

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, March 15, 1910.*

VOL. VIII. No 6.

Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

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

IN ORDER to give a picture of the development and the present situation of industry, we must premise the number of people who gain their livelihood by way of trade in Hungary.

There are 719,003 people who are occupied with strictly industrial works in Hungary (not included the trades with eatables and personal services nor the travelling-trades and house-industry) out of which 309,834 are independent contractors and 409,169 journeymen and other assistants. The latter number contains 156,996 journeymen and 88,928 workmen above the age of 16, so that according to the statistics of industry of 1890 the number of industrial assistant workmen amounts to 247,866, 1952 machinists included.

Besides there were 87,957 apprentices and 7495 workmen under the age of 16, the rest consisted of employers, assistant members of family and servants. Most of these people were occupied in trades relative to nutrition, building and clothing.

As to the independent tradesmen, 61.96% of them had no assistants at all and 21.15%



Photo by Strelisky.

Count JOHN ZICHY,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

also had but one assistant — most likely an apprentice — so that we may say that not more than 18% of the independent tradesmen worked with an assistant.

With respect to numbers the far greater part of industry belonged to the smallest branches of industry, this being, as a matter of course, the proportion also in countries of a more developed industry. There were only 1244 undertakings which employed more than 20 workmen, consequently there were in proportion but few

industrial establishments of the nature of great industry, nevertheless their importance is so much the greater as in them were employed 30.95% assistant workmen, that is to say 112,345 men and just that class of workmen who are endowed with the greatest intensivity. Out of these establishments in 1890 we counted 117 where the number of the employed personnel surpassed 200, and 231 where more than 100 workmen were occupied. The number of assistants employed in these undertakings was 62,120.

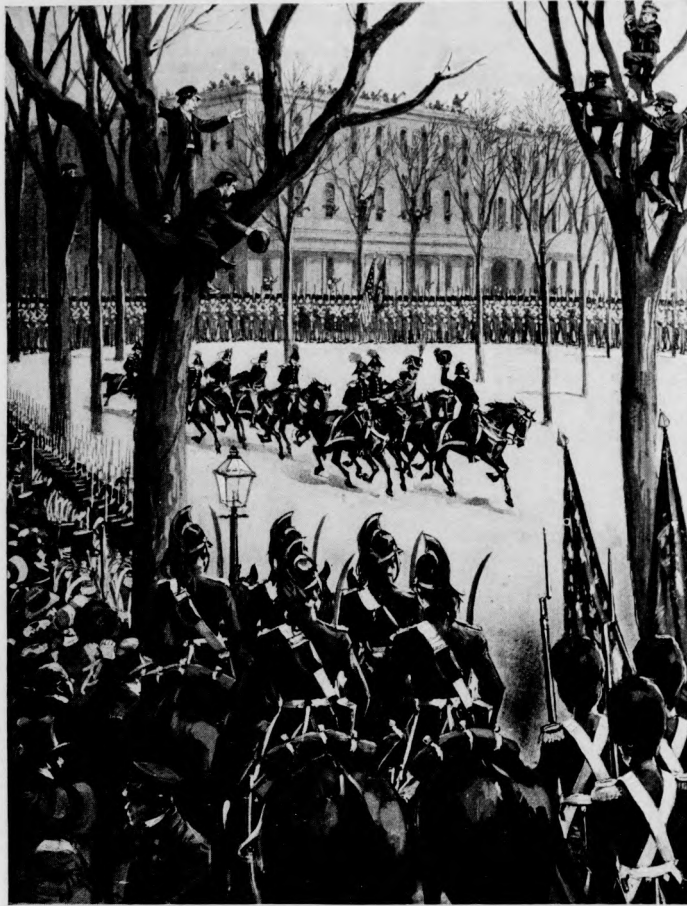
The greater part of these important under-

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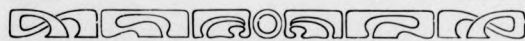


Great Personal Events I.: Louis Kossuth's Reception in New-York, 1851.

(See article on page 66.)

takings was divided between industries of iron, machinery building, wood, brick and sugar.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

There is evidently incompatibility between the nature of these judiciary functions and the psychology of an assembly divided by competition for power. A radical reform was therefore imposed, and the electoral law of 1874 proclaimed in effect the principle of the transfer of this jurisdiction to the Royal High Court. But the details of this reform have been reserved to a special law and provisionally the *status quo* has been maintained. This provision has been in force twenty-five years, for

the special law announced since 1874 was not passed till 1899.

Many causes contributed to this prolonged delay. Besides considerations of political egotism, on which it is superfluous to dwell, many good spirits were averse to giving up what in their eyes was, notwithstanding its too plain abuses, a prerogative of parliamentary sovereignty that might some day again become a necessary guarantee. Has it not, indeed, been seen in all countries at certain periods — the magistracy transformed into an instrument of arbitrary power? Certainly the High Court today justly inspires our unlimited confidence; certainly the guarantees against the return of the sad times to which we have alluded have been multiplied to the point of making such a return almost impossible; but when parliamentary independence is in question, it is but fitting that we should guard against even the impossible — especially in Hungary. To these constitutional scruples may be added the fear of seeing the high magistracy mixed up in any

way in political quarrels, when it might have to give judgments concerning the vital interests of parties. The members themselves of this high magistracy show the greatest repugnance to accept the new task. In England the judges of Queen's Bench addressed a petition to Parliament against the Bill presented in 1868 conferring on them jurisdiction in electoral matters.

(To be continued.)



The New Chief of the Education Department.

Count *John Zichy*.

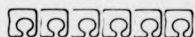
WHEN Dr. Székely, Minister of Justice, took charge also of the Department of Religion and Public Instruction, it was understood to be a temporary arrangement only; and now His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Count John Zichy to the latter post. Dr. Székely retains, of course, his original post of Minister of Justice.

The new chief of the Education Department

Count John Zichy, whose portrait we publish is a brother of the Bishop of Pécs, and belongs to a family distinguished for its Catholic traditions. He was born on 30th May 1868, and studied at Kalksburg, Székesfehérvár, Berlin and Budapest, being created Doctor of Political Economy in 1892. While still a student at Budapest University he founded the St. Imre Mutual Improvement Society. In 1896 he was elected M. P. for Zurányi, and in his parliamentary career he has served on the finance committee of the Government. He is a gentleman of decided literary proclivities and has contributed largely to various publications.

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The new Commercial Bank Building.

BY THE opening for public business of the new palace of the Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank, (the Pest Hungarian Commercial Bank) completed only a few weeks ago, Budapest will have the largest and most thoroughly equipped banking office in Hungary.

The Commercial Bank has removed quite recently from the cramped quarters it has occupied hitherto, into the magnificent new offices in

Francis Joseph-Square, corner of Fürdő-utca. Entering the new building through its main gateway of massive bronze, we pass into the central hall with its gleaming white columns and marble walls and are deeply impressed by the sight that meets our eyes here, the graceful beauty of the architecture, the unpretentious richness and luxury, that only immense wealth can provide.

On the ground floor of the building are the safe deposits, bill of exchange department and the specie rooms, the latter being the most spacious rooms in the building. These rooms are covered with a glass roof, which opens on the slight pressure of a simple button. The rest of the elegantly furnished depart-



*Great Personal Events II. The Prince of Wales in America — at a Ball.

ments here, the valuables, letters of credit and cheque departments, the waiting-rooms also are separated by enclosures and are designated by signs in gilt lettering.

One interesting feature here is that every desk is provided with a secret button, which is connected with an alarm-bell in the porter's room.

Another interesting point is the pneumatic tube post which carries letters and documents placed into a closed tube up to the second floor, whence they are distributed to their various destinations.

Under the specie rooms are the safe deposit rooms all secured by combination locks and constantly guarded by policemen.

From the specie rooms elevators carry us to the upper floors.

Here we find elevators equipped for general use, for freight and documents and also for the use of the employés. There is no better elevator service in any official building in Budapest.

On the first floor are the elegantly appointed offices of the board of directors and the president of the bank, while on the second floor are a number of comfortable and luxuriously furnished offices adequate for the transaction of the tremendously increased business of the Commercial Bank.

On the upper floors and under the dome we find the archives department, telephone centre, the bank having no less than 400 telephone stations — also the post and telegraph offices of the bank, buffets, dining-rooms, and many other important features, all of which to give even a short description would far exceed the limits of our space.

The architectural beauty of this building and the completeness of its interior arrangements, render it one of the most stately edifices in the Hungarian metropolis, and create a new epoch in the marvellous development of the Commercial Bank, which today is one of the centres of the financial world.



Great Personal Events.

II.

When the Prince of Wales was in America.

AT FIRST the American people did not realise the importance of the Prince's visit. There was no Atlantic cable then to keep the two hemispheres in touch. Besides, the most important Presidential campaign ever known in this country; the great battle against human slavery was being fought, with Lincoln as standard-bearer, and everybody was too deeply engrossed in the momentous issues of the approaching election to pay much attention to the tour of a princeling. Of all our newspapers, but one foresaw the possible consequences of the Prince's visit, and I, as its representative, was the first American to greet the young prince.

On August 6th (1860) a meeting of prominent citizens of New-York was held at Astor House to

invite the Prince to visit that city and to prepare for his reception, and then the national authorities and the public generally began to appreciate what it might mean for the country if the son of the Queen of England were favourably impressed.

Meanwhile the Prince had been entertained at Halifax, as he was at Newfoundland, but with a more imposing military display; had sailed to Prince Edward's Island; had stopped at Fredericton, Hantsfort, Windsor, Truro, and Charlottetown, and was coming up the Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers. Americans became interested in the genial young fellow, who danced until 3 o'clock in the morning but was on duty at 10 a. m. to receive deputations, listen to the singing of school-children, ride under triumphal arches, fish, hunt, and raise his chapeau when «*God save the Queen*» was played.

At Quebec a score of American reporters awaited him; and after the Prince reached that ancient walled city his every movement was chronicled all over the country. For the first time the press employed the telegraph liberally. From Niagara Falls I transmitted to my paper long chapters from *St. Matthew* and the *Revelations* in order to hold the wires for the regular daily reports about the Prince.

On September 17th the Prince of Wales entered the United States for the first time, riding to the American side for a farewell view of Niagara. Then, after the usual ceremonies at Hamilton, he crossed to Detroit at night, on September 20th, and became the guest of the people of this republic. The Duke of Newcastle had insisted that the Prince, as Baron Renfrew should be received by the people, not officially by the Government, and this arrangement was carried out during his tour. It seemed as if all the people, headed by the Governor of Michigan, had rushed to welcome him at Detroit. The crowds were so dense that the Royal party could not get to their hotel through the main streets, and had to be smuggled in at a side entrance. But the sight from the hotel windows was beautiful; the whole city illuminated; the craft on the river bedecked with lamps, the sky obscured by flags, banners, and transparencies. Although the crowd was large and curious it was most friendly and enthusiastic. At Chicago, which was reached two days later, and was then a city of unfinished streets, there was a similar crowd. The Prince enjoyed the excitement; but the fatigue of his long journey began to tell upon him, and it was decided to break the trip from Chicago to St. Louis by stopping at Dwight's station for a day's shooting.

Dwight's was then a single house on the railroad line in the midst of the prairie. A few miles away two old sportsmen, named Spencer and Morgan, lived on their farms, and with them as guides the prince's party found plenty of game. Only one untoward incident occurred. At a farm the English proprietor stood on his porch and invited everybody except the Duke of Newcastle to enter. «But

not you, Newcastle», he shouted, «I have been a tenant of yours, and have sworn that you shall never set foot on my land.» But there was no scarcity of other land in the neighbourhood and the party passed on.

St. Louis, where the prince had a splendid reception, was a village «of magnificent distances» then, and the President showed the Royal party over the public buildings without being incommoded by the crowds that had half frightened them since their arrival in America.

An historical event was the visit of the Prince of Wales to Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington. Poets and painters might be inspired by the spectacle of the future King of England standing bare-headed before the resting-place of the Father of the Republic. There were no ceremonials nor speeches; but as the party turned away General Bruce remarked to the prince: «*Washington was an Englishman, you know*». What memories, what thoughts, must have moved the distinguished personages who thus paid homage to the first and greatest of Americans!

During the tour through Canada I had attributed the strange conduct of the ladies to excess of loyalty. As soon as the prince had left a hotel they would rush into his rooms, seize all sorts of objects, from a furniture button to a soiled towel, as souvenirs, an even bottle up the water in which he had washed himself. But in the United States the women were equally sycophantic. The luggage of the Royal party was carried in small leather trunks, and whenever the train stopped and some of these trunks were handed out, women would fondle and kiss them. I need not say that the train-men were never too particular as to whose luggage was subjected to this adoration, and I have had the pleasure of seeing my own portmanteau kissed by mistake. Before the prince arrived at Richmond his room at the Ballard House was entered by the

ladies, and the pillow-slips and white coverlet were so soiled by the pressure of hundreds of fingers that they had to be twice changed by the chambermaids. When he attended church on Sunday the whole congregation rose as he departed, and climbed upon the seats to get a better view of him. Every day's mail brought hundreds of letters from women, some addressed to «*Mr. Prince*» and «*Mr. Wales*». These incidents affected the prince very little, but the members of the Royal party regarded them with mingled amusement and disgust.

Philadelphia packed its streets to welcome the prince, and it was with the utmost difficulty the police made way for him to reach the Continental Hotel. In the evening he went in state to the Academy of Music, where the opera «*Martha*» was presented. Patti sang divinely; the prince applauded her rapturously and asked that she be presented to him, and the acquaintance thus formed has ripened into permanent friendship.

The journey to New-York, October 11th, was by railroad to South Amboy and thence by a revenue cutter to the Battery. Mayor Wood received the prince, and with him reviewed the militia at Battery Park.

Then the troops escorted the prince's carriage to the City Hall and gave him a marching salute. Broadway, from the City Hall to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was lined with soldiers, jammed with people, ablaze with flags, and thundrous with cheers. Mayor Wood, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons drove with the prince, and as the carriage passed the troops presented arms. The next day the prince lunched at Mayor Wood's country house and planted a tree in Central Park. It was estimated that half a million persons turned out to see him pass.

For the ball at the old Academy of Music the invitations had been so carelessly distributed that, although three thousand guests were present, *most of them were too old to dance!* They represented, in a double sense, the *solid* citizens of New-York,



MISS ILONA DÖMÖTÖR, Débutante of the Royal Hungarian Opera, Budapest.

for as they crowded round the prince the floor gave way, and serious accidents were narrowly averted.

The display that best pleased the Royal party was a torchlight parade of the Volunteer Fire Department. The prince clapped his hands as he looked on the brilliant scene in Madison Square, and cried repeatedly «This is for me, this is for me!» evidently referring to the fact that the parade he saw in Philadelphia was for Governor Curtin.

At Boston another ball was given to the Prince of Wales. Greeted by the same immense crowds, he drove with the mayor to Cambridge, where he was received by President Felton and inspected Harvard College, and to Mount Auburn Cemetery, where he planted two trees, and to the home of Longfellow, formerly Washington's headquarters, and to Bunker Hill.

The prince was now thoroughly fatigued. He reminded me of a boy at a party, who had eaten enough, and danced enough, and played enough, and was tired out and wanted to go home.

There can be no doubt that the reports which the Prince of Wales gave to his mother and father of the power and prosperity of the Northern states, and of the striking contrast he had seen at Richmond, largely influenced Prince Albert in the determined

London Theatres.

(Mr. Galsworthy and the Repertory Theatre.)

London, March, 1910.

OUR admirable novelist, Mr. John Galsworthy, has with «Justice», produced last week at the Duke of York's Theatre, written one of the most notable plays of contemporary dramatic literature. It is far the best piece to be seen in London at present, and the Repertory Theatre (Mr. Frohmann's interesting venture, to which one wishes all good luck) was honoured by performing it on the opening night of its career.

Mr. Galsworthy is stern and little compassionate on the weaknesses of theatre-goers. This terrible play keeps to an unshifting level of merciless truth. There is not a moment of sentimentality; there is not a concession to those who like to be told comfortable things. It is an unsettling play, which «gives furiously to think».

«Justice» is an attack on one of the main columns of our Social order. It sets out to undermine settled notions as to the administering of the law; attacks the folly and barbarousness of accepted views on crime; explodes, above all, the madness and atrocious cruelty — worse with its pseudo-scientific intentions



March 15th Celebrations: Police Cordon at Petöfi Square.

Photo by R. Balogh.

stand he assumed for the Union and against official recognition of the Rebellion, and the Queen would not have been so good a mother if her heart had not warmed towards a people who had been so kind to her eldest boy.

(The Ladies' Home Journal.)

than any mediaeval methods, according to which the body but not the mind was tortured — the cruelty and the madness, I say, of our modes of punishment. The dramatist's attack is the more deadly, the more damning, in that it is so frigidly undertaken. The clerk who forges a cheque is a

cringing and neurotic «hero»; his employers are all that is worthy. He is given «fair trial» by his peers. Judge, counsel for the prosecution, jurymen — all upright men. The governor of the gaol is even «humane». And, withal, one is sick with revolt.

The crime in the assize court, in the gaol, and

and pathos apart from the rest would be nearly profanity. Be it added that the piece is admirably acted by a company the name of hardly one of whom is known to the great public. *Richard Capell.*

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



March 15th Celebrations : Procession of Socialists.

in the world after the gaol dwarfs the forgery, which is venial, which shrinks to nothingness. It becomes a midge before something almost astronomically inconceivable. There is a nice little scene in the prisoner's cell — not at all melodramatic — before the horror of which the horror of Lear and the Cenci pales. And yet it is surpassed perhaps by the appalling spectacle of the convicts at their drill in the prison yard. In this scene there is a line of petrifying irony. It is the chaplain who remarks after a visitor has left, «He seems to think a gaol's a sort of hospital!»

It should be said that there is a woman in the case. It is for her that the boy steals. He was to rescue her from the inferno of a wretched home and a brutal husband; they were to flee together to some happy land, far, far away. And she too is caught up in the cog-wheels of Justice. It is dreadfully shameful, her fate, and real.

The play ends happily. — The boy kills himself as he is arrested for the second time — the inevitable second time. Even the audience at the Repertory Theatre is not strong enough to be harrowed by the spectacle of that life prolonged. This stern, unbending, remorseless play ends on a note which is one of the supreme things in literature. But to quote that small sentence of sublime pitifulness

Hungarian Industries.

THE LATEST Government trade report shows a great revival in certain national industries. We notice that, whereas in 1901 the number of factories in Hungary were 2642, in 1906 there were no less than 4059 the remarkable increase of 84% in five years!

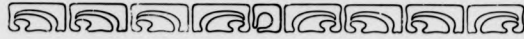
56,000 individuals are employed in the manufacture of machinery, 48,000 in iron and metal-working, 31,000 in iron textile industries. Wages show a tendency to rise, corresponding with the degree of increased prosperity. The actual hours of labour show a tendency to decrease, there having been a considerable falling off in the number of men performing more than 10 hours work daily: viz. from 42% to 30% in winter and from 50% to 45% in summer.

The number of hands getting less than 10 crowns a week has diminished in a remarkable degree. Of the 135,000 above referred to, 65,000 receive from 10 to 14 crowns weekly in wages; 54,000, 20 to 30 crowns; and 22,000, 30 to 40 crowns.

It is gratifying thus to observe such an industrial awaking in the fortunes of our country.

The Hungarian Government desires nothing so much as to be able to give the people work; and

with this laudable desire it passed several years ago a law granting all manner of concessions and facilities to individuals or companies (native or foreign) erecting factories, exploiting mines, or engaging in any other enterprise providing work for the labouring classes in this country. Persons interested may obtain publications on the subject by application to «Hungary» office.



Topical Notes

The King of Bulgaria at Budapest.

His Majesty King Ferdinand of Bulgaria paid a flying visit to Budapest on the 8th inst. He was met at the Western Railway station at 2:45pm by T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and his mother Archduchess Clothilde. The time was passed in a hasty drive about the city and attendance in the evening at the National Theatre, where the drama «The Lady» (*Nagyasszony*) was given. His Majesty was in civil dress and strictly incognito. At 11pm the Royal visitor left for Sofia.

*

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who will visit Dartmouth Naval College on March 19, and will spend the week-end with Prince Edward, a cadet there, will probably pay another visit to Devon shortly.

*

News has reached Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., that one of the cars of the two trains which were buried under a snow avalanche at Wellington last month has been dug out, and it is reported that ten persons were found alive inside.

March 15th.

Today is Independence Day — the anniversary of that memorable day in 1848 when the national poet, Petőfi, called his compatriots to Freedom by his spirit-stirring «Talpra Magyar!» (*Hungarians arise!*) We are never allowed to forget this, even if we were so disposed, for every year this day is celebrated by special services in the churches of all denominations, by processions to Petőfi's monument, on which wreaths are laid and where patriotic speeches are delivered, and also to the steps of the National Museum, from which he recited his famous poem above referred to, which kindled the enthusiasm of his countrymen and sent the wave of revolt against tyranny rolling over the land. The Petőfi House will be open free to visitors throughout the day.

For the Poor Children.

On the 28th ult. the National Children's Sanatorium Union met under the presidency of Count John Zichy. At this gathering it was announced that 20,000 crowns had already been collected towards

the founding of the desired Sanatorium. Among the contributors to the fund were Baroness Philip Orosdy, Madame Bosnyák, Count Raphael Zichy, Count Vidor Csáky, Madame Aladár Szelényi, Ladislav Gorove, State Secretary Victor Bezerédy, Francis Lovassy, and Madame Géza Farkas.

«The Greatest Magyar.»

April 8th being the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Count Stephen Széchenyi, «the greatest Magyar», at the Döbling sanatorium, an «*In memoriam*» series of festivities will be held under the auspices of the National Széchenyi League. The organizing committee, in which are Count Béla Széchenyi, Guard of the Crown, and Count John Zichy, Minister of Public Instruction, desire the 8th prox. to be observed as a holiday in all the schools, as Széchenyi Day. Fêtes are being arranged at the Vigadó and other places in Budapest and also in the provinces. The organizing committee, through its directing-president, Dr. Charles Schandl, will be pleased to furnish any desired particulars. (Address: Ráday-utca 16.)

The Kiszaludy Society.

On the 3rd inst. the Kiszaludy Society held a meeting with Professor Zsolt Beöthy in the chair. Opening the proceedings Julius Vargha referred to the recent death of one of their corresponding members, Louis Hevesi, and to the fact that the society had sent a wreath on the occasion of the funeral. The Secretary then introduced David Angyal and Julius Szávay, newly elected members, and Ignatius Schnitzer, newly elected corresponding member, announcing further that Géza Thormay and Mdme. Barnabas Fridetzky had become life members of the Society.

Andor Kozma read his poem, *Fadrusz Rhapsody*, composed in honour of the great sculptor. Afterwards Gustavus Heinrich delivered an address on *Charlotte and Christiana*, the two ladies who played such a conspicuous part in the career of Göethe. Other interesting speeches followed.

American Hungarians and Mikszáth.

Kálmán Mikszáth, the eminent author, has received the following letter (translated) from Count Francis Beleznyay, secretary of the Chicago Petőfi Club:

Esteemed Master,

The members of the Chicago Petőfi Club send you their greetings on the occasion of your 40 years literary jubilee. We in America know really how to value the productions of your pen, and the Petőfi Club possesses all your works. May Providence watch over your strenuous life, guide your path, and give you health to produce still many more of your valuable works. Receive our greetings again and again.

In the name of the Chicago Petőfi Club,

(Signed) Francis Beleznyay, secretary.

Eugene Rákosi honoured.

The guest of honour at the «Otthon» Writers' and Journalists' Club on the 8th inst. was Eugene Rákosi, Member of the Upper House, Editor of the *Budapesti Hirlap*. The occasion was the presentation of the portrait, in oils by Miklós Jobbágyi, of the distinguished gentleman who for so many years has been identified

Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein in the chair. According to the regulations, the presidency of the Institute, which is of yearly tenure, falls alternately to a Hungarian and an Austrian; and at this meeting the Austrian retired in favour of Mr. Ernest Schiff, a Hungarian gentleman, while Mr. Max Deutsch was elected honorary Secretary. The following



March 15th Celebrations: At the Kossuth Monument (Czegléd).

so prominently with the literary and philanthropic life of Budapest. There was a large gathering, including Professor Zsolt Beöthy, Maurice Gelléri, Max Márkus, Árpád Berczik, Alex. Bródy, Alex. Lendvay, Kálmán Alszeghy, Francis Molnár, and many other prominent journalists.

Hungary abroad.

The Francis Joseph Institute in London, founded in 1848 for the benefit of Hungarian refugees, held a general session on the 28th ult., Count Albert

were admitted to membership: J. F. Ebner, S. Weisz, Louis Felbermann, J. Pillischer, H. Pruger, J. Singer, and M. Weisz.

Our Friends in England.

The Hungarian Society in London held its annual banquet on the 3rd inst. The customary loyal toasts were drunk. Count Dandin, Hungarian Consul-General, said much was being done in England to remove misunderstandings about the

Hungarians. Sir John Cameron Lamb said that today the English and the Hungarians understood and appreciated each other better than ever before. The signs of the times were very propitious.

presence and great personal charm have rendered her already popular in Budapest. She has, besides, made quite a hit in the provinces, having received a number of invitations to appear at concerts in



March 15th Celebrations: At the Petöfi Monument.

Death of Stephen Rakovszky †.

His Excellency Stephen Rakovszky, one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors, President of the State Office of Accounts, passed away on the 4th inst. and was laid to rest in the Kerepesi Cemetery on the 6th amid universal tokens of respect. The most remarkable of the innumerable wreaths sent on the occasion of the funeral was one of white roses and violets contributed by the deceased gentleman's subordinates. Besides the mourning family there was a large gathering of sympathising friends.

In Memoriam Louis Kossuth.

The 20th inst. being the anniversary of the death of Louis Kossuth, a memorial service will be held at the Deák-tér Evangelical Church, which will be attended in full force by the Independence Party. This will be followed by a procession to the cemetery to deposit wreaths on the patriot's tomb. At 3 p. m. a banquet will be given at the Vigadó, at which speeches reminiscent of Kossuth and his time will be delivered.

An Opera Débutante: Miss Ilona Dömötör.

The lady whose portrait we give in this issue is a promising member of the Royal Hungarian Opera who made her début quite recently in «*The Queen of Sheba*». Her professional talents were then fully recognised by the critics, who since her first appearance have flocked to hear her regularly in her weekly performances at the Opera House. The exquisite quality of her voice, her commanding

such important towns as Szeged and Kecskemét.

Eugene Hubay's Concert.

A great number of music-lovers flocked to Hubay's concert at the Royal Hotel the other evening. The first item on the programme was the rendering by Rosie Marsalko of pieces of Imre Farkas', Janka Wohl, and Alex. Sajó; subsequently the same artiste gave selections also from Victor Hugo and Coppé. Sigismund Sas, the young tenor, was much appreciated. At the conclusion the audience gave an ovation to Eugene Hubay, who had brought together such a galaxy of talent.

Margaret Island.

The early spring is to be thanked for numerous visitors already to Margaret Island. The riding promenade has not yet been put in order, but various repairs are in course of progress. The question of establishing a botanical garden on the island has been settled affirmatively, and is now only awaiting the Government sanction. Julius Molitorisz has been appointed superintendent of the island.

International Photography Exhibition at Budapest.

Towards the end of May, when the various spring shows mostly close, a grand photography exhibition will be inaugurated in the Art Gallery. Hungarians are not quite clear whether photography should be classed with the arts or

the sciences, but the forthcoming exhibition will no doubt solve the question. Cases are known where the painter has laid aside his brush and palette and taken to the camera. The projected exhibition gives promise of success, for already England has sent 250 pictures, America 200 (so far the most artistic of all), Austria 400, Germany 500, besides smaller collections from Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The Russians have also promised a contribution to the exhibits. Hungarians must endeavour to excel. In this kind of peaceful rivalry there is no harm, but rather good for all concerned.

Lecture.

On the 2nd inst. Árpád Berczik lectured on Art at the Művészház before a numerous audience composed largely of ladies. Géza Lengyel also spoke of Hungarian artistic life, calling attention to an interesting study.

The Dobsina Ice Cavern.

This famous natural wonder is about to be sold to a company of Englishmen, who have offered 1,000,000 crowns for it, with a view to exploiting it as a «show». An effort is, however, being made

STEP BY STEP.

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

«I am; but I have the honour to be also a Commissioner of the Peace for this district», answered Mr. Kiss. By Kálmán Mikszáth

«Oh», returned the secretary, with a nasal drawl. «I'm Rákóczi».

«Indeed! But of course I know that», sneered the bootmaker. «It was only the other day that I gave a florin towards a fund for bringing your body home».

Here the secretary found something through the window to occupy his attention, until shortly the door behind him opened and a voice came:

«What is that, Arnold?»

«I must speak with you, Sir,» returned Mr. Kiss on the instant, before the secretary had time to get in a word.

Kolosy was irritated at this contretemps



March 15th Celebrations: Gathering of Veterans.

by patriotic Hungarians to induce their own Government to purchase it, and thus keep it under Hungarian control.

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but seeing the bootmaker he offered his hand with an affectation of nonchalance.

Kolosy was no coward; he was a Magyar noble, but he was certainly not pleased with his visitor. He however made a virtue of necessity. He was easy-going, a lover of wine,

women, and horses. He resolved to act as tactfully as he could in the circumstances.

«Sit down, friend Kiss», he said with smiling affability.

Good tactician as he was he could not he easily misled. The bootmaker is very sly, very cunning. He harbours no good designs be-

the newspapers and found the letter you wrote to my daughter.»

Kolossy's fine, face changed quite imperceptibly, cold and impassive he stood near the window, like a statue, crossing his arms upon his breast.

«But I don't wish to waste many words on the matter, nor did I come hither to quarrel, which would be a stupid thing, merely exciting the bile. I only came to tell you to repair the evil you have committed as well as you can. Of course, you would prefer me to be a man of birth whom, calling out to a duel, you could shoot down without further ceremony. But I am only a simple bootmaker, dealing in leather the surface of which is not disfigured by holes. I do not require your blood, nor give you mine. I merely say, Undo what you have done!»

«Well then, Mr. Kiss, I see you are a clever man. I may speak therefore with you as with a clever man. I confess a grievous fault charges my conscience. Though I have been more careful but he alone may judge me who was never yet overcome by the might of passion. And your daughter is really irresistible, she could dazzle a very saint.»

«So much better — so much the better» interrupted the bootmaker, rubbing his hands.

«And I am ready to undertake any act of reparation within my power. Let me see, what do you require me to do?»

«There is but a single way of atonement acceptable to an honest man.»

«And that?»

«To marry her.»

Kolossy's face lengthened visibly, his underlip trembling violently.

«Only!» he hissed satirically, gnashing his



March 15th Celebrations: At the Petöfi Monument (Budapest).

hind that mask. He, Kolossy would have enjoyed the situation more, had he entered with great noise, highly infuriated. Had such been the case, he could have dealt with him at his case. He felt instantly that he was by far more dangerous in his present mood.

«Thanks, I won't sit down. You may know perhaps, why I have come?»

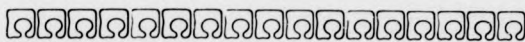
«You will tell me, I shall then know.»

«I tell you then, I know everything. I read

teeth in the firm endeavour to control his nerves, his sorely injured pride making them ungovernable.

«But this is impossible, my dear Kiss, how can such an idea even enter your mind! I, a public man at the head of the bank! My connexions and relations enabled me to obtain this office. Without which I were reduced to be a penniless beggar. Were I an independent man, we could treat the matter with more freedom; I should have made perhaps the proposition of myself: however now not the name alone obliges, but the possibility of livelihood too compels my actions, exactly as I have hinted. One of my sisters married a Knight Luzsenszky, another the High Sheriff of the County. What would my brothers-in-law, to whom I owe my position, say to my marrying a bootmaker's daughter?»

(To be continued.)



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Hitelbank nem emeli föl az alaptőkét. A Magyar Általános Hitelbank részvényeit az egész héten erősen keresték és vették s a részvények a nagy keresletnek megfelelően emelkedtek is. Az emelkedés kitett tizenhét koronát. Nagyon természetes, hogy az erős emelkedés okát keresték s ilyenkor rendszerint tőkeemelésre gondolnak a tőzsdén s a tőzsdén kívül. Néhány napon keresztül csakugyan ezzel a hírrel hozták kapcsolatba a Hitelbank részvényeinek emelkedését, jóllehet, az intézet vezetősége erre ez idő szerint nem is gondolt. Illetékes helyről csakugyan azt az értesítést kaptuk, hogy e híresztelések minden alapot nélkülöznek s így ezúttal is meg kell cáfolnunk azt a hírt, a mely szerint a Hitelbank fölemelné alaptőkét.

A Leszámítolóbank zárószámadása. A Magyar Leszámítoló és Pénzváltó Bank igazgatósága Beck Miksa elnöklése alatt tartott ülésében megállapította a bank 1909. évi zárószámadását. A megállapított mérleg s nyereség- és veszteségszámla az 1908. évről áthozott 312.745 korona betudásával 5,386.020 korona bruttónyereséget és az összes költségek, adók és leírások levonása után 3,393.586 korona tiszta nyereséget mutat az előző évi 3,385.226 koronával szemben, a mi tekintettel arra, hogy az átvitel az előző évi átvitelnél kisebb volt, 56.030 korona nyereségtöbbletet jelent. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy az e hónap végén tartandó közgyűlés elé azt a javaslatot fogja terjeszteni, hogy minden 400 korona névértékű részvény után úgy, mint az előző esztendőben, 28 korona, azaz 7 százaléknyi osztalék fizetessék, ezenkívül a tartalékalap a külön-tartalék mérlegszerű 71.966 koronányi gyarapításán felül 150.000 koronával és a nyugdíjalap 20.000

koronával dotáltassék. Ezen előterjesztések elfogadása esetén — az igazgatósági tantiémek levonása után — a folyó üzletévre 315.502 korona vitetik elő.

A budapesti közúti vaspálya-társaság mérlege. A közúti vaspálya-társaság közzétette 1909. üzletévi zárószámadását és mérlegét, a melynek adatai a következők:

Üzleti zárószámla. Bevétel: Személyszállítási bevétel 12,481.112 korona 49 fillér. Kamat 641.905 korona 34 fillér. Bérházak jövedelme és haszonbérérek 675.378 korona 77 fillér. Vegyes bevételek 13.263 korona 61 fillér. Vasúti címletek hozadéakai 1.836,767 korona 50 fillér. Összes bevétel 15,648,428 korona 01 fillér. Hozzá az 1908. évi nyeresémmaradvány 126.669 korona 94 fillér. Összesen 15,775.097 korona 95 fillér. — Kiadás: Üzemi kiadások 7,731.180 korona 61 fillér. A székesfeváros részesedése 1,066.978 korona 05 fillér. Különböző kiadások 477.863 korona 95 fillér. Egészségügyi szolgálat 116.031 korona 98 fillér. Kötvény- és kölcsönkamat 961.298 korona 67 fillér. Adók és illetékek 555.453 korona 32 fillér. Tőketörlesztés 709.080 korona. Összes kiadás 10,741.243 korona 64 fillér. Nyereség 5,033.854 korona 31 fillér. Összesen 15,775.097 korona 95 fillér.

Safe deposit. A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank Fürdő-utca 2. számú új épületében lévő Safe deposit osztálya a legalkalmasabb ékszerek, okmányok és egyéb értéktárgyak megőrzésére. A bérlok csekély díj ellen tetszése szerinti nagyságú vaspánczéltrekeszt kapnak bérbe, melyet csak ők maguk nyithatnak és csukhatnak; más ahhoz hozzá nem férhet. A közönség nagy érdeklődése e berendezés iránt arra készítette a bankot, hogy a rekeszek számát megszorítja és a bérleti díjakat leszállítja.

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A) *In the District of the Royal Hungarian Office of Woods and Forests in Mrkopalj.*

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3. 2629 m³ of beech-wood and 9909 m³ of pine-wood section V. lowest bid 45.027 crowns.

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1. 17.763 m³ of beech-wood and 1575 m³ of pine-wood, section I. lowest bid 39.121 crowns.
2. 21.671 m³ of beech-wood and 3008 m³ of pine-wood, section II. lowest bid 49.078 crowns.
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4. 6306 m³ of beech-wood and 5984 m³ of pine-wood, section V. lowest bid 28.100 crowns.
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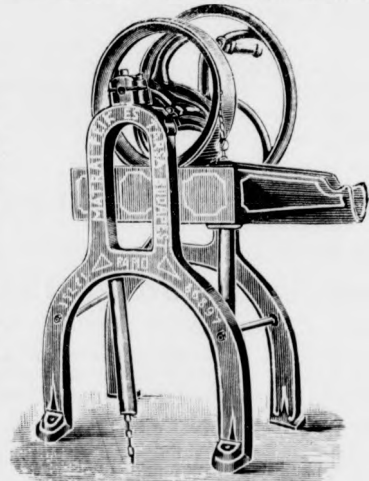
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