

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

THUS were made our commercial tariff contracts on the 6th December 1891 with Germany, with Italy, and with Belgium, on the 10th of December 1891 with Switzerland, all of which contracts came in force on the 1st of February 1892 and expired on the 31st of December 1903. If these contracts could not assure us considerable advantages, nevertheless, besides the facilities obtained, they made us sure against the contracting countries applying to our goods their autonomous tariffs of an almost prohibitive character.

At the same time with the passing of a commercial treaty we also made with Germany a contract concerning the protection of letters-patent, patterns and trade marks, and also a veterinary convention. With Servia we made a contract on the 9th August 1892 available till the end of 1893, which contract was combined with a veterinary convention. With Roumania only a contract of a «most favour» was made on the 21st December 1893, after having previously made a treaty on the 28th January 1893, a treaty respecting the mutual protection of trade marks. The Roumanian contract has no fixed term, it is subject only to a year's notice.



Photo by Strelisky.
Dr. LADISLAV LUKÁCS, Finance Minister.

contracts, so that our foreign trade has everywhere to reckon with this tendency which even the contracts could only mitigate in a small degree for the benefit of our exports.

The dimensions of our foreign trade are always growing greater and it is interesting to see how much this trade has increased during the last ten years.

If we do not consider the value but the bulk of this trade, we see that the quantity of imported articles has far more increased than that of the exported articles.

This is explained by the fact that the bulk-goods which constitute the greatest part of our export, scarcely

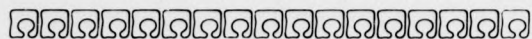
being merely a guarantee against customs war. Besides this we have passed commercial contracts with Spain on the 8th December 1893, and with Russia on the 18th May 1894, while negotiations are in course with Bulgaria and Turkey. With France we are in a relation of a state enjoying «highest favour», which makes the prohibitive policy of this state have its full effect towards our country. This modern prohibitive policy is likewise disclosed also in the tariff-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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changed within the last ten years, whereas the import of those bulk-goods which were scarcely worth mentioning ten years ago was considerably augmented in those last years.

(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.

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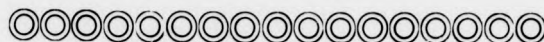
The celebrated transaction called the Compromise of 1867 is embodied in the Law XII of that year. In its first (declaratory) part this law fixes again the sense of the Pragmatic Sanction, as previously stated, emphasizing its two principles: our sovereign national independence and the mutual obligation to mutual defence with Austria. Then it proceeds to state that the fact of Austria's having been endowed with a Constitution which gives to her people the right of controlling their Government (as we control ours), makes some new provision necessary in those branches of administration which bear direct relation to mutual defence, and in which it is, therefore, to say the least, highly desirable that the joint action of both countries should be unfailingly secured. To that end, the two great agencies of national defence — foreign affairs and war-administration — are to a certain extent declared common affairs, but in the executive sphere only, where action originates. Legislation on them (such as assenting to international treaties, framing of laws on the conditions of military service, on recruiting, etc.) is expressly reserved to the juridically independent action of both legislatures, which are, however, desired to do their best to agree on these matters. To provide for these common affairs a common ministry of foreign affairs and of war* is called into existence; the expenses of

* I did not mention in the text the third common ministry, that of finance, because that high-sounding title is only apt to generate confusion. In fact, the common minister of finance has nothing to do at all with finance in the sense of a financial policy: he is merely a cashier who receives the contributions of Austria and of Hungary to common expenses and hands them over to the respective common departments. It is merely accidental that the common minister of finance is now generally entrusted with the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

these two departments are jointly to be borne by both countries in proportion to their comparative financial power — measured until now by the results of taxation of each. Both countries have equal control over these common departments, a control which they can exert through ways direct and indirect, as we shall see later on.

The common ministry of foreign affairs implies a common diplomatic service. It is not so clear up to what point unity of the armed force is implied in common war administration.

(To be continued.)



Dr. Bernhard Munkácsi.

I HAVE never taken up my pen to write on a worthier subject than the struggle of an individual with poverty and prejudice, and his final victory as the reward of his unquenchable zeal for learning and his indomitable perseverance, oftentimes apparently without ground for hope.

