

HUNGARY

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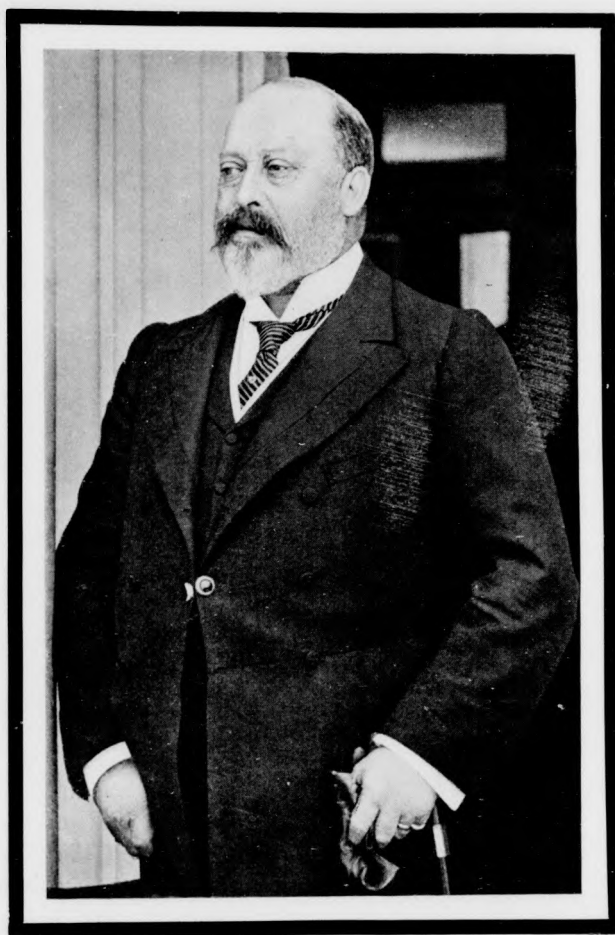
King Edward VII. †

THE SAD news of the unexpected decease of the deservedly beloved and popular British monarch was received in Budapest soon after midnight on Friday the 6th inst., and by daybreak next morning our citizens were discussing the event with every appearance of genuine sorrow and regret.

During his brief reign of nine years he has proved his proud title to be «The Peacemaker», and belied all the pessimistic prophecies based on some indiscretions of his earlier years. A more tactful monarch and kindly sympathetic man it would surely have been hard to find in any quarter of the globe.

As Prince of Wales, His late Majesty was well known and appreciated in Hungary, and his frequent visits here are often recalled with the pleasantest of memories by many of our people. His favourite dining-place was the National Casino, of which he was a member. His fondness for our Gipsy music amounted to a passion, and the best performers were always engaged to play for his delectation.

He was always a favourite at our hunting



His late Majesty, King EDWARD VII.

parties, being frequently a guest at the castles of the Coburgs, the Eszterházys, and of Count Tassilo Festetics, whose wife is British, having been born Lady Hamilton.

The late King Edward was very proud of his honorary Colonelcy of the Miskolcz Hussars, conferred upon him in 1888; and at the banquets invariably given whenever he honoured them with his presence, which was often, he was always ready with his little speech *in the Hungarian language*, which he

had carefully prepared and learnt by heart for the occasion.

Our relations with England have always been cordial in his reign, and we can hardly doubt that they will be otherwise in that of his noble-minded son and successor, King George V, whom God long preserve.

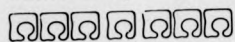
Owing to the death of King Edward all public social functions in Budapest and Vienna have been indefinitely postponed. His Majesty King Francis Joseph, immediately on receipt of the sad news,

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drove to the British Embassy to express his sympathy. In Budapest also, the Prime Minister, Count Khuen-Héderváry, called on the Consul-General for the same purpose, on his own behalf and on that of the Hungarian Cabinet. There was a stream of callers, British and Hungarian, at the Consulate, and the condolence roll was numerously signed.



The new King and Queen.

George V.

THAT GREAT abilities require great opportunities is an axiom that applies even to princes. Before King Edward came to the throne he had acquired large experience of men and affairs, and had established firm hold on the affections of his people. But his capacity to rule was seen in the shadow of the dominant personality of Queen Victoria. Not until he stood alone did his character and abilities receive full scope and recognition. And so it will be with his son and successor.

The dominant characteristics of King George are love of country and love of home. Of his earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of his country he has given proof in his journeys and speeches. Whoever had the privilege of association with these tours of Empire must recognise in his Majesty's famous command, «Wake up, England!» not a mere phrase but a profound conviction derived from experience.

The Queen.

The mother of Princess Mary of Teck, who, by the sad event which we announce to-day, is called to the throne as Queen of England, used to say, «I would rather be known as an English Princess than by any other title in the world». The serene patriotism that distinguished the late Duchess of Teck and made her a missionary of everything British is the inheritance of her daughter — the first English Princess who for centuries has shared the throne of Great Britain and Ireland.

We Hungarians dearly cherish a memorial tablet

that was erected by order of the Queen four years ago in the Protestant Church of Erdő-Szent-György.

The golden letters of the grey marble stone are dedicated to the memory of the Princess Alexander of Württemberg, Countess Claudina Rhédey, grandmother of the Queen, who was born in this country, testifying to the Hungarian origin of the English Queen. Her Majesty took particular care that the memory of her grandmother should be perpetuated through the filial piety of her granddaughter and the inscription on the tablet is of her own composition.



Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

WE HAVE to mention here also the organisation of Sunday rest and also Act XIV. of 1891 regulating workmen's funds in an obligatory manner, so as to oblige the owners of bus-

Ezeréves ...
Magyar-
ország ...



His late Majesty King EDWARD VII. as Colonel of Hungarian Hussars.

ness to pay one-third of the fees of members. At the end of 1894 there were 303 such funds, with 102 sick funds for factories, whereby it must be observed that only those establishments are allowed to have special funds where at least a hundred workmen are employed. The total of contributions amounts to 4,269,754 crowns, whereof 1,327,412 are paid by the owners of the establishments.

The superinspection of factories and the dispositions for preventing accidents are regulated by law XXVIII. of 1893.

As to the other means of promoting industry, we may mention also the fact that, in 1880, a law was passed respecting the facilities granted to home industrial undertakings, which facilities — for example exemptions from taxes — proved a most efficient means for the introduction and protection of new branches of industry. It is the same purpose which is served by the National

industrial and commercial Fund, created in 1890, which permits the Minister of Commerce to partake as a shareholder or partner or sleeping partner in the organisation or extension of any industrial undertaking, to

cases in which the precise fact, the judicial basis, is lacking; thereby it shelters the magistracy from the vulgar clamour which political passions are so apt to arouse. Further, it permits the Chamber to take up again entirely the



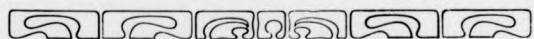
The New King of Gt. Britain and Emperor of India: His Majesty GEORGE V.



The New Queen of Gt. Britain and Empress of India.

grant loans even without interest, or to subsidize industrial establishments and furnish them with machinery or other outfits.

(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.

From the present it will be seen how the economy of this law accomplishes the necessary reform and removes the difficulties. Firstly, it hands over to the severe jurisdiction of the Royal High Court the great majority of electoral abuses capable of being proved, only withholding

exercise of jurisdiction in electoral matters, by the simple refusal, after the term of eight years, to renew the powers of the High Court, if that should appear necessary from the point of view of the Constitutional Guarantees. It will, however, be morally impossible to do so unless this necessity be evident in the eyes of public opinion.

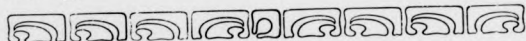
Cases of nullity or invalidation are divided into two principal classes: absolute and relative.

In the first class, the act of abuse alone involves the nullifying of the election, without respect to its influence on the result of the polling. All acts of abuse committed by the Deputy himself, or in connivance with him, and certain acts of abuse by the officials in charge of the election are in this category and entirely amenable to the High Court.

In the second class we find acts of abuse by other persons, without connivance with the

Deputy himself being proved. Here takes place an examination with regard to the influence of these acts on the result of the polling. Invalidation or nullity can only be pronounced if it be proved that these acts did affect, or could have affected, the majority. The line of demarcation between the jurisdiction of the High Court and that of the Chamber may be seen in this category. Before the High Court, the procedure must ascertain the number of votes branded with illegality (through corruption, intimidation, etc.), and that *on both sides*, for the defendant is always allowed to counterprove: such votes are annulled. Next, the procedure ascertains, according to the nature of the case, the votes inscribed by fraud or error on a false list: such votes are allowed to the candidate to whom they rightfully belong.

(To be continued.)



Bernard Alexander.

THE SUBJECT of our sketch, the erudite University professor, philosopher, and critic, has attained his sixtieth birthday amidst general esteem and the love of his many friends. To mark the occasion there was a great gathering in the cupola hall of the University. Every seat and available space were occupied by Mr. Alexander's admirers, among whom were Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Academy, Baron Louis Dóczy, Ministerial Councillor Julius Vargha, Director of the Statistics Office, Julius Sággy, Rector of the University, Court Councillor Arthur Wodianer, Julius König, Ministerial Councillor, Oscar Szirmay, Managing Director, Dr. Zoltán Ferenczy, Vice-President of the Petöfi Society, Professor Zoltán Gombócz, representing the Eötvös College, Court Councillor Joseph Ruszt, Professors Zsolt Beöthy, David Angyal, Joseph Bánóczy, Ralph Tóth, Stephen Hegedüs and Maurice Szalády, and Alois Wagner, Emil Rombauer, Royal Councillor Wm. Szuppan, and Oscar Asbóth.

The proceedings commenced with the inaugural speech of Dr. Joseph Szinnyey, deacon of the philosophic section, who deputed Dr. Joseph Bánóczy, Dr. Stephen Hegedüs, and Dr. Rudolph Tóth to introduce the guest of honour. Some moments afterwards Dr. Alexander entered the room, and

was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. The applause having subsided Zoltán Kelecsényi Jr. delivered an address on behalf of the pupils of the present day; Dr. Zoltán Dénes on behalf of former pupils, and Professor Zsolt Beöthy on behalf of his colleagues and schoolfellows. Finally Emil Rombauer, Headmaster of the Real School of the Vth District, greeted Mr. Alexander as a former professor of that educational establishment.

Dr. Alexander responded in well chosen terms, referring to certain incidents in his career, and stating that among them all he counts as the most beautiful that which connected him with Professor Beöthy, whose life and work he had ever before his eyes as an example to be followed.

A dinner was afterwards given at the Hotel Continental to which a distinguished company sat down; the principal toasts of the evening being «*Our Guest*» and «*Our Guest's Wife*», proposed, by Dr. Szinnyey and Professor Beöthy respectively and drunk with a cordiality that left no suspicions as to the sincerity of their sentiments.



The Advantages offered by English Life to Young Hungary.

IT IS immensely worthy of note that the need for Hungarian students in England has been lately discussed in Hungarian commercial circles and most favourably received by all those sincerely interested in the commercial future of the country. Youthful interest in the enterprise is also running high, and what more hopeful outlook can there be for a country as intent on progress as Hungary, than the earnest co-operation of her youth in her commercial development? There is latent business talent in the Hungarian youth, however idealistic and unpractical the ordinary Britisher believes him to be; and if it were possible to show a tithe of the good results that have been attained even for the young student-visitors whose last thoughts were to become business men, I am sure both Government and people would vie in helping forward such a movement and raise without delay a training ground and home in our Capital.

Then from a moral and social point of view, it is the solemn duty of Hungary to do her best to provide care and guidance for those really commer-



(From plaque by D. Vágó.)

PROFESSOR BERNARD ALEXANDER.

cially inclined youths who choose to go out into the great world to learn the secrets of success, and thereby enrich their own Homeland. Hungary little knows how many real earnest students annually leave her borders, satiated with a burning desire for knowledge of commerce and the means that have made England great; nor how many rise and fall and are swept into the great vortex of socialistic life and even worse, all for want of a steadying hand and kindly advice. All these youths in coming to our great city should, as far as possible, be guarded and cared for while studying, and encouraged to return with their trophies to advance the interests of their own richly-dowered Fatherland.

Nor is this all. Youthful friendships made during study in England will ripen as manhood advances. Co-operation will ensue, and naturally a beneficial exchange of business will be the result. Is it not worth Hungary's while to cultivate in youth a scheme which will surely have such far-reaching and splendid results?

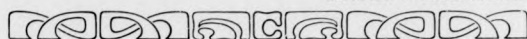
Should not the adoption of some scheme for providing Hungarian students in England with a home and education — apart from the usual anxiety to both youths and parents attendant on life abroad — be a matter of earnest consideration, not only among the leaders of commerce, but of the Government and the people themselves? Such an organisation would be a national credit to the country, and I venture to say it would have been

imitate it. All thanks are due to the Debreczen Chamber of Commerce for the admirable and thorough spirit in which they have taken up the matter of establishing a Hungarian Students' Home in London, and for the way they have interested the other Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Schools throughout Hungary.

In England, and in Scotland too, there are many sympathisers in the movement, men in political and commercial circles, who are anxious and willing to help and advise all who come to our country of study our methods. We trust there may be no lack of interest among the Hungarians themselves, for then the establishment of a Hungarian Students' Home in London will soon be *un fait accompli*.

London, March 18th 1910.

Sheena MacDonald.



Roosevelt's Visit: Reflections.

THE VISIT of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt to Hungary is worthy of reflection (says Count Albert Apponyi in the *Budapesti Hirlap*), since it was not an ordinary every-day event. We noted with much satisfaction that he did not include Hungary with Austria, but referred to both states as the separate entities they really are. He saw for himself the cause of the backwardness of the Hungarian people — how Austrian political intrigue



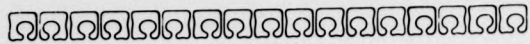
«Children's Day» — Collecting for the Destitute Children, Budapest.

ere now realised were there more of the spirit of the great Széchenyi in the people.

Hungary, like England, admires the pluck of the Japanese. *The best thing for Hungarians is to*

keeps them back, prevents their progress, encroaches on that independence which is their inalienable right. Mr. Roosevelt has promised to help Hungary and he is a man of his word. It is a shame, he

said, that a country with such a glorious past should be fettered and thwarted in her perfectly legitimate ambitions. Our thanks are due to our ambassador to Washington, Baron Hengelmüller, for inducing Mr. Roosevelt to pay us his memorable visit.



Bristol and Hungary.

THE WESTERN Daily Press in its issue of April 21st devotes several columns to an interesting account of the visit of our ambassador, Count Albert Mensdorff, to inspect the new Royal Edward

Hungary and had to be crowned on separate occasions so as to make good his occupancy of the Hungarian throne. Or, as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen stated in his recently published work, «The Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation» (which was reviewed in these columns): «The union between the two countries is a purely personal one, depending on the existence of an individual qualified to combine in his person two distinct characters, and in no sense amounts to unification.» The result of the relationship between Hungary and Austria is that Vienna is not the capital of Austria-Hungary, as is too often supposed. Austria-Hungary has no common capital. Each



«Children's Day»: Collecting for the Destitute Children, Budapest.

Docks; and in a lengthy leader gives various items of sound and seasonable advice to Bristolians and others who wish to open up commercial relations with this country.

It is a common error that allocates to Hungary a secondary place in the Dual Empire as compared with Austria. The two are in reality co-equal States, which have agreed to have an army and navy and a diplomatic service in common, and for a short definite period, a Customs tariff also. In all other matters each country is quite independent of the other. Professor E. A. Freeman, in his «Historical Geography», supports this contention for he observes concerning Austria and Hungary that «There is no national unity, nor federation, nor subjection of one nation to another. There is no federal tie. The Magyar nation and a fragment of the German nation stand side by side on equal terms.» The venerable Francis Joseph is Emperor of Austria. But he is not *Emperor* of Hungary. He is *King* of

nation has a capital of its own. Budapest is the capital of Hungary, and Vienna is the capital of Austria.

As our friend Mr. Shrubsole indicates in a letter to the same paper, these facts touch not only sentiment, but have also a direct bearing on commerce. If a business letter be addressed to a firm in Hungary, and addressed *Austria*, the communication gives umbrage to the addressee. He resents the apparent implication that Austria is the predominant partner in the Dual Monarchy. This is a small matter, but worthy of attention if Bristolians wish to promote a greater measure of international concord, which is the first step to the transaction of international business. To quote from Mr. Shrubsole's letter: «By establishing direct communication with Hungary, and by avoiding causes of needless irritation. British merchants could easily do much more business with the twenty millions who form the Hungarian nation».

International Aviatic Competition at Budapest.

SPORT ...

THE HUNGARIAN Aero Club has completed its programme for the international competitions which will be held from June 5th to 11th inclusive, details of which are as follow :

I. *Travelling Competition*, 200.000 crowns. To the competitor who flies 100 kilometres distance and back.

II. *Time Competition*, 45.000 crowns. To the competitor who remains longest in the air.

III. *Distance Competition*, 45.000 crowns. To the competitors who make the four longest distances.

IV. *Height Competition*, 45.000 crowns.

XII. *Quality Prizes*, 10.000 crowns.

XIII. *Complete Results Prizes*, 20.000 crowns.

XIV. *Consolation Prizes*, 10.000 crowns. Altogether 450.000 crowns will be distributed in prizes.

The jury consists of members of the French, English, German, and Austrian Aero Clubs, Count Imre Károlyi, member of the Military Airship Institute, Baron Joseph Hatvany, President of the Hungarian Aero Club, and Count Béla Rezső Zichy, Vice-President of the Hungarian Aero Club Louis Tolnay, Jr. Managing Director of the Hungarian Aero Club, Count Géza Andrássy, Count Ladislav Széchenyi, and Dr. George Gerenday. The time-limit for entries is 20th May, and the entrance fee is 2000 crowns.



«Children's Day»: Collecting for the Destitute Children, Budapest.

V. *Speed Competition*, 45.000 crowns. To the competitors who make three flights in the *shortest* time without touching the ground.

VI. *Balancing Competition*, 15.000 crowns. To the competitors who make three flights in the *longest* time without touching the ground.

VII. *Loading Competition*, 15.000 crowns. To the competitors who, *with a passenger*, remain longest in the air.

VIII. *Start Competition*, 8000 crowns. To the competitors who take the shortest runs before leaving the earth.

IX. *Amateurs' Competition*, 12.000 crowns. To the competitors who make the longest distances without touching the ground.

X. *New Construction Competition*, 10.000 crowns. To the competitors who, with new constructions, make the longest distances without touching the ground.

XI. *National Competition*. 20.000 crowns. Open only to Hungarians.

The Budapest spring Race Meeting is now in full swing, and the sport-loving instincts of the Hungarian nobility are finding free vent on the local racecourse. Racing commenced on the 5th inst. and the various events, past and to come, are as follows :

May 5th National Patriot Prize. May 7th Batthyány-Hunyady Prize (for amateurs). May 8th Filly Prize. May 10th Ladies Prize — May handicap. May 12th Wenckheim Memorial. May 13th Prize of the State — St. Gellért handicap. May 15th King's Prize — Göd handicap. 16th Károlyi Memorial — Fóth handicap. May 18th Visegrád Prize — Two-year-old handicap. May 19th Double Race. May 21st Lightning Prize — Three-year-old handicap. May 22nd Alag Prize — Leányfalvi Prize — closing handicap.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

The High-Tátra.

THE IMMENSE success of last year's sports in the beautiful High-Tátra — the natural playground of Hungary — has stimulated the committee of the Tátra Club to fresh efforts this season, and the following programme has been drawn up:

July 16th to 26th — Pigeon-shooting competition.
 July 17th to 24th — Horse-racing.
 July 28th to Aug. 2nd — Golf matches.
 August 3rd to 10th — Lawn-tennis matches.
 August 11th to 16th — International Golfing Tournament.

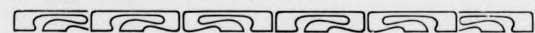
August 17th to 20th — National Golfing Tournament. The Golf Links have been rendered at enormous expense as perfect as human skill can make them, while a new Tennis Court has also been erected in a charming position.

These are extra attractions which will no doubt draw an increased number of holiday-makers to our world-famed health and pleasure resort, to breathe the pure bracing air, inhale the curative properties of the odorous pines, and to enjoy the thousand and one beauties of the High-Tátra region.

The whole of the Tátra district is State property, controlled by the Minister of Agriculture, having been bought and developed by the State for the advantage of our own and foreign tourists.

There is ample hotel accommodation on the most modern lines, the «Palace» at Tátra-Lomnicz and the Lake Csorba hotels belonging to the State, the «Grand» at Tátra-Füred being privately owned and managed.

«Hungary» is interesting and informing: — *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 korona per annum post free.



Topical Notes

H. M. The King.

The King arrived at Budapest on Wednesday last (the 11th) at 7 p. m. for a sojourn of three weeks in his Hungarian dominions. At the moment His Majesty is spending Whitsuntide at the Castle of Gödöllő, an hour by rail from Budapest. After Whitsuntide he returns to the capital where he will remain with us until the 31st. During the period there will be a series of festivities, and audiences to Ministers on important affairs of state now occupying the attention of the country.

Prince Victor Napoleon.

That «the course of true love never runs smooth» has been well exemplified in the case of Prince

Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementine of Belgium. This illustrious couple have remained faithful to each other for many years, notwithstanding strong opposition in high places, the chief obstacle having been the Princess's own father, the late King Leopold. At last, however, their devotedness is to be rewarded, for the wedding is announced to take place about the end of July at Oroszvár Castle, the home of Her Royal Highness's sister, Countess Elemér Lónyay (H. R. H. Archduchess Stephanie). The honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

The Vienna Hunting Exhibition.

The Hunting Exhibition at Vienna opened on the 7th inst. without ceremony, the ceremonial inauguration by the King having been cancelled owing to the death of the British monarch. The Hun-



Tátra-Lomnicz High-Tátra.

(Photos by Jelffy.)

garian section was opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Count Béla Serényi, with whom were State Secretaries Iván Ottlik, and Joseph Kazy, Loránd Róth and Louis Szomjas, Ministerial Councillors, and Ministerial Secretary Eugene Kóos and many others.

The Hungarian Academy and Count Stephen Széchenyi.

On the anniversary of the death of our «greatest Magyar» a special meeting was held at the Academy of Science, of which he was the founder. The large hall was decorated for the occasion, and Dr. Albert Berzeviczy delivered an interesting address on Count Stephen Széchenyi and his noble work of patriotism. Gusztáv Heinrich followed endorsing the remarks of the previous speaker. David Angyal then lectured on Széchenyi, and the proceedings closed with a banquet presided over by Dr. Berzeviczy.

The Children's Days.

The 7th and 9th insts. were devoted to the annual street collections for the destitute children under the auspices of the Children's League, many of whose lady-members, belonging to the best families of Hungary, took up their appointed stands on those days in various busy parts of the city as beggars in the cause of charity. As most of our readers are aware, the Children's League was founded with Government support and sanction, but it was not considered advisable that the privilege of voluntary contribution should be altogether denied to the public. The general public give their crowns and kreuzers, but some there are who give also of their talent, so that music and

Kálmán Mikszáth's jubilee.

The festivities in honour of the 40 years literary life of Kálmán Mikszáth, the well known Hungarian humorous writer, take place tomorrow, the 16th inst. at the Vigadó. Count Albert Apponyi is president of the select committee, and Professor Zsolt Beöthy of the executive committee. The proceedings will commence with the *Hymnus*, followed by the inaugural speech of Count Apponyi. Andor Kozma, will next recite one of his own poems, after which Professor Beöthy will deliver an address of welcome to their distinguished guest. Representatives of the Government and of the Academy of Science will also offer their congratulations; and the diploma of Doctor of Honour of the Budapest University will then be handed to Mr. Mikszáth. The new doctor will speak in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, the celebrations being concluded with the *Szózat* (appeal) rendered by the University Glee Union.

International Horticultural Exhibition at Budapest.

On the 5th inst. Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture, formally opened the International Horticultural Exhibition in the Industrial Hall, City Park, which has been arranged by the National Hungarian Horticultural Society. Present on the occasion were State Secretary Iván Ottlik, Michael Bolla, Joseph Hatvany-Deutsch, Géza Koppely, Ministerial Councillor Béla Kun, Viscount de Fontenay Count Béla Széchenyi, Chevalier Sigismund Falk, Ministerial Councillor Louis Dobokay, John Hein, Anthony Kodolányi, Henry Kűszler, Dr. Eugene Rodiczky, Dr. Eugene Drucker, Julius Rózsavölgyi, Count Géza Teleki, Prince Anthony Nicolas Pálffy, Kálmán Fülepp, Burgomaster, Dr.

Stephen Bárczy, and many other distinguished gentlemen. The party afterwards made a tour of inspection of the Exhibition.

The English language in Hungary.

The popularity of the English language in Hungary was illustrated the other day at a political meeting, at which a candidate, Baron Návay, announced his programme. The constituents, consisting of Hungarians, Germans, and Slavs, could not all understand the language of the others, but a solution of the difficulty was found by the candidate delivering his speech in English, *which all understood!*

Chevalier Sigismund Falk.

A link with the past is Sigismund Falk, the completion of whose 80th year has been signalled by the old veteran being created a chevalier of the Order of Leopold. A printer by trade, he enjoys

singing are among the various devices for «raising the wind» and charming the coins out of the pockets of the passers-by into the money-boxes of the fair collectors who so eloquently plead the cause of the unfortunate little ones.

State Secretary Victor Molnár — Freeman.

A deputation of fifteen from the township of Nyergesujfalú waited the other day upon Victor Molnár, State Secretary in the Ministry of Public Instruction, to offer him the «freedom» of the place. The local notary, Stephen Riedl, headed the mission and presented the civic document to Mr. Molnár with a suitable introductory speech, referring incidentally to that gentleman's zeal in the cause of the education of the people. The new freeman thanked the deputation for the honour they had done him, assuring them that the educational interests of the community were near to his heart and would always receive his undiminished attention.

the proud distinction of being the composer who set the type for Petőfi's «*Talpra Magyar!*» — the tocsin call to Hungarian liberty in «glorious '48». He is also the oldest beneficiary of the Journalists Pension Fund. The attainment of his patriarchal age on April 27th was made by his numerous friends an occasion to congratulate him, and to offer many practical tokens of their esteem for, and interest in, one of the few remaining witnesses of a régime which tried Hungarians in the furnace of affliction and brought them forth strengthened and equipped for the arduous constructive work that followed.

Eating Too Often.

There ought to be a minimum of five hours between meals. Three light meals, with a breakfast anywhere from seven to nine in the morning, a midday meal between twelve and two, and an early evening meal between five and seven, are certainly ample for any person in ordinary health. — «Good Health.»

The New Managers of the Hungarian State Railway.

Ministerial Councillors Dr. Louis Hegyeshalmi and Dr. Alex. Hollán have been appointed managers of the Hungarian State Railway.

Dr. Hegyeshalmi was born in 1862 at Budapest.

Dr. Alex. Hollán was twentytwo years of age when he first entered the Ministry of Commerce Passing through the various grades — 1898 clerk, 1900 assistant-secretary, 1902 secretary, 1905 in the Railway Technical Department, 1907 sectional councillor. He is the author of several works on commercial law.

The Goldmark Festival.

The citizens of Keszthely are preparing a Musical Festival for the 9th 10th and 11th of next month in memory of their distinguished composer, Goldmark. To date 17 Glee Unions have entered for the competitions. The chief patron is Count Taszilo Festetics, the local magnate, who has contributed 1000 crowns towards the expenses. The Municipal Council has also voted a similar amount for the purpose.

Peary to Visit Budapest

Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, visits Budapest on the 20th inst. at the invitation of the Hungarian Geographical Society. He will lecture at the Vigadó.

Az Amerikai Magyar Népszava jubileumi Díszalbuma.

It is now ten years since our transatlantic contemporary saw the light, and its editor-proprietor



Front of the Palace Hotel, Tátra-Lomníc.

One of his first posts was in the P. O. S. B., being transferred in 1893 to the Statistics Office. In 1895 he received the appointment of secretary in the foreign section of the Ministry of Commerce, where his excellent work singled him out for usefulness in a higher sphere.

Mr. Geza D. Berkó, signalises the occasion by the issue of an album containing, among many other interesting things, reproductions of autograph greetings from His Excellency Francis Kossuth, ex-Minister of Commerce, Baron Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Julius Wlassics, ex-Minister of

Public Instruction, Baron Louis Ambrózy, chargé d'affaires, and other Hungarian notabilities at home and in America. Their portraits, together with that of the editor, are given, and also a couple of illustrations in colours.

of the town, were used to meet here. From a certain distance already everybody must have become aware of the multitude which was thronging to the same place. It must have been a spectacle worth seeing indeed;



View from the Palace Hotel, Tátra-Lomnycz.

STEP BY STEP.

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

By *Kálmán Mikszáth*

Large groups of people thronged about Mr. Kiss's shop the following day in the forenoon. It was a marvellous occurrence, none being able to recall to mind anything similar. Men stood behind each other, everybody endeavouring to see something, if not otherwise, at least over each other's shoulders; as it had been some centuries ago when the boots of Michael, Count Teleky, were exposed there to view sticking in the mud, their possessor having had recourse to his heels — according to tradition.

The greatest number of people thronged about nine o'clock towards the market place, from the side-streets and byways, the arteries so to speak of the noble town. Hurrying figures, bustling clients, officials, who never are in a hurry: in a word, all sorts of people who had something to do in the public edifices of the principal square or in other parts

and even those whose business was urgent could not withstand the temptation of glancing for a moment at the place, man being an inquisitive worm, even when he wears no petticoat.

But what can it be? — he wonders till he has reached the place; considering the perpetually moving, motley human groups, some coming, others going. Is there perhaps an outbreak of fire in the shop? But then there would be a great smoke and people would try to extinguish it. Or perhaps an accident has taken place? Faces then would show the traces of compassion, and sounds of commiseration would be heard. These people however all seem excited, performing angry gestures with their arms and sticks. More than one did not disdain to run to the place, to learn the sooner what had happened, and not to lose a single moment of the inconceivable spectacle.

It was a pity though to run, especially for those who were capitalists; and capitalists are doubtless very great gentlemen, to whose



Starting for Lake Csorba, High-Tatra.

dignity any hurry might appear derogatory. Nor was there in the shop-window anything worth seeing or deserving the name of a sensation.

(To be continued.)



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A lóversenyek. A Magyar-Lovaregylet a lóversenyeket látogató közönség figyelmébe ajánlja, hogy a versenytéri belépti-jegyeket — a jegypénztáraknál való nagy tolongás elkerülése s tehát saját kényelme érdekében — a versenyprogramokon megjelölt dohánytözsdékben a versenynapok délelőttjén előre váltsa meg. Szintúgy saját érdekében áll a közönségnek, hogy a beléptijegyeket láthatóan viselje, hogy az ellenőrség felszólításait mellőzhesse.

Az Adria m. kir. Tengerhajós Részvénytársaság minapi igazgatósági ülésében megállapította az 1909. évi mérlegét, a mely az előző évi 54,730.95 korona nyereség-áthozat hozzászámítása nélkül 640,476.75 korona tiszta nyereséggel záródik, a mely így 281,897.50 korona összeggel kevesebb, mint az előző évben. E kedvezőtlen eredmény oka elsősorban abban keresendő, hogy a társaság szerződéses vonalain a fiúmei forgalom a lefolyt évben sem javult, a külföldi viszonylatokban pedig a társaságnak erős küzdelmet kellett folytatnia az állami akciók által támogatott idegen hajózási vállalatokkal. Hozzájárult a kedvezőtlen eredmény előidézéséhez még az is, hogy több hajó javíttatásának tar-

tama alatt el volt vonva a forgalomtól s hogy a tengerész személyzet fizetéseinek emelése s a kikötői költségek, munkabérek s az anyagok megdrágulása hátrányosan befolyásolták az üzem jövedelmezőségét. A fentírt összegnek az alapszabályszerű dotációk levonása után fennmaradó részéből 12 korona osztalék fizetése fog javaslatba hozatni s a közgyűlés ez évi április 30-án fog megtartatni. Ugyanezen ülésen az igazgatóság Fazekas Béla cégvezető főkönyvelőt és Minderlein E. Gyula cégvezetőt helyettes igazgatókká nevezte ki.

A folyóév első negyedében a «Foncière» Pesti biztosító intézet életbiztosító osztályánál 1434 ajánlat 6,189,300 korona

biztosítási tőkére és 840 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 1298 kötvény 5,461,500 korona tőkéről és 840 korona járadékról állítatott ki. A díjbevétele 1,375,742 korona 66 fillérre rúg. Haláleset 63 jelentetett 269,934 korona összegről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama *különös kedvezményekre*, melyeket ezen *hazai* intézet (alapítva 1864-ben három millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 44 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. *Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül* a népfelkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve a teljes biztosított összeg erejéig. (A katonai szolgálat egyéb kötelezetteire nézve, mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)

2. A feltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének *megettámadhatatlansága* még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatokban lényeges



A Drive in the Woods, High-Tatra.

körülményekre nézve tévedett. 3. I., 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.

4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos feltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad vagy azt b) visszavásárolja vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül tőkésítést eszközöl a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

Az osztályfőnök.

Adriai biztosító társulat. Ezen biztosító társulat idei közgyűlése, melyen az 1909. évről — a társulat alapítása óta 71. ülést tartott — záró-zámadásai terjesztettek elő, folyó hó 23-án ment végbe. Ebből az üzleti jelentésből a következő lényegesebb adatokat emeljük ki.

Az **életbiztosítási** ágazatban 76,108,292 korona biztosítási összegről szóló ajánlat nyújtott be; a kiállított kötvények 67,022,909 korona tőkeösszege szólnak. Az 1909. december 31-én mutatkozó állomány biztosított tőkében 436 millió korona összegre rug, a biztosított évi járadékok összege pedig 1,368,561 koronára. Halál és elérési esetekben, valamint életjáradékok fejében 9,609,539 korona fizetett ki. A «kamatláb csökkentésére szánt ideiglenes díjtartalékhoz» 400,000 korona lett átutalva. Az életbiztosítási díjtartalék az 1909. év végén 122,190,407 koronát, a viszontbiztosítók részének levonása után 112,556,567 koronát tett ki, a múlt évhez képest tehát 6,964,348 korona többlet mutatkozik a társulat számlájára.

A díjbevétel a **tűzbiztosítási** ágazatban 26,255,223 korona volt, a **szállítmánybiztosítási** ágazatban 2,576,390 korona, a **betörés elleni biztosítási** ágazatban 548,140 korona. Az elemi ágazatok viszontbiztosítási díjai 13,333,450 koronára rúgtak. Károk fejében 20,121,980 korona (a viszontbiztosítók hányadának levonásával 9,971,911 korona) jutott kifizetésre. Az elemi ágazatok díjtartalékai 18,974,532 korona, viszontbiztosítók részének levonásával 10,334,097 korona összeget tesznek ki. Ilyképen a tűz- és betörésbiztosítási ágazatok díjtartalékai újból perzentuális emelkedést mutatnak.

A különböző tartalékalapok dotálása után fennmaradó nyereség-egyenlegetől 300,000 koronát adtak át a «B) zárószámla» rendelkezésre álló tartalékába, osztalék fejében pedig részvényenként 280 korona kerül kifizetésre. (1908. évben 250 kor.) A társulat **tartalékai** 1909. végével (a függő károk 4,089,477 kitevő tartalékának kikapcsolásával) 134 millió koronát tesznek ki és pedig: díjtartalék: — a viszontbiztosítás levonásával — 121,590,644 korona, kamatlábcsökkentési tartalék 1,300,000 korona, árfolyam-ingadozási tartalék 2,233,625 korona, nyereségtartalék 9,200,000 korona. A **nyugdíjpénztár** és a társulati alkalmazottak **takarék és ellátási pénztárának** vagyona 2,904,064 koronát tesz ki.

A társulat a múlt év folyamán befejezte milánói házának újraépítését, Budapesten és Prágában pedig igen előnyös fekvésű ingatlanokat vásárolt, melyek a legközelebbi évek során végbemenő felépítések után a társulat illető irodáinak befogadására fognak szolgálni.

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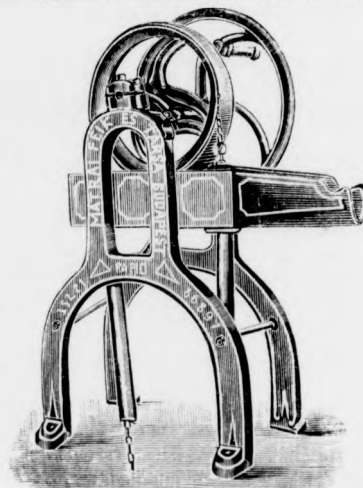
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