

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*  
*Budapest, Saturday, January 15, 1910.*

VOL. VIII. No 2.

## Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

THE mortgages of our banks, mortgage institutes and savings-banks amounted in 1894 to 613·32 million crowns, while the communal obligations were 290·60 million crowns. The deposits, mortgages and communal obligations thus made a total of 2436 million crowns and it must be remarked that while the deposits consist of Hungarian capital only, a considerable part of the mortgages and communal obligations is placed in foreign countries. If we look at the balance at our banks the bill of exchange department stands in the first place, to which 27·1 per cent. of the total assets belongs. To the second place belong the claims on current account, in which are embraced the various consortial and commission business in which our larger banks are by preference engaged.

The Credit Mobilier character of our large banks came more into prominence with the development of financial life. They like to concern themselves with the founding and financing of industrial business and other undertakings. Of the assets of our banks 13·8 per cent. falls to mortgage loans, 7·5 per cent. to communal and other loans, while



Photo by Pietzner  
H. R. H. Archduchess MARIA JOZEFA and Sons.

their securities represent 6·1 per cent.

The business of our mortgage institutes agreeably to their special vocation is limited specially to the maintenance of mortgage and communal loans. This last branch of business began scarcely 10 years ago and is already so far developed that in 1894 it figured among the assets of our money institutes with 400·18 million crowns. A wide sphere lies before it. Our parishes and municipalities require for the founding and development of their communication, cul-

ture, sanitary and other arrangements large credit. Waterworks and drainage companies and other useful undertakings require also millions for profitable investments.

In the active transactions of our savings-banks mortgage loans and exchange discount take a conspicuous place. In 1894, 31·82 per cent. belonged to the first, 30·97 to the second. This relation has seemed to endure during the last ten years. Formerly mortgage loans were so numerous that they provided more than 60 per cent. of the total assets. Those who consider the fluctuating nature of our savings-bank deposits often complain that the sort of loans

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which is most fixed i. e. mortgage loans, is so prominent. But this caused no trouble up to now, not even in the critical year of 1873. Of the mortgage loans of our savings banks at the end of 1894, 413'08 million crowns belonged to cash loans, 38'54 to mortgages. Lately an interesting attempt was made to transform cash-loans into mortgage-loans. A central institute has arisen with the object of acquiring the mortgage-loans of the provincial money institutes and of issuing united mortgages on this basis. (To be continued.)

also selects the president of the commission placed over the polling in each town or district. This commission consists of two members delegated by the municipal council of the town or commune in which the polling takes place, with the addition of one or two electors chosen by each party to represent their interests. The president has full powers to direct the whole election, the members of the committee having but a consultative voice; but he cannot be elected Deputy in the town or district in which he so officiates. (To be continued.)



Buda by Night: A Winter Scene.

Photo by R. Balogh.

### 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.

The Minister of the Interior notifies the electors thirty days before the election, fixing an interval of ten days in which all the polling must be completed. Thus the elections do not all take place simultaneously: so that a candidate defeated in one constituency is afforded the opportunity of standing for another in which the result may possibly be successful.

Polling day is fixed by the Central Electoral Committee, but in such manner that all the polls in each town or *comitat* are taken on the same day. The Central Electoral Committee

### Maximilian Madarassy Beck.

THE HUNGARIAN Discount and Exchange Bank (*Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltóbank*) is now rejoicing in the completion of forty years of fruitful work; and it is not unfitting that the expression of satisfaction should centre round one of the founders of this excellent financial institution and its actual president, Mr. Maximilian Madarassy Beck, whose portrait appears in our present issue. Officials and clients have joined in praiseworthy emulation to do honour to one to whom honour is justly due.

Henry Siklosi Tschögl voiced the hearty congratulations of the managers of branches; Alexander Kelemen the good wishes of the inspecting committee; after which the officials, headed by Emil Havas, formally presented Mr. Beck with his portrait in oils, which had been subscribed for among them.

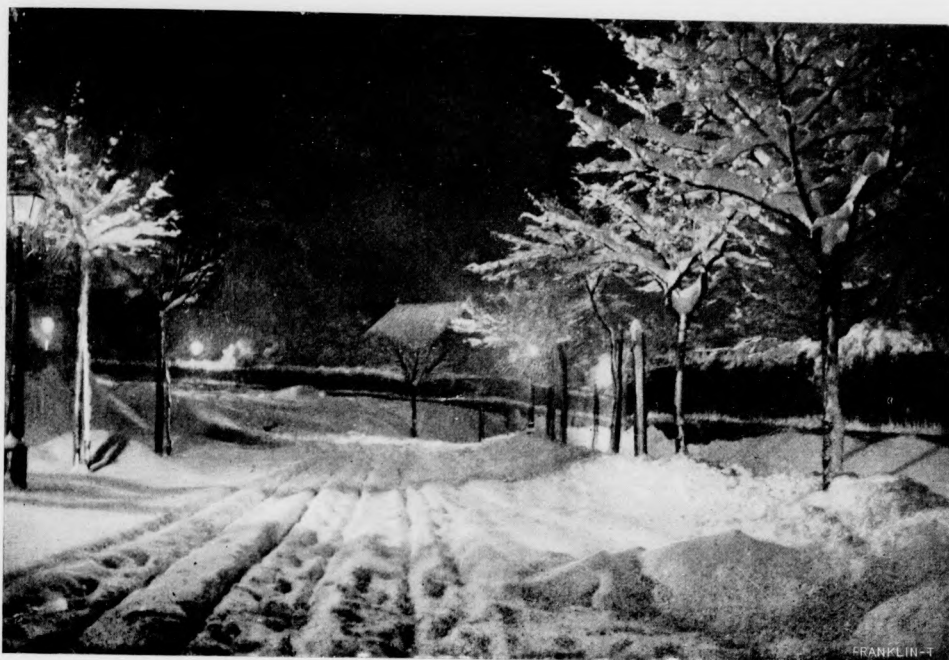
Mr. Madarassy Beck was much moved in returning thanks for so many kind expressions of appreciation

on the part of his colleagues and employes. Outside evidences of good-will were also not lacking, letters and telegrams of congratulation being received from the following gentlemen:

Kálmán Széll (ex-Premier), Governor of the Mortgage Bank, Victor Molnár, States Secretary, Leo Lánczy, John Marx, Ministerial Counsellor, Director of the State Railway, Adolf Ullmann, Managing Director of the Credit Bank, Baron William Guttmann, Philip Weisz, and Henry Fellner (Managers of the Commercial Bank), Paul Elek, Managing Director of the Commercial Company Ltd., Paul Szécsy, Manager of the Patriotic Bank.

### Shackleton in Budapest.

ON THE 11<sup>th</sup> inst. Sir Ernest Shackleton, of South Pole fame, visited Budapest and received a typical Hungarian welcome. Met at the Railway Station at 1—40 p. m. by the British Consul-General, Esme Howard, the President of the Hungarian Geographical Society, Dr. Louis Lóczy, Count Paul Teleki, and other distinguished gentlemen, the gallant naval lieutenant was escorted per automobile to lunch at the Országos Kaszinó. Sir Ernest's time was well occupied, for he had a full programme, lecturing in English at 5 p. m. at



Buda by Night: A Winter Scene.

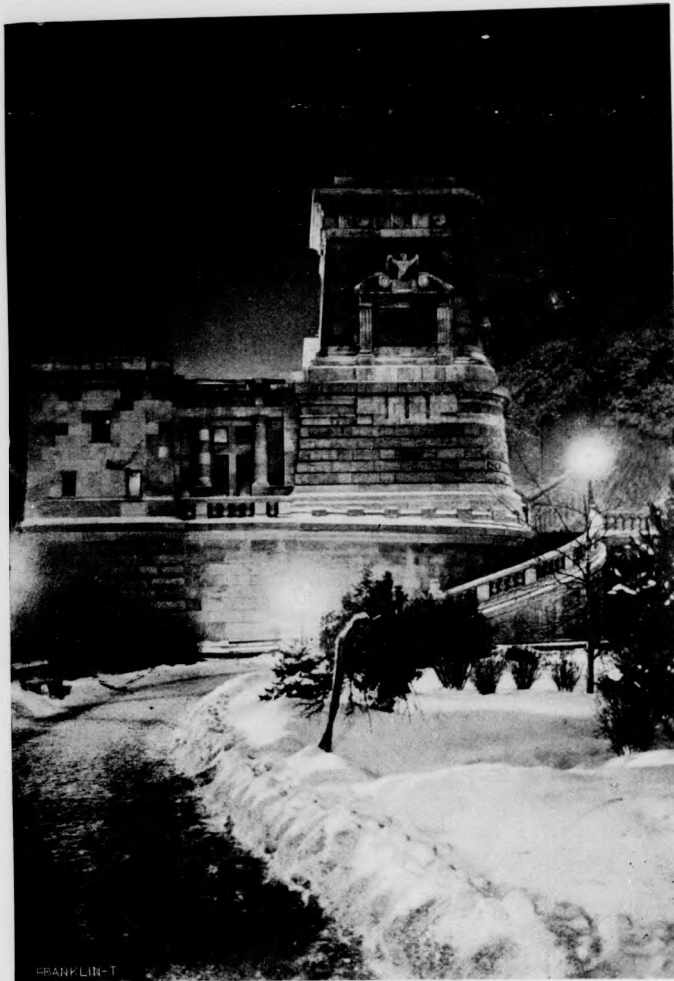
The undermentioned business houses also were represented: La Assicurazione Generali (James Poór, manager), the Hungarian River and Steamship Navigation Co. Ltd. (Elemér Horváth, ministerial counsellor), the Bank Officials' Union (Baron Julius Madarassy Beck), the Hungarian General Savings-bank Co. Ltd. (Leopold Kronberger, managing director), the Budapest Industrial Exchange Council, the Post-Office Savings-bank, the General Credit Bank, the Union Bank, the Danubius Foundry Co. Ltd., the Hungarian Electric Co. Ltd., the Kőbánya Brewery Co. Ltd., the Central Commercial and Industrial Bank, and many others.

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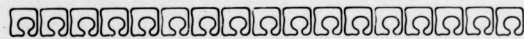
the National Museum, again at 8 p. m. in German at the Vigadó, and concluding with a banquet given in his honour at the Lipótvárosi Kaszinó. The lecture in both cases was of thrilling interest, the imagination of the audience being assisted by lantern pictures. It was a pity however that the distinguished lecturer took the trouble to use the *German* tongue, which he does not speak well, and in which consequently he was not readily understood. There was ample evidence that his Hungarian audience understood the *English* language much better.

The scientific and cultural world of Budapest was represented by the Chief Burgomaster, Kálmán Fülepp, Dr. Louis Lóczy, Lieut-General Schweizer, Lieut-General Vértési Weiss, General Hazay, Staff-Major Nagy, the Rt. Rev. Antony Nemes, prelate, Ministerial Counsellor Nicolas Konkoly-Thege, Eugene Radisich, Imre Szalay, Director of the National Museum, Julius Sággy, Rector of the University, Court Counsellor Béla Erődi, Ladislav



Buda by Night: Elizabeth Bridge-head in Winter.

Fejérpataky, Director of the Museum Library, General Gürtler, and a considerable number of University professors and heads of colleges.



### Life on the Riviera. New Regulations for Visitors.

Monte Carlo, January 1910.

FOR SOME seasons past little or no attention has been paid by the authorities to the dress of those frequenting the Casino, and their slackness in this respect has led to a general carelessness in attire being developed among a section to whom the tables of the Casino are the first and only attraction. Continental visitors to the Casino are the most frequent offenders, and it is against them that a regulation will come into force at an early date. It is a pity that, with few exceptions, the strict etiquette of attire is only observed by British and American visitors, who almost invariably appear in evening dress. Before the present season is at its height the Casino officials will insist on all after-

dinner visitors being so habited. It is hoped by the revival of this sumptuary regulation to restore something of the brilliance of former years to the cosmopolitan crowds that nightly throng the famous green tables.

Although a large number of English and Americans are here, the majority of those frequenting the rooms just now are Germans, Italians, French, Poles, Russians, Austrians, and some Hungarians.

Strange as it may appear, one is struck by the number of elderly people, particularly women, frequenting the Casino, some of whom have lost here all they once possessed. Staid, solemn, rather dowdily dressed old ladies attend with the utmost regularity day after day in the hope of winning back some portion at least of the fortune they lost years ago. There has not been much heavy gambling of late — nothing over a million francs — and consequently no big coups.

The Nice Season has begun, and the Casino and other afternoon and evening resorts for the visitors of all nations are now crowded to excess. On fine afternoons many are to be found at the Nice Lawn-Tennis Club, and here Prince and Princess William of Sweden have been seen. All the English and American Colony have taken up

roller-skating and the spacious rink in the Rue Guiglia is always well patronised, chiefly by elegantly attired ladies.

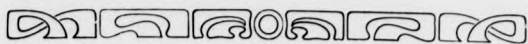
The Forty-first Annual Races of the *Société de Courses de Nice*, for the *Grand Prix de la Ville de Nice* of 100,000 francs, besides other prizes, commenced on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. and will last until the 27<sup>th</sup> when the Carnival, with all its customary attractions, begins. Bright, spring-like weather everywhere prevails.



### 1,326 Miles for Dinner.

A JOURNEY of 1,326 miles to attend a dinner is a feat which may be credited to three of the principal guests at a banquet recently given at the Criterion Restaurant, given by the London Chamber of Commerce with the object of cementing relations between London and German business men. The three guests were Dr. Johannes Kaempf, Vice-President of the German Reichstag, Herr Max Richter, and Herr Maas. All travelled from Berlin, a distance of 663 miles.

«I like coming to London», said Dr. Kaempf, «although my visits have all been, like this one so short. It is a wonderful city, of magnificent size, and so different from Berlin. When men from different countries meet at social gatherings they grow to know each other, and nothing but good can come of it. Therefore I welcome this invitation of the London Chamber.»



### Our Reading Table.

«*The Austrian Court in the Nineteenth Century*», by Sir Horace Rumbold. 18s/- net. Methuen & Co. London.

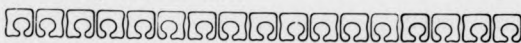
The object of this work is to give simply a trustworthy account of the vicissitudes of that Court during the period in question. It touches, of course, on the events which influenced the lives and destinies of the rulers of the great Dual Monarchy, but it does not profess to enter at any length into the political history of the monarchy. Above all, it carefully avoids the sensational element which too often predominates in would-be authentic narratives of Court life or intrigue, and chiefly seeks to pay a tribute which is justly due to Hungary's illustrious sovereign.

We learn therefrom that Francis Joseph's beloved Consort, Queen Elizabeth, was quite Hungarian in sentiment — and this was the secret of the reverence in which she was held by the chivalrous Magyars; moreover, whenever trouble has overtaken the House of Habsburg, and its members have had to fly their Austrian dominions, they have always instinct-

ively sought and found a safe refuge on Hungarian soil among their loyal Hungarian people. The work contains sixteen fine illustrations on steel, and a coloured frontispiece of His Majesty Francis Joseph I.

★

In «*Buster Brown the Busybody*» and «*Little Nemo in Slumberland*» (3s/6d. each) Messrs. Dean & Co. of 160A, Fleet St. E. C. have provided a pictorial treat for all youngsters who can read English, and even for the wider juvenile public that can only «read the pictures». All American and English children are well acquainted with Buster Brown and Little Nemo, and we can confidently assure our youthful Hungarian friends and their mammas that no more delightful acquaintance can be made in picture books than these two mirth-provoking little fellows.



### Inauguration of the Hungarian Refuge in New-York.

ON THE 20th November the newly erected Hungarian Refuge at the corner of Pearl and Moore Streets was ceremonially opened with great eclat. It is a fine five-storeyed edifice, with an imposing exterior, towards the cost of which the Hungarian Aid Union has contributed 85.000 dollars, the Hungarian Government 30.000 dollars, and Countess Ladislas Széchenyi (Gladys Vanderbilt) 4000 dollars — towards the expenses of furnishing. The building forms a comfortable, albeit simple, resting-place for the thousands of Hungarian emi-



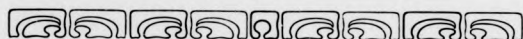
Tihany, on Lake Balaton.

Photo by K. Baogiu.

grants during the transition between their home-land and the scenes of their labour on the vast American Continent. On the ground-floor are the kitchen and dining-rooms; first floor, offices and waiting rooms; second floor, the manager's private apartments, servants quarters, and bath-rooms; third and fourth floors, the general sleeping and bath-rooms, etc. while under the roof are the laundries.

Among the distinguished company assembled for the inauguration were H. E. Baron Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Baron Louis Ambrózy, councillor of embassy, Alex. Huber, Chief Consul, Rev. Louis Kovács (catholic), Rev. Zoltán Kuthy (protestant), Rev. Dr. Soma Braun (rabbi), Maurice Czukor, president Joseph Horváth, Geo. O. Telmányi, Byron H. Uhl, assistant-commissioner for emigration, Mrs. Donald Maclean, presidente of the «*Daughters of the Revolution*», besides a great number of other representatives of cities and societies.

Rev. Louis Kovács opened the proceedings with prayer, on which Mr. Telmányi, chairman of the Building Committee, handed the key to Mr. Maurice Czukor, who in a few well chosen words declared the Refuge open. Baron Hengelmüller then delivered a cordial speech, at the conclusion of which Baron Ambrózy unveiled His Majesty's portrait. Mrs. Maclean presented the Stars and Stripes, and Emil Zerkovitz, Commercial Councillor, handed over the Hungarian Standard, the gift of H. E. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce. Further speeches were delivered by Rev. Zoltán Kuthy and Alex. Naber, the proceedings being brought to a final close with prayer by Dr. Soma Braun.



### Progress in Aviation.

IT IS SAID that on the days following Bleriot's successful flight in Budapest many people were seen on the streets buying and carrying long sticks of bamboo and heavy rolls of canvas. If we recollect that the frame of the most popular type of flying-machine is made of light bamboo, we shall not be inconsistent at all in attributing that suddenly raised zeal to the imposing appearance of the aeroplane at the drill-ground in Üllői-út. Professional technicians, enthusiastic sportsmen, motorists, in whose brain the secret project of the construction of a flying-machine had been dwelling, thus got on that memorable afternoon a prompting, an inspiration that would never pass away.

This is, we presume, in some respects the case of Mr. John Adorján, technical inspector of His Excellency, Count Géza Andrássy. About two months ago he transformed a part of his lordship's automobile garage into an aeroplane studio, to which he invited us a few days ago to see a perfectly constructed monoplane of slender proportions, its maker's pride. Its measurements, it appears, are

proportionately identical with Bleriot's, though the machine is larger than the French type. The motor and principal part of the whole structure are entirely Mr. Adorján's own ideas, carried out in Budapest.

Dedics and Company of Tisza Kálmán-ter was the firm that furnished the extremely light motor of two cylinders; hence the legend affixed thereto «*Type Adorján-Dedics*».

We need not emphasize the fact that Count Géza Andrássy has from the inception of the enterprise placed entire confidence in Mr. Adorján, who for many years has been recognised as a talented and distinguished man in his profession. His Excellency has indeed afforded him the utmost encouragement and facility during the hard days preceding the successful accomplishment of his task.

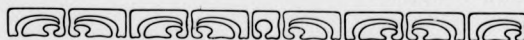
The Count's noble patronage of Hungarian technical progress has induced him to encourage his son, Count Manó Andrássy (the well known polo champion and no mean student of the science of locomotion), in his intention to enter into partnership with the Adorján flying-machine enterprise. We are sure the young nobleman will afford to the development of aviation the same zeal that he has hitherto shown in industrial and agricultural matters.

Mr. Adorján, having finished his college course in Budapest, studied technics at Stuttgart in the famous Daimler Auto factory, where he rose to the position of independent constructor. As *Fahrtmeister* he accompanied Baron de Caters in his run from Paris to Madrid for the Gordon-Bennett Prize. They were the *fourth* of the competitors to reach the Spanish metropolis, with a Mercedes car in the back of which were several bullets shot by the enraged peasants of the Pyrenees.

Some years ago Mr. Adorján invented a very useful regulator for racing automobiles. Last autumn he was among the winners of the Great Semmering Mountain Tour.

Count Edelsheim, who is keenly interested in Mr. Adorján's monoplane, offered to send him to Paris to participate in Latham's experiments, but our aviator has proved by his almost daily trial ascents that he is fully expert in all the details of his venture and thus able to work out on his native soil the problems connected with the conquest of the air.

*Szilárd Havas.*



### London Notes

*London, January 6th 1910.*

HIS MAJESTY King Edward returns on Saturday to Buckingham Palace, where on Monday at noon he will hold a council for the Dissolution of Parliament.

Her Majesty is still in residence at Sandringham from whence in a fortnight's time the court will go to Windsor for the memorial service for the late Queen Victoria.

By Sheena  
Macdonald

The Children's Act came into force on January 1st 1910, and in accordance with that act several special children's courts were opened yesterday for the first time throughout the Metropolis. It has not, however, been generally known that for some months past children's courts have been held at the Guild Hall and Marylebone Magistrate's courts every Friday at 12 clock in the usual court rooms. Of course, the same rules applied to these temporary courts as to the newly established ones, the only difference being, that the court rooms were not specially adapted for the trial of the children as the new court rooms are. In the former, the children stood in front of the dock, but in the latter these are done away with altogether, and the children are treated in quite an informal manner.

Although, according to the Act, the general public are not allowed admission to the children's courts I had the privilege of attending the Guild Hall in company with a Hungarian judge. One could not help feeling sorry for the poor little mites, brought up for quite trivial matters, or for faults which should have been laid to the charge of the parents. The children receive the kindest and most encouraging treatment from the judges and officers of the court, and parents who are to blame for the misdemeanours of the little ones receive just condemnation.

At one of these sittings, Sir John Bell, whose portrait appeared in «Hungary» while he was Lord Mayor, was the presiding judge. While he was exceedingly kind and encouraging to the little folk, he denounced with much vigour the lives and habits of the parents who were responsible for the appearance of the children in the courts.

The Remand Homes for children are also a result of the Children's Act. These are of the most, comfortable description and cannot but impress the children with the importance of living honest and clean lives. The officers in charge have been specially chosen, being conversant with the character of the young criminal. The Homes are used not only as Remand Homes for those awaiting trial, but as refuges for those waiting to be sent to industrial schools.

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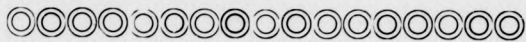
Last night, the sombre-looking Mansion House was the scene of a very gay assembly when Lady Knill gave the annual fancy dress ball to a large number of children whose ages ranged from three to fourteen. Her youthful guests were in the best of spirits and the prettiest and most varied of dresses. Historical, fanciful, and political characters were represented and not a few well illustrated advertisements. Soldiers and sailors of every description were to be found and the well-known Territorials and Boy Scouts were not forgotten. Dancing, of course, was the main feature of the evening, but entertainment was provided for those too small to dance in the shape of a Punch and Judy show.

London is in a turmoil of excitement this week over the election. Never before has there been so many virulent attacks by the various opponents and we almost feel ourselves becoming quite continental. Never before have the rivals published so many illustrations in the way of posters, artistic and otherwise, and these are causing a great deal of amusement and comment. A Liberal victory is expected even by the opposite side.

\*

We are indebted to Mr. Punch's Christmas Number for the following:

The Austrian Finance Minister, to meet his deficit, is imposing a tax on bachelors. We should have thought that in Austria a tax on Merry Widows would have brought in more returns.



### Topical Notes

#### The King's 80<sup>th</sup> Birthday.

The Common Council of the city of Vienna have great schemes in hand for the celebration of His Majesty's eightieth birthday on August 18<sup>th</sup> next. On that day the foundation stone of the Valhalla will be laid, and a medal will be struck in honour of the event. Deputations of all the nationalities of Austria and Hungary, and special choirs of all kinds will go to Ischl to offer their respectful congratulations to their aged sovereign on his attainment of patriarchal years.

#### Fashionable Wedding.

At Tálya last week Baron Ferdinand Maillot de la Treille led to the altar Countess Maria Anna Almásky, the wedding service being conducted by the Rev. James Kühler, vicar of the parish. The principal guests included, Count Rudolph Appony, Count I. Dessewffy, Baron Tibor Fiáth, Aladár Gortvay, chief district magistrate, Baron Ervin Rosner, Baroness Henrietta Luzsénszky, Baron Stephen Rosner, Baroness L. Luzsénszky, Baron Clement Waldbott, Baroness L. Seiffert, Baron Fritz Waldbott, Baroness Anna Waldbott, Alexander Spiner, Baroness Maillot, Baron Max Maillot, Baroness Luzsénszky, Baron Edmund Waldbott, Countess Wilczek, and Countess Almásky.

#### The Protestant Ball.

One of the most important events of the Carnival Season, the Protestant Ball, takes place this evening, when there will be a grand foregathering of the élite of Budapest, to promote the cause of the Protestant Orphanage, to which charity the proceeds will be given. Numerous contributions to this deserving institution have already been recorded, prominent among which we find the names of Counts George and Nicolas Bánffy, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lánzy, Count Louis Degenfeld, Count Leopold

Edelsheim-Gyulai, Baron Árpád Kemény, Count and Countess Gabriel Lónyay, Barons Gabriel and Dezső Prónay, Counts Géza, Tibor and Ladislas Teleki, Countess G. Ráday, Baroness Géza Podmaniczky, Countess George Haller, Princess Julius

Hubay, Count Alexander Teleki, Francis Herczeg, Zoltan Ferenczy, Antal Váradi, and Julius Kéry.

\*

We hear with pleasure of the engagement of our New-York Correspondent, Mr. Eugene Lucas, to



The Start from Siófok: Lake Balaton.

Odescalchy, Baron Kálmán Petrichevich-Horváth, Baron Albert Radvánszky, Madame Kálmán Tisza, Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, Kálmán Mikszáth, and Count Stephen Bethlen.

#### The Carnival Season.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> inst., observed by the Greek Church as Christmas Day, the Carnival Season commenced. On this day takes place the annual Blessing of the Waters (*Vizkereszt*), the ceremony of which is celebrated with the acme of pomp and magnificence on the Neva at St.-Petersburg. The popular feature of the Carnival is, of course, the balls, patronised by all ranks and conditions. In Budapest the following fixtures constitute the principal events of the season: On January 8<sup>th</sup> the Balaton Ball, at the Vigadó, was a great success. On the same date, at the Royal Hotel, was the Lawyers' Ball, rendered exceptionally brilliant by the presence of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> inst. the Railway-Servants' Alliance will give a grand ball at the Vigadó. The Terézvárosi Torna Club Ball takes place on February 5<sup>th</sup>. Other soirées and dances are also being arranged for.

#### The Petöfi Society.

The Petöfi Society held its 34<sup>th</sup> general session on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. in the large hall of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Dr. Albert Berzeviczy presided over a full house, prominent among whom were Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster, and Gustavus Heinrich, General Secretary of the Academy, Eugene

Miss Elsie Stefanie Bohm, public school teacher of New-York City. Congratulations from Editor and Staff.

#### Budapest Credit.

We have at length discovered that we are not financially dependent upon Austria. For the requirements of our capital, England is willing to lend 48 millions of crowns, while our municipal representatives are now in Paris for the purpose of picking up another 12 millions.

#### Julius Gulner deceased †.

The Lord Lieutenant of the country of Pesth, Julius Gulner, passed away on the 18<sup>th</sup> ulto. At his funeral there were more than a hundred wreaths and a great gathering of all the most prominent politicians of Hungary. Count Charles Csáky, Bishop of Vác, officiated.

#### Francis Csöke deceased †.

The remains of the late Francis Csöke, Ministerial Councillor of the Commercial Ministry, were interred on the 20<sup>th</sup> ulto. On the previous day the body was laid out in state in the large hall of the Post Office Savings-Bank, which was heavily draped in black for the occasion. The coffin was completely hidden in floral tokens of respect.

#### Woman's Noblest Vocation.

Nothing finer can be found in women than that kindness of heart and sweet sympathy which finds expression in works of charity.

### Millions Sent Abroad.

The sum which the English pay to other countries for fruit and vegetables which they could grow themselves is astonishing. The total value is over twenty millions a year, which capitalised at 3 per cent. would very nearly pay off the National Debt.

### Jewish Physique.

The attendance of Jewish children at school is wonderful in its regularity, and their brain has never been in danger of neglect. The Jew—in order to become a good citizen—must be physically as well as mentally efficient.

### Dear Traditions.

The main charm of Christmas and New Year's shopping lies in the actual buying, the lingering over the numberless temptations which surround one on all hands, the gratification of the motive which prompts the purchase, be it love, friendship, or charity. It is these things that make Christmas shopping one of the dearest traditions of the Hungarian woman.

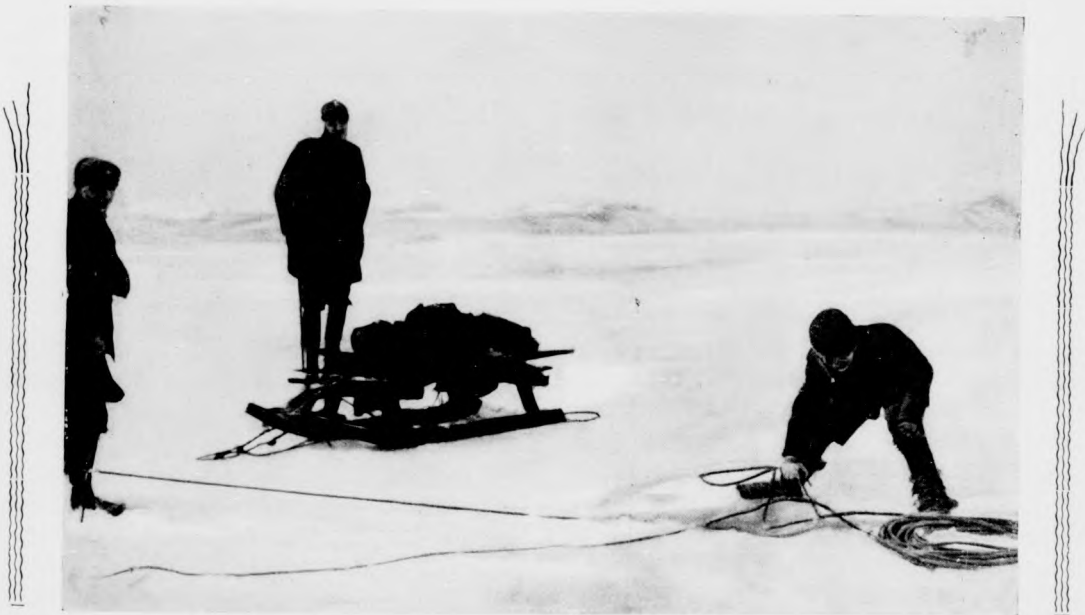
### Exhibition of Hungarian Home Industry in Berlin.

The Hohenzollern Kunstgewerbehaus in Leipziger Strasse, the principal business thoroughfare of Berlin, is now the seat of a Hungarian Home Industry Exhibition, which is being held under the patro-

some magnificent table-covers, Pozsony silk goods, Kalotaszeg needlework, porcelain and crockery-ware woollen rugs of Heves and Borsod, and pots of Udvarhely. The Hungarian colours are much in evidence, while Hungarian taste speaks from almost every nook and corner of the building.

### The Mother's Retort.

Elementary school teachers in the poorer-class schools receive some remarkable epistles from time to time, but the following, shown by a lady teacher in Birmingham, will surely take a lot of beating. The lady had several times complained of the dirty condition of one of her boy scholars, and, as the other children objected to sitting near the boy on account of the offensive smell which accompanied him, she wrote to the lad's mother. The woman did not reply, and the teacher told the boy that if he did not come cleaner after dinner she would send him home. This threat did not have the desired effect, and the unwashed scholar was sent home. On the following morning the boy put in an appearance in the same disreputable condition, and, in answer to his teacher's questions, sulkily produced a dirty piece of paper, with the intimation that it was a letter from «is muvver.» The letter ran, «Dere madam, — In connecshone with my sun I wood beg to inform you I am exseedinly urt as to your remark, is farther is out of work and in goal and my boy will remane in is



Fishing under the Ice: Lake Balaton.

nage of Archduchess Isabella. Ministerial Counselor Eugene Radisics, director of the Museum of Industrial Art, has written for the occasion a brochure on the subject, which is presented gratis to visitors to the exhibition. Among the exhibits are

clothes untill is farther gets im sum more. Yo sai that is clothes smell, well my sun aint no bloomim rose, an yo are pade to larn im, not to smell im. i ham, yours trueley (Mrs.) Arriet —.» After this unanswerable logic the teacher begged a suit

of second-hand clothes in which to rehabilitate the boy.

#### John Bull and His Character.

Some pessimistic minds think that England is on the eve of a social revolution and a constitutional cataclysm. Those who hold such views must be but little acquainted with the English character, the bases of which are common sense and self-control.

\*

For the feeding of 44,000 school children the London Country Council last night voted £10,000, and it was stated that a further £15,000 will be required before next March.

\*

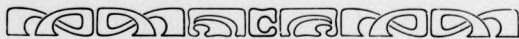
At the end of October there were 793,948

racteristic of professional newspaper readers. Slowly, with great deliberation, he opened the paper, not however, hastily perusing the black-lettered words to select his own case, but commencing at the very beginning without the least sign of emotion, like a man, who masticates each bit of his meal separately. It mattered little to him that the veritable dish which formed the chief relish to his palate, only appeared later. — Tidings concerning the sick prefect's health was the first to captivate his attention, for he, though convalescent by this time, yet kept his bed. «Trash!» — he exclaimed — «Nonsense!»



The Balaton Shore, near Tihany.

paupers in England and Wales as compared with 808,701 at the same time last year. In London there were 124,138 paupers as compared with 128,593 last year.



### STEP BY STEP.

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

By Kálmán .  
.. Mikszáth

Willt thou leave my house? Go then in God's name! I'll pay what is due to thee, I'll pay thy wages!»

Meanwhile the paper was brought in, Mr. Kiss put on his spectacles, with great decorum, not with the eagerness, however, cha-

— being a great foe to newspapers though he read them continually. «Whoever wants to deprive his lordship of his bed?»

After this ejaculation, his eye glanced upon the next paragraph. It contained a wondrous and singular freak of journalism, relating that Joseph Sztojka, Corporal of Hussars, had blown out his brains yesterday with his army revolver «Pooh!» muttered he contemptuously, we stupid fellows would have fancied, were it not stated so clearly, that he went to Perger & Co. to purchase a new revolver.»

Then came in large characters: *A beautiful maiden's attempt at suicide.* «Umph! Umph! Now let us look at it.» The event was related completely, how the father of the wonder-

fully beautiful maid wished her to marry a Bohemian shoemaker. («A lie!» ejaculated Mr. Kiss, keeping up a sort of dialogue with the paper.

(«A lie! he is a Pole.») The girl's heart however being engaged elsewhere, she preferred death to the Bohemian bridegroom. The enraged father, whose brutality is universally known («Silence! ruffian!») who, by the by is most undeservedly among the senators of the city, chased her away by night from his house for her disobedience; («Umph! I shall die of a stroke of paralysis!») the poor girl sought a refuge in the waters of the

## NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English-speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».



Monuments in the Snow: Tátralomnicz.

Maros. Describing then most particularly the details of her rescue, the journalist expressed his opinion of Morga, the fisherman who, he said, deserved the Silver Cross; then he finished with the following information:

«We learn on good authority, that Miss Kitty Kiss has for a long time entertained a secret passion for a well-known citizen whose name on account of the delicate nature of the subject we refrain from mentioning. It would be incompatible with the characteristic discretion of journalism, as he is the head of one of our chief local financial associations.»

Even a fool would have guessed from the data the name of Francis Kolosy. (To be cont.)

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete volumes from 1903 to 1909 beautifully bound. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns** per volume. England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (<sup>13</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) Post free *Orders should be sent early to the Manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*

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Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

No. 117.838/I. D. 1. 1909.

### Sale of Floated Pinewood in lots of 1000 and 500 cubic-meters and the Lease of Saw-mills.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive through the Office of Woods and Forests in Máramarosziget and Bustyaháza, at 10 a. m. on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1910 and, if necessary on subsequent days, offers

#### A) By written tender.

1. For the purchase of about 20.000 cubic-meters of floated pinewood, floated down to the wharves of Boesko-Lonka annually during 4 consecutive years commencing in the year 1910, from the forest districts of the R. H. Office of Woods and Forests in Tiszaköz, including 4 years' lease of the Margit saw-mill at Máramarosziget. Earnest money 20.000 crowns.

2. For the purchase of about 20.000 cubic-meters of floated pinewood to be delivered annually free, at the wharves of Bustyaháza during 4 consecutive years until the year 1913, including 4 years' lease of the saw-mill at Bustyaháza. Earnest money: 20.000 crowns.

The Sales and Leases enumerated under items 1 and 2 are subject to separate offers, therefore no tenders will be considered, unless they are distinctly and separately made out for each item.

#### B) Joint offers by written and verbal tenders.

1. Offers for portions of floated pinewood per 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> No 1—80, floated down to the wharves of Bustyaháza and Tecső from the forests of Bustyura and Németmokra, belonging to the R. H. Forestry Department in Bustyaháza, during the year 1910.

2. Offers for about 155.000 cm<sup>3</sup> of floated pinewood, of which 143.000 cubic-meters, in portions of 1000 cubic-meters and 12.000 cubic-meters, in portions of 500 cubic-meters, to be floated down to the wharves of Boesko-Lonka from the forest districts of the Royal Hung. Forestry Department in Máramarosziget during the year 1910, as follows:

1. Office of Woods and Forests in Bogdán-Fehértisza 1—55. 2. Office of Woods and Forests in Vasér 1—32.

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3. Office of Woods and Forests in Fejérpatak 1—8. 4. Office of Woods and Forests in Kevele 1—13. 5. Office of Woods and Forests in Mezőhát No. 1—35 in portions of 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>. 6. Office of Woods and Forests in Fekete-tisza No. 1—24 in portions of 500 cm<sup>3</sup>.

No tenders will be considered unless distinctly and separately made out for each portion of 1000 or 500 cubic-meters, enclosed in separate covers and handed to the committee of sale or submitted to the Forestry Department in Bustyaháza or Máramarosziget prior to the time appointed for the opening of the tenders.

The amount of the first bid will be calculated on the basis of the usual market price in Tisza, plus 30%.

The amounts exceeding that of the first bid must be expressed in the tenders in percentage, namely, in units and decimals; also in figures and writing.

Information as to the place where the tenders will be opened may be obtained from the Forestry Department in Máramarosziget.

The general conditions of sales and contract may be seen during office hours at the auxiliary offices of Woods and Forests of the Agricultural Ministry, the Forest Superintendency of Máramarosziget, the Office of Woods and Forests in Bustyaháza, and the Woodstore Offices in Boesko.

The same may be also obtained on application from the Forest Superintendency in Máramarosziget and the Office of Woods and Forests in Bustyaháza; also from the municipalities of the following towns: Tiszaujtlak, Beregszász, Vasárosnamény, Tokaj, Tiszaluc, Tiszafüred, Tiszalök, Fegyvernek, Poroszló, Törökszentmiklós, Szolnok, Tiszaföldvár, Csongrád, Szentes, Hódmezővásárhely, Szeged, Makó, Törökkanizsa, Magyarakanizsa, Zenta, Óbecse, Törökbecse, Titel and Zimony.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained gratis from the Forest Superintendency of Máramarosziget and the Office of Woods and Forests in Bustyaháza.

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### USEFUL PINEWOOD FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to consider offers by written tenders for the purchase of pinewood for industrial purposes produced by the Royal Treasury during the year 1909, and also such as will be produced during the three consecutive years from 1909 in the forests of Maluzsina, Likava and Oszada belonging to the Royal Hungarian Forestry Department in Liptóújvár and 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 26<sup>th</sup> of January 1910 in the Forestry Department in Liptóújvár.

**Lot I.** About 6900 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced during the year 1909 in the forests of Maluzsina and delivered free at the wharves. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter, 12 crowns; exceeding 26 cm., 14-50 crowns. Earnest money: 5000 crowns.

**Lot II.** About 29.600 cubic-meters of useful pinewood of diverse measurements produced in 1909, and also to be produced during the three consecutive years until the year 1912 in the forests of Maluzsina and delivered free at the wharves. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less per cubic-meter 12 crowns; exceeding 26 cm. 14-50 crowns. Earnest money: 22.000 crowns.

**Lot III.** About 2100 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced in 1909 in the forests of Likava and delivered free at the Vág wharves. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter 13 crowns; exceeding 26 cm. in middle diameter 15 crowns. Earnest money 1500 crowns.

**Lot IV.** About 8200 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced in 1909, and also to be produced during the years 1910—1912 in the forests of Likava and delivered free at the wharves. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter 13 crowns; exceeding 26 cm., 15 crowns. Earnest money: 4500 crowns.

**Lot V.** About 4400 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced during the year 1909 in the forests of Oszada and delivered free at the forest wharves, including, if desired, the use of the saw-mills in Oszada. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter 11 crowns; exceeding 26 cm 13 crowns. Earnest money: 2500 crowns.

**Lot VI.** About 40.900 cubic-meters of useful pinewood produced in the forests of Oszada during the year 1909, and also such as will be produced during the three consecutive years including free delivery at the wharves and, if desired, the use of the saw-mills in Oszada. Lowest bid: pinewood with middle diameter of 25 cm. and less, per cubic-meter, 11 crowns; exceeding 26 cm. 13 crowns. Earnest money: 15.000 crowns.

Conditions of contract and all further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Office of Woods and Forests in Liptóújvár and also from the I. B. branch of the Forestry Department of the Agricultural Ministry V., Zoltán-utca, Budapest.) — Budapest, December 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

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718	5 50
152	6 00
4102	6 10
6502	6 30
150	6 40

512	6 50
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1404	7 00
104	7 50
154	8 00

712	8 30
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4104	9 00
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6508	11 10
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718	5 50			Párkány-Nána	128	12 25			725	5 45			703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	703	1 25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
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4102	6 10			Göd	162	1 10			189	6 00		Nagymaros	508	1 50			508	1 50			508	1 50			508	1 50			508	1 50		
6502	6 35			Esztergom	4114	1 50			6505	6 10		Lajosmizse	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom	4107	2 05	sz. v.	Esztergom
150	6 45			Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	504	2 00	gy. v.	Brassó, Szatmár-Nemeti	147	6 15		Rákospalota-Ujpest	161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25		
512	6 55		gy. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	126	2 10	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	721	6 20		Szolnok, Cegléd	161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25			161	2 25		
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154	8 00		sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	120	2 35	sz. v.	Galánta	709	7 15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	713	4 05			713	4 05			713	4 05			713	4 05			713	4 05		
712	8 30			Dunakeszi-Alag	704	2 40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	727	7 25		Cegléd	127	4 10			127	4 10			127	4 10			127	4 10			127	4 10		
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6508	11 15		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	716	4 30			151	7 55		Göd	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien	105	7 10	gy. v.	Wien
158	11 25			Orsova, Bázias	108	5 15	gy. v.	Wien	131	8 10		Párkány-Nána	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias	711	7 40	sz. v.	Temesvár, Bázias
				Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	168	5 55	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	719	8 25		Kiskunfélegyháza	4133	8 10		Piliscsaba	4133	8 10		Piliscsaba	4133	8 10		Piliscsaba	4133	8 10		Piliscsaba	4133	8 10		Piliscsaba
				Rákospalota-Ujpest	124	6 05			705	9 20	gy. v.	Szeged	169	8 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	169	8 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	169	8 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	169	8 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	169	8 35		Dunakeszi-Alag
					124	6 25			1403	9 30		Berlin, Zsolna, Pozson	125	8 50		Párkány-Nána	125	8 50		Párkány-Nána	125	8 50		Párkány-Nána	125	8 50		Párkány-Nána	125	8 50		Párkány-Nána
					110	6 40			4105	9 55	sz. v.	Esztergom	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien	107	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
					1406	6 50	gy. v.	Berlin, Pozsony	155	10 20		Rákospalota-Ujpest	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom	4111	9 25	sz. v.	Esztergom
					726	6 55	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok	715	10 40		Szeged	6503	9 35		Kecskem., Lajosmizse	6503	9 35		Kecskem., Lajosmizse	6503	9 35		Kecskem., Lajosmizse	6503	9 35		Kecskem., Lajosmizse	6503	9 35		Kecskem., Lajosmizse
					170	7 15			119	11 00		Galánta	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
					728	7 35							511	9 55		Nagyvárad, Brassó,	511	9 55		Nagyvárad, Brassó,	511	9 55		Nagyvárad, Brassó,	511	9 55		Nagyvárad, Brassó,	511	9 55		Nagyvárad, Brassó,
					6506	7 40							129	10 05	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislau	129	10 05	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislau	129	10 05	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislau	129	10 05	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislau	129	10 05	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislau
					710	8 05							113	10 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	113	10 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	113	10 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	113	10 35		Dunakeszi-Alag	113	10 35		Dunakeszi-Alag
					132	8 15							717	10 50		Szeged, Szolnok	717	10 50		Szeged, Szolnok	717	10 50		Szeged, Szolnok	717	10 50		Szeged, Szolnok	717	10 50		Szeged, Szolnok
					4112	8 30							901	10 55	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly,	901	10 55	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly,	901	10 55	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly,	901	10 55	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly,	901	10 55	k. ost.	Konstantinápoly,
					172	8 45							101	11 05		Belgrád	101	11 05		Belgrád	101	11 05		Belgrád	101	11 05		Belgrád	101	11 05		Belgrád
					502	9 10	gy. v.	Nagyvárad, Kolozsvár								London, Ostende,				London, Ostende,												
					1403	9 20	sz. v.	Bukarest, Stanislau								Paris, Wien				Paris, Wien												
					1408	10 00		Zsolna, Berlin																								
					706	10 15	gy. v.	Wien, Páris																								
					720	10 35	sz. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest																								
					140	11 10		Kiskunfélegyháza																								
					902	11 20	k. o.	Nagymaros																								
					702	11 30	exp. v.	Belgrád, Konstantinápoly																								
					702	11 30		Bukarest, Konstantinápoly																								

A vonatok indulása Buda-Császártúrdóról.

Érvényes 1909 október 1-től

A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császártúrdóra.

vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonal-neme	Délrelett			vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonal-neme	Délután			vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonal-neme	Délrelett			vonal-szám	óra	perc	vonal-neme	Délután							
				hová	honnan	hová					honnan	hová	honnan																			
1110	5 50		sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	914	12 10	sz. v.	Kiskörös	518	4 40	sz. v.	Tápiószecső	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	323	12 10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
28	6 10			Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	610	12 20		Arad, Máramarossz.	645	5 00	tszsz.	Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Róma, Fiume	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Róma, Fiume	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Róma, Fiume	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Róma, Fiume	1005	12 15	gy. v.	Nápoly, Nizza, Ró



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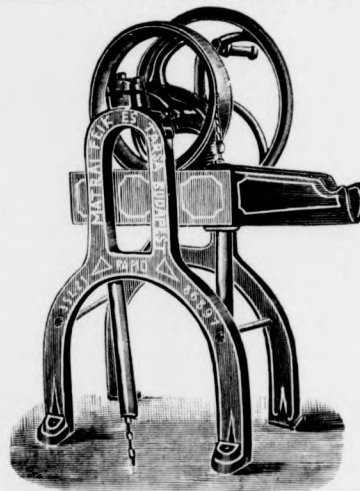


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