It is not my aim to enlogise a scholar whose works are the most fitting certificate of his erudition, and to whose literary achievements I could not do sufficient justice by enumerating them. All I can do is to render my tribute of homage, in reminding *Hungary* that Bernhard Munkácsi is still living and toiling in the interests of the national culture.

While the names of politicians, military leaders and multi-millionaires are constantly in men's minds and on their lips, the scholar and teacher who prepares the way to political and military fame, and furnishes the means to the acquisition of wealth, is usually soon forgotten because his work is perforce accomplished silently and not in the glare of public opinion.

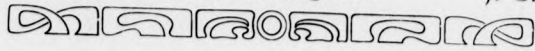
Munkácsi was the first scholar to base his theory of Finno-Magyar linguistics on a sound scientific foundation. His travels among the Votyaks and Voguls, his profound erudition in the ancient history of Central and North-West Asia, put him into the foremost rank of European scholars. Ethnography and folk-lore found in him an able expounder and discoverer, while his theory of the origin and migration of the Magyars proved his deep reading in history. His works went unrequited for a long time, until last year the Hungarian Academy of Science was forced to accept facts and to acknowledge his valuable contributions to scientific literature.

At the age of fifty he was elected an ordinary member of the Academy, which gave great satisfaction to his pupils, who regard him with a sincere and affectionate admiration.

Dr. Munkácsi is co-editor with Dr. Kúnos of the *Revue Orientale*, the only Hungarian philological organ which, on account of its being published in

several European languages, has more subscribers abroad than at home.

We hope Dr. Munkácsi may continue his patriotic work, which enhances the reputation of Hungarian learning and scientific investigation. J. G.



At last! — An English Literary Society.

FOR MORE years than we care to remember attempts have been made from time to time to found here some kind of society which should be a connecting link between those of Anglo-Saxon race in our midst and their Hungarian hosts, for the cultivation of the English literature and the dissemination in the English tongue of the many choice, but unfortunately too little known, works of Hungarian poets and prose writers.

Again and again these attempts have failed, experience at length convincing the friends of the movement that somewhat different tactics must be employed if victory was to be achieved. And the wisdom of the changed course has been justified by the result.

Without penetrating too deeply into matters which are rather of private than public interest, we may state that at an influentially attended meeting held on Saturday evening the 21st ult. at the Hotel Bristol, the *British-American Literary Society in Hungary* was formally constituted.

Esme Howard, Esqre. C. V. O., C. M. G., His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, presided, supported by the Consul-General of the United States, Paul C. Nash, Esqre. and Dr. Ignatius Brüll, C. V. O., Consul for Gt. Britain. Among the audience were Mr. Eugene Radisics, Director of the Industrial Art Museum, Dr. Aladár Balla and Mdme. Balla, Dr. Ruzstem Vámbéry, Dr. Béla Erődy, Joseph Németh, George König, Dr. Julius Pekár, Mr. Imre Nádosy and Mdme. Nádosy, Dr. Szilárd Sztankovics, Professor Hugó Latzkó, Dr. Julius Germanus, Dr. Francis Petri, Mr. James Delmár, Dr. Arthur Szirtes, Mr. Townley Fullam, Mr. Eugene Golonya (Editor-Proprietor of *Hungary*) and many others more or less eminent in the sphere of letters.

As taking official part in the proceedings there were, besides the consular representatives already mentioned, the Rev. Jos. D. Crabtree and Rev. M. R. Sharp, M. A. (Church of England), Rev. James T. Webster (Church of Scotland), members of the provisional committee, also Dr. Arthur B. Yolland, University Professor, and Mr. A. L. DeLisle

F. R. G. S., administrative and executive secretaries (*pro tem.*) respectively.

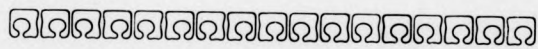
A few weeks will suffice to get the constitution formally sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior, after which the Society will commence the exercise of its functions. Its programme includes the delivery of lectures by distinguished British and American visitors as well as by qualified members of the Society, social gatherings, and in short every means of facilitating and promoting friendly intercourse between Anglo-Saxons and Hungarians. The Society will even interest itself in philanthropic schemes, so far as its funds allow, and within the scope of its regulations.

At the time of going to press the newly-born British-American Literary Society numbers upwards of one hundred members and applications for membership continue to keep the secretaries busy.

Most of the ladies and gentlemen previously named have already joined, besides whom we may mention His Excellency, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy (Ex-Minister of Public Instruction), Count Michael Eszterházy, M. P., Rev. Canon Giesswein, D. D. the illustrious and venerable Professor Arminius Vámbéry, the eminent oculist Dr. Emil Grósz, and more than a score of University professors and literary men.

Any one desiring to join the Society will receive all necessary information on application to the

Secretary, *British-American Literary Society*, Hotel Bristol, where handsome rooms have been placed at the disposal of the Society by Mr. Illits, the proprietor.



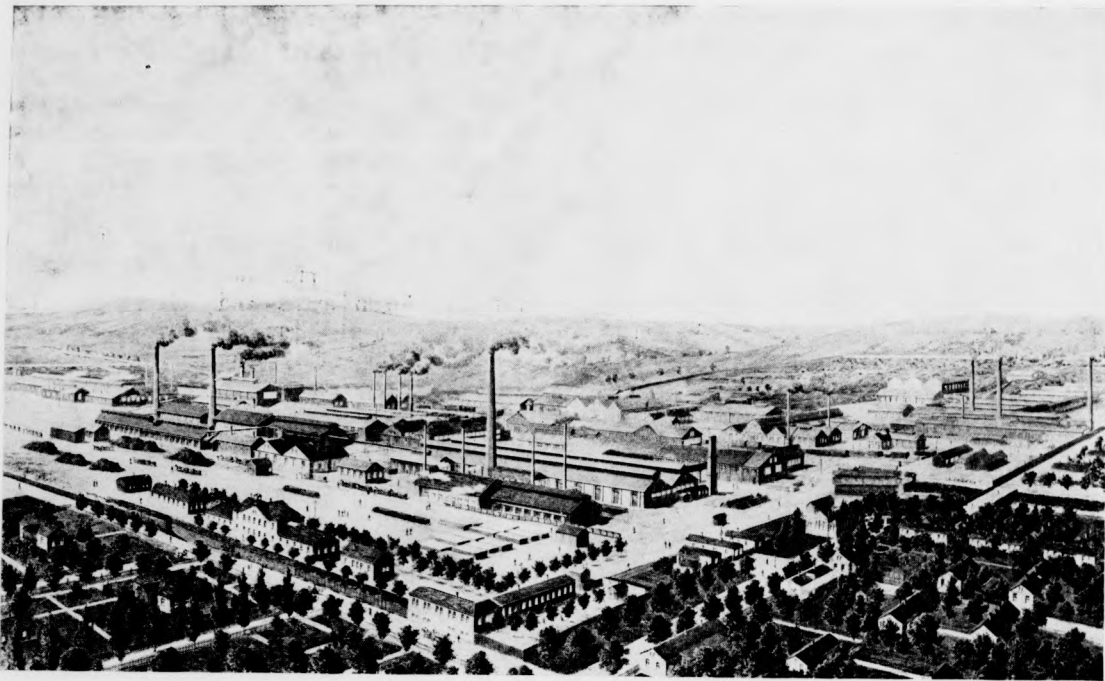
The Hungarian State Iron and Steel-Works of Diósgyőr.

THE HUNGARIAN State owns five large industrial establishments, by means of which it exercises great influence over the general economy of the country, and having nationalised certain manufactures it has saved millions of crowns which hitherto had been spent in ordering implements from abroad.

One of these establishments is at Budapest — viz. the engine-works of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, whose specialities are locomotives, portable engines, benzine motors, gas engines, reaping machines, ploughing and sowing machines, fittings for railway stations, wagons, wheels, bridges, girders, and casts of all kinds. Here was constructed the famous Elizabeth Bridge, which connects the two parts of our Capital — already treated of in our



BERNHARD MUNKÁCSI.



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: General View.

issue of April 15th 1908, and of which we shall have further to say anon.

Another, and the largest of all the State industrial establishments, is the Diósgyőr Iron and Steel-works, which turns out Bessemer and ingot steel, tool steel, axle steel, rolled steel, round bar iron, moulded iron for wagon and bridge construction, angle iron, I bars U iron, rails, switches, and crossings, nails, screws, and screw keys, steel castings such as wheels with spokes, anvils, dies, hammers, heating boxes, cogwheels, cogged racers, dynamo parts, parts for machinery and ships, locomotive and wagon parts, anchors, cylinders, tool steel, files, cannon parts, projectiles, etc.

The third, also a very important iron and steel works, is at Zólyombrezó. At this establishment are manufactured tubes and boilers, standards, booms, spars, drain-pipes, davits, buoys, tubes for hydraulic engineering, oil-tanks, spirit and compressed air tanks (up to a pressure of 200 atmospheres) torpedo air-cartridges, boilers for cellulose, sugar, and soap, welded locomotive boilers, retorts, apparatus and machines for chemical works and related industries, unseamed boiler-tubes, boiler-plates, spring steel, etc.

The fourth industrial establishment is at Kúdsir, where are manufactured round bar-iron, crucible steel, various steel tools, anvils, hammers, chisels etc.

The fifth and last is at Vajdahunyad. Its six immense furnaces produce pig-iron from the ore obtained in the State mines. This is afterwards sent to the other State iron-works to be worked up.

The administration of the whole of these State industrial concerns is centralised in the chief offices of the Royal Hungarian State Iron-works at Budapest, under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance.

These offices and the five works altogether employ 1100 technical and executive officials, provide work for 18,600 hands, and machinery to a total capacity of 19,000 horse-power.

The remainder of this article will be devoted to a description of the principal works, i. e. the Diósgyőr Iron and Steel-works, their foundation and development during a century.

The origin of this immense hive of industry is to be found in the small plant erected in 1765 at Hámor by Henry Fazola, an enterprising locksmith of Eger, who was born at Würzburg. With one furnace only, three rolling-mills, and seven hearths, he produced iron of an excellent quality. But the expense of laying down this plant practically ruined the founder; and the works then passed into the hands of a limited company. This also did not exist very long, and finally it was taken over by the Royal Hungarian Treasury, as chief stockholder, with the design of using it for the smelting of the iron-ore to be procured from the treasury mines.

The first step was to increase the existing plant, and to add a forge and other improvements. For the century following the works were kept going with alternating success.

The comparatively small amount of iron obtained from the ore, the unsatisfactory management of the works, and its obsolete methods, soon resulted in the failure of the whole concern.

In view of the high prices and bad quality of foreign railway *materiel* in the sixties of last century, the Hungarian Ministry of Finance decided to lay down a large iron-works in the Szinvápatak Valley, between Miskolcz and Diósgyőr, for the sole manufacture of iron rails and points by utili-

zing the brown coal and iron mines that abounded in the neighbourhood of the Hámor works.

The laying down of the new iron-works began in May 1868, the technical experts of the Hámor works assisting, and the necessary iron materials being utilized as far as possible from the remains of the old works.

In 1870 the first furnace was ready, and a year later the first rolling-mill. But for some time these were unable to fulfil their functions; and when finally they did so, the railways were found to prefer the steel rails obtainable elsewhere. Competition with foreign firms was therefore impossible.

In 1880 the Hungarian Parliament passed an Act for the reorganisation of the Diósgyőr iron-works, placing them under the same management as the State Engine Factory at Budapest, both being under the supervision of the Public Works Department of the Ministry of Commerce. The latter was already at that time under the Ministry named.

The first step of the management was to secure the funds necessary for the reorganisation by the speedy sale of the stock of the Diósgyőr works.

When this was done the new works were found to be in a position to fulfil the requirements of the Hungarian State Railways and the Budapest

State Iron-works for steel rails and bridge material respectively.

The indefatigable manager, Mr. Frederick Zimmermann (formerly founder of the Budapest machine factory) and his engineering staff soon realised the possibilities of the establishment after its reorganisation.

Under the excellent leadership of the former and the loyal cooperation of the latter the business increased year by year until at the present day the Diósgyőr works ranks among the highest of its kind in the world.

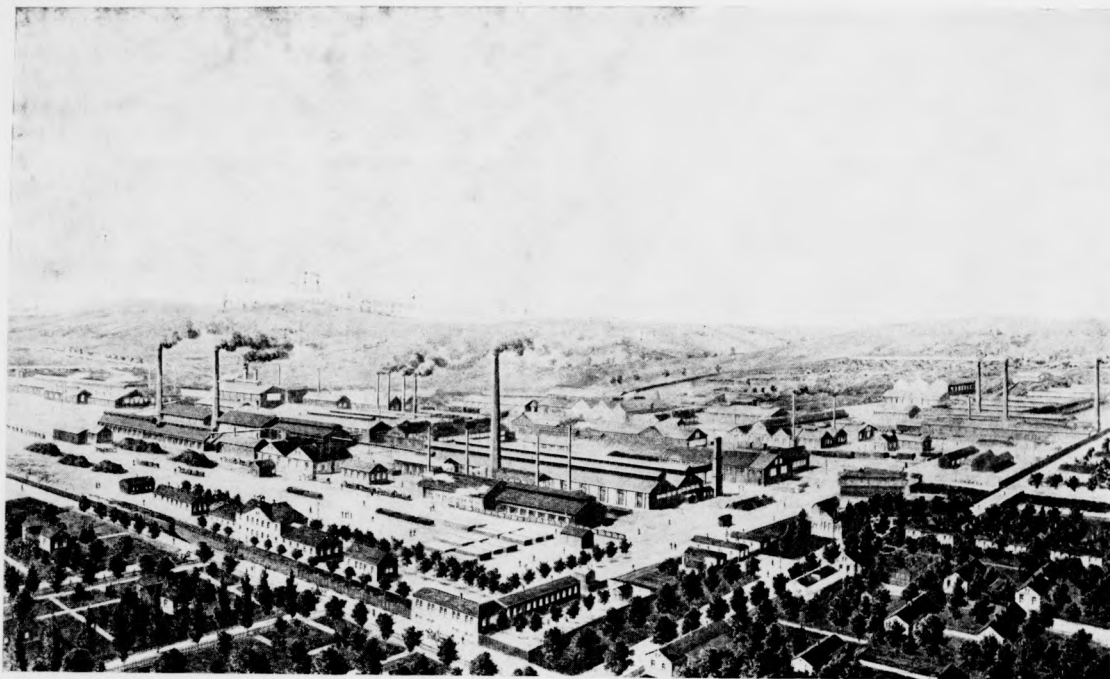
Mr. Zimmermann, to whose energy the works owed so much, died in harness in 1889; but his mantle appeared to fall on his successor, who carried on the works on the lines laid down by his former chief.

In the nineties the establishment took in other and new industries: steel casting, the manufacture of locomotive and wagon wheels and axles, machinery parts, etc.

At that period the crucible-steel foundry was also erected, which today enables Hungary to supply the wants of the Army and Navy with regard to cannon and projectiles. Formerly this branch of industry was entirely in Austrian hands. The preliminary experiments were soon over, and specimens of the new Diósgyőr projectiles were sent to the Vienna arsenal for testing. They passed the test satisfactorily



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel Works: The Perczes Iron-Mining Settlement.



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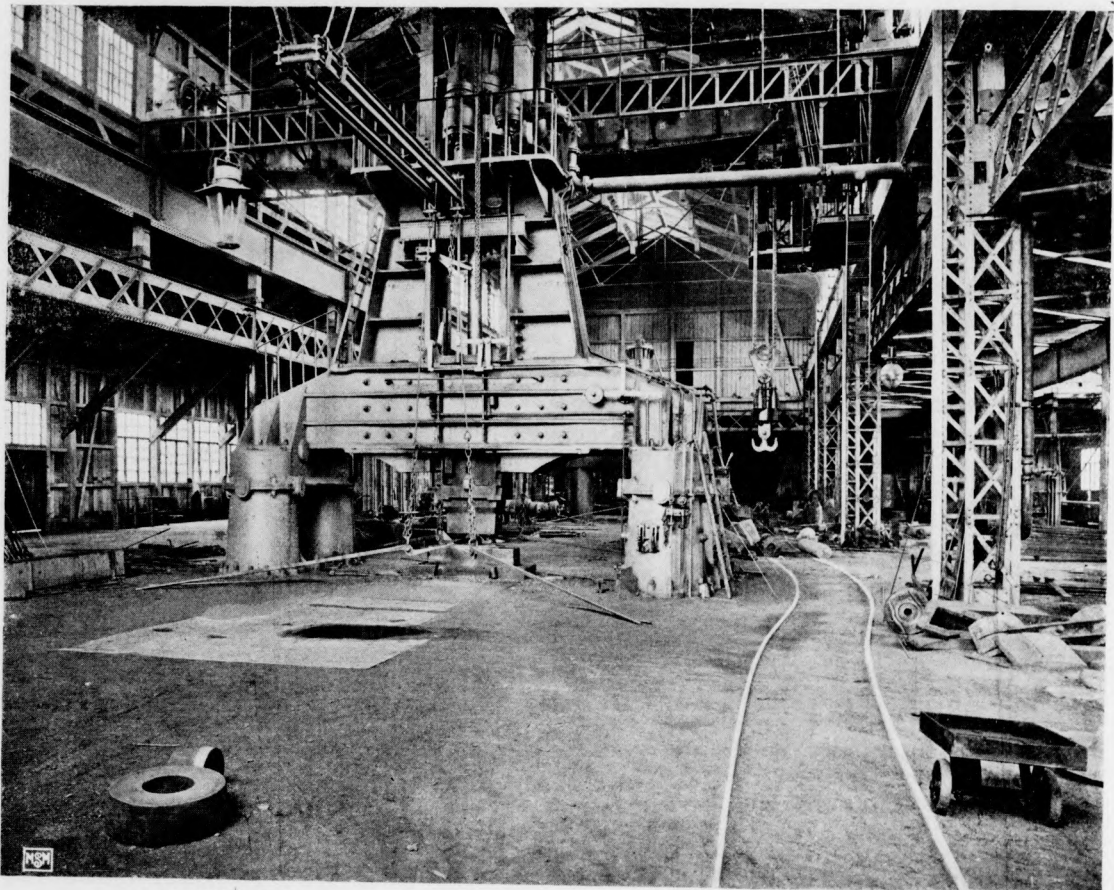
and so put this country in possession of its first projectile foundry.

Notwithstanding that the excellent quality of its manufactures had brought fame to the two amalgamated State factories, there were still obstacles to be overcome. The iron-mines of Hámor had been completely exploited, which resulted in the closing down of the large blast-furnace. The most important commodity, iron ore, had then to be procured elsewhere.

This was eventually obviated by connecting the

Not only administrative but also technical reconstruction was carried out, and such small industries as could not well be undertaken by a large State establishment were handed over to private firms.

Hungary has now an amalgamated group of first-class State industrial concerns of which she may well be proud. These not only supply all the needs of the State Railways, but secure for our country a worthy position in foreign markets, enhancing the reputation of Hungarian skill and industry in other parts of the world.



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: Smith's Department and large Steam-hammer.

Vajdahunyad iron-works with the State establishments; all three being thenceforth under the Ministry of Finance till 1898.

The Zólyombrezó and Kudsir works were also added; all five being directed from the central offices in Budapest. Previously they had been under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works and Traffic (now the Ministry of Commerce), whence they passed to the Ministry of Finance.

At the reorganisation a great many administrative changes followed as a direct consequence. Of these we should not omit to mention the abolition of the «agent» system, hitherto in force, and the breaking down of competition between the State establishments and private enterprise.

Returning for a moment to the Elizabeth Bridge, already referred to at the commencement of this article, we may mention that a workshop was specially fitted up for the manufacture of the chain-links in 1899 and kept constantly in use till 1901. The aggregate weight of the links was 2,900,000 kilos; besides which the necessary beams, U iron, flat and angle iron, cylinders, bolts, screws, and rivets were all manufactured of the Diósgyőr works. These, together with the forgings and castings, weighed 15,240 kilos.

The projectile department showed also a steady annual increase, so that by 1904 various kinds of shells, in size from 25 mm. to 240 mm. could be produced. During the year 1905 151,237 shells

were supplied to the Army and Navy; and in 1906 232,389. At present date 350 mm. projectiles are manufactured in this department; and during the past year over a million of them went to the arsenals.

The gun-carriage department was fitted up with special appliances in 1908, and is now able to turn out 50 to 60 gun-carriages per month.

In 1909 an electric furnace for the smelting of 1500 kilos of iron was ordered, and this was already

military authorities at Vienna have decided in favour of bronze instead of steel for the guns, which from our point of view, is unfortunate, seeing that otherwise the Diósgyőr establishment is eminently fitted to meet the requirements of the Army and Navy.

A few words as to the means afforded to the Diósgyőr employes for recreation and culture will be welcomed by our readers. Schools, libraries, Art and Dramatic Societies music clubs with a'



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: Steel Ingot Foundry.

in operation last year. Its purpose was to produce a more suitable material for the manufacture of the projectiles, guns, and military implements.

Though the Diósgyőr works are now at the head of all similar establishments in Europe — with their Martin furnaces, electric furnaces, and electric rolling-mills — it is nevertheless desirable that they should have again their own blast-furnaces. For this the preliminaries are already being undertaken; and the supply of ore will be derived from the mines of Gömör County, which are already partially State property.

Ere long the Diósgyőr works will doubtless be a means of fulfilling the old wish of the Hungarians to possess an arsenal of their own. Recently the

band of 24 executants, casinos, dining-rooms, provision shops, and baths (Turkish, mud and electric) are all provided on the spot in the most modern style; while in Transylvania there is a State maintained sanatorium for those employes afflicted with pulmonary disease, etc.

In the Diósgyőr factory settlement there are 436 houses with 5700 inhabitants; in the brown coal-mining settlement of Perczes 137 houses with 2250 inhabitants; while in Diósgyőr proper there are 59 dwellings with 255 tenants, and in Alsóhámar 12 dwellings with 44 tenants for the official staff of the establishment.

There is in Diósgyőr an elementary school of 6 standards, an industrial school, and a kinder-

garten, under the management of a superintendent and 26 teachers. About 1600 pupils attend these educational establishments. In Peczkes also is an elementary school of 6 standards, with 6 teachers and 360 pupils. In Nagybatony is another small school with a teacher and about 40 pupils.

The factory hospital has 36 beds, but its enlargement is now under consideration.

Perhaps the most important provision of the Diósgyőr works for its employes is its Sick Benefit Fund, with a capital 5,000,000 crowns. All the workpeople are members thereof, and receive weekly certain sums of money in cases of injury, sickness, and old age, not to mention the gratuitous services of a medical officer. In all eleven physicians are charged with responsibility for the physical welfare of the employes, their wives, and their children.

Our illustrations show various parts of this great hive of industry, the Diósgyőr Iron and Steel-works, with the mining settlement of Peczkes, its indispensable adjunct.

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Apply to the Editor of «Hungary», VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. Telephone 89-52.

Topical Notes

His Majesty the King.

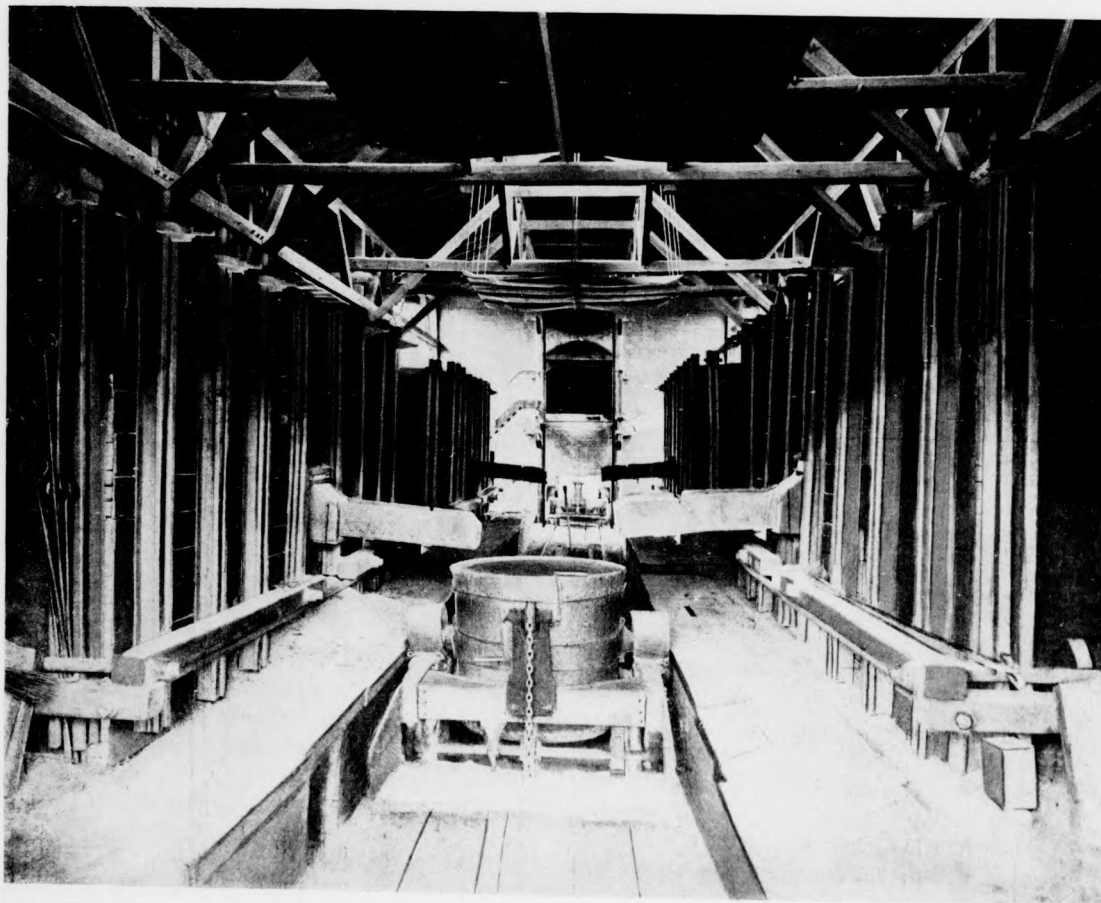
The King, who is now completely recovered from his recent indisposition, will hold a general session of the Delegations at Budapest in the first week of this month. It is confidently expected that His Majesty will remain here from two to three weeks, and that various brilliant Court receptions will take place during the period.

The Crown Prince to visit Brioni Island.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand has arranged to spend two months, between March and May, on the island of Brioni in the Adriatic. It is rumoured also that the occasion will be utilized by the German Emperor to pay a private visit to our future Monarch.

The British Monarch's Coronation.

For the benefit of Hungarians who may contemplate visiting London for the Coronation of King George V. we may state that the official arrangements for the route of the procession have now been published, and those inhabitants who have windows along the route are busy letting them to the best advantage. Hotel bookings are going on apace, the Palace Hotel, in the Strand,



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: Martin Furnaces.



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: Machinists' Department.

being already fully booked up. The moral of this is, Don't put off your decision till the last moment; if you want to witness the Coronation Procession secure your place *now*.

English Prince Visits Count Julius Andrassy.

A shooting party was given last week at Járavize, the stately country-seat of the Andrássys, in honour of H. R. H. Prince John George, Duke of York, the guest of Count Julius Andrassy. The English prince, travelling from Russia, arrived incognito at Kolozsvár, where his host awaited him with a motor-car. The party included Lord Palmerston, Lord Caine, Sir Edmund Westmoreland, Count O'Donnel, Count Nicolas Bánffy, Baron Samuel Jósika, Colonel Denis Horváth, and others. At the conclusion of his stay at Járavize His Royal Highness visited Julius Kendeffy in County Hunyad, and afterwards the Torockó and Torda antiquities under the guidance of Count Nicolas Bánffy.

The British Consul-General to be Transferred.

Esme Howard, Esq. British Consul-General at Budapest, has been appointed British Minister to Berne, where he will shortly proceed. During his brief sojourn amongst us he has won the hearts of British and Hungarians alike by his tact, ready sympathy in cases of need, and active

participation in all things tending to promote the welfare of British citizens here and amicable relations between the two peoples.

Mr. Howard's Successor.

Earlyn Mountstuart-Grant-Duff, Esq. etc. etc. succeeds Mr. Howard at Budapest. The new Consul-General has had a distinguished diplomatic career, having been attaché at Rome, Berlin, Stockholm, and Teheran, and lately Councillor of Embassy at Madrid. A short time ago appointed Minister at Venezuela, he declined the post for private reasons. Mdme. Mountstuart-Grant-Duff is a daughter of Sir G. F. Bonham, late Minister at Belgrade and Berne.

Dinner to the Departing Consul-General.

A farewell dinner in honour of Esme Howard Esq. took place at the Hotel Bristol on the 21st ult. The hosts were Paul C. Nash, Esq. (American Consul-General), Dr. Ignatius Brüll (British Consul), Dr. Alex. Kauffmann (British Vice-Consul), Revs. Jos. D. Crabtree and M. R. Sharp, M. A. Professors Marcali and Yolland, and Messrs. Reginald Beckett (Director of the Gresham Insurance Coy.) Ferdinand