its memorial to the great national hero. The latest additions are at Erzsébetfalva and Szinyérváralja. His Excellency Francis Kossuth was present and spoke on both occasions, together with Michael Teuffel, Dr. Lehel Hédervári, Zoltán Mándy, and Judge Béla Bárányi.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen in Hungary.

The Hon. C. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, author of *«The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation»*, is paying a visit to Budapest. This distinguished English gentleman has many friends in Hungarian political circles who are glad to renew his acquaintance.

The late Kálmán Thaly's Will.

According to the provisions of the will of the late Kálmán Thaly, M. P., the Historical Society of Hungary will benefit by 50,000 crowns. Other bequests are: to the Reformed Church Gymnasiums at Budapest (5000 crowns), at Pápa (5000 crowns), and at Debreczen (10,000 crowns) for travelling scholarships; also 5000 crowns for the Reformed Church and pastor's house at Pozsony, and 12,000 crowns for tomb-stones, the residue to be divided between the Reformed Church and the Toldi Club at Pozsony.

Distinction for Dr. Hutya.

The Veterinary College of Vienna have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science on Dr. Francis Hutya, Court Councillor, Rector of the Budapest Veterinary College. The learned gentleman is a prolific author of veterinary works, and great pride is manifested by the students of the College at the distinction conferred upon their chief.

Dr. Reusz Decorated.

His Majesty the King has conferred on Dr. Andor Reusz, Ministerial Under-Secretary in the Presidential Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cross of the Francis Joseph Order for valuable services rendered.

Golfing Tournament by the Tátra Club at Tátra-Lomnicz.



Photo by Zoltán Bálint.

1. Countess Géza Leopold Zichy driving. 2. Crossing the brook. 3. Dezső Lauber driving. 4. Countess Mancsi Karátsonyi. 5. Countess Maimie Karátsonyi. 6. Group of Golfers on the Club Terrace. 7. A Rest before the match. 8. Baron Ernest Plener driving.

Biériot at Budapest.

From the 14th to the 17th inst. the lion of Budapest will be *Blériot*. On the 14th and 15th his flying-machine will be on view at the Vigadó, while on the 17th in the afternoon the famous aviator will make an ascent from the military parade ground at the end of Üllői-út. Special trains and trams will be run for the occasion.

Julius Tornai's Exhibition.

In the Art Gallery (*Múcsarnok*), City Park, Julius Tornai's pictures of India and Japan are now being exhibited. The artist has made two journeys to the Far East in pursuit of his profession. His first was six years ago, occupying nearly two years, on which occasion he visited Japan, China, Siam, and India. The artistic results of this tour are now placed before the public together with other paintings made in London, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, and Hamburg.

Béla Veith — Court Councillor.

The King has conferred the honour of a Court Councillorship on Mr. Béla Veith, General Manager of the Austro-Hungarian State Railway's Ironworks and Mining property in Hungary. This gentleman is well known in industrial and financial circles, as well as for his interest in humanitarian movements. Under his rule the Resica ironworks have been reconstructed and considerably enlarged.

Rapprochement with Gt. Britain.

According to the *Times*, the reason why King Edward has spent so much time at Marienbad is that His Majesty is anxious to effect a better understanding between the Governments of Gt. Britain and Austria and Hungary. The irritability excited

by the breach of the Berlin Treaty is passing away, and we may trust to time to complete the healing process.

Electric Tramway Revenue.

The income of the Budapest General Tramway Co. (*Budapesti Közuti Vaspálya Társaság*) for the month of September reaches 1,088,616 crowns, as against 1,010,302 crowns for the corresponding month last year. The income for the period January to September inclusive shows 9,260,428 crowns, as against 8,585,472 crowns for the corresponding period last year.

The income of the Budapest City Electric Tram Co. (*Budapesti Villamos Városi Vasut Részvénytársaság*) for September is 539,011 crowns, as against 470,286 for the corresponding month last year. From January to September, 4,581,463 crowns, as against 4,135,635 crowns for the corresponding period last year.

The income of the Francis Joseph Electric Underground Railway (*Ferenc József Földalatti Villamos Vasut*) for September last amounted to 47,794 crowns, and for the period January to September 475,057 crowns. The number of passengers carried were 317,363 and 3,091,331 respectively.

IInd International Food Congress in Paris.

The above-named Congress will be held in Paris from October 17th to 24th inclusive. Representatives from every civilised country are expected to be present, besides official delegates from many governments. The particular object of the Congress is to define what operations are permissible in the handling of food. The interest aroused in connection with this attempt to control the processes in use in the manufacture of human food products



I. Autumn in Budapest: On the Corso.

Photo by R. Balogh.



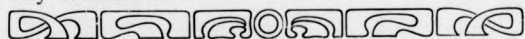
II. Autumn in Budapest: On the Corso.

Photo by R. Balogh.

has been universal, and a very strong effort will be made to translate the findings of the Congress into legislation in the various countries represented. The General Correspondent for the United Kingdom is Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, 3. Lauder Road, Edinburgh.

French Visitors to Budapest.

Recently the French Chamber of Commerce sent a deputation to Budapest to study Hungarian commercial and industrial institutions. The deputation, consisting of MM. Fernand de Ribes Christoffle, Charles Darras, and Georges Putois, were presented to the Minister of Commerce by the Vicomte de Fontenay, French Consul-General. They were much interested and impressed with all they witnessed.



STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán
... Mikszáth

«Good night, father, in case you have already gone to bed when I return!»

«Don't tarry, it is too late! I'll send Lawrence to see thee home.»

«Wherefore?» she asked falteringly. «Somebody surely will escort me back.»

A great comedy was performed by Szamos in the courtyard. Licking her hands, he jumped up on his mistress, as if desirous to retain her and seeing her depart in spite of all his endeavours, he howled lamentably. The tapping of Kitty's tiny shoes on the pavement

below the windows was yet audible when a night owl struck in its flight against the window, hissing in weird tones.

But the old man heard naught but the sucking of his pipe. The cat, established on a chair, nodded on; Lawrence bruised poppy seeds in a mortar, for the cake destined for to-morrow — but he paused frequently. The master, leaning his head upon his arm followed the example of the cat. The clockhands alone executed their course punctually over their accustomed path, divided into stations.

Suky, in the kitchen, cleaning the pots and pans accompanied her work with some monotonous meaningless melody:

Birdie's nest is in the poplar,
Truly Paul is always drinking.
Ever drinking, Monday, Tuesday,
Never sober, Wednesday, Thursday,
Just the same on Friday, Saturday,
Still he's drunken, all the Sunday.

During the sounds of this lullaby, Mr. Kiss enjoyed the beneficial effects of sleep; not deep enough however for Lawrence, who not satisfied with the profundity of his slumber was speculating continually on gulping down one or two draughts from the contents of a jar standing before the master on the table. As frequently however as instigated by such a purpose, he approached the table, the old master, giving a sudden start, glanced up. Lawrence at last gave himself up to specula-

beginning to sob bitterly.

By this, however, he at once caused his master's usual strength to return. He had felt himself, while weeping, a child, looking upon the other, who did not weep, as a man. But, now when a real flood of tears flowed from Lawrence's eyes Mr. Kiss suddenly got up, the scales dropped as it were from his eyes and, resuming his usual self possession, he hurled at him harshly:

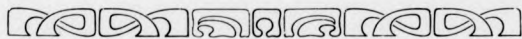
«Thou art a stupid idiot! Take thy hat and let us go hence!»

Lawrence followed him speechless. The old man took his gun down from the wall (Lawrence shuddered at the thought of what might occur now. Then they set out.

Outside in the streets, the old man took the gun and discharged it towards the sky.

«Umph!» thought Lawrence, «this will cost a new pair of boots.»

(To be continued.)



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Budapest, 1909. szeptember hó 28-án.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

No. 76.412/I. B.

SALE OF TIMBER.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive offers by sealed tender for the purchase of standing timber in the undermentioned sections situate in the districts of the R. H. Forest Superintendency of Apatin, Doroszló, and Palánka; tenders to be opened in the offices of the R. H. Office of Woods and Forests in Apatin at 10 a. m. on the 14th October 1909, when verbal offers will also be considered.

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6. " " " " 22-54 " " "	4.774 "
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8. " " " " 35-68 " " "	6.413 "

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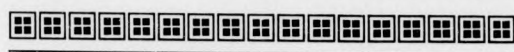
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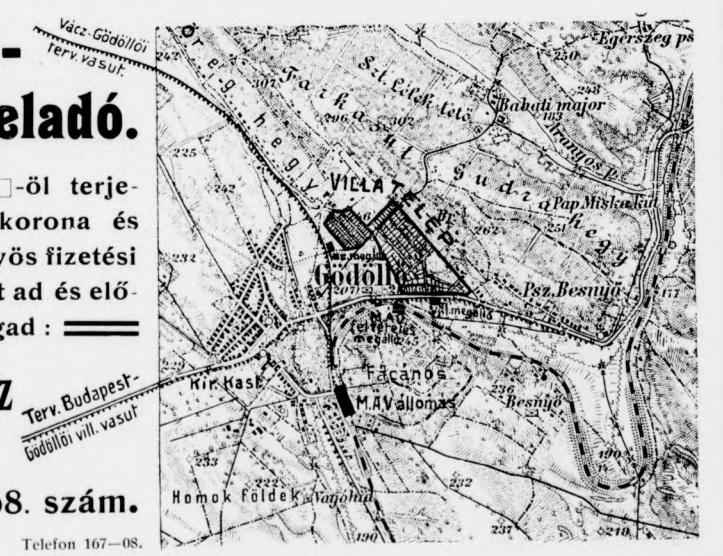


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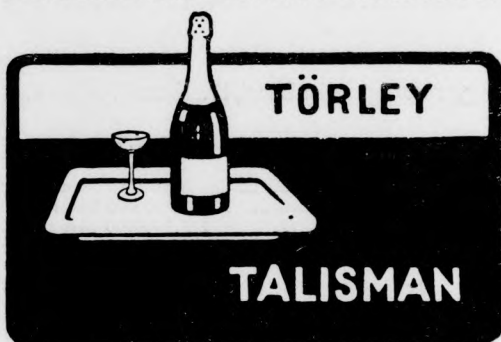


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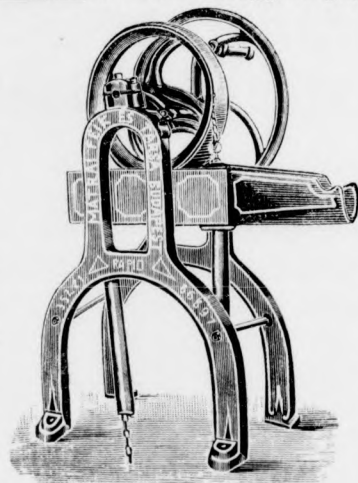
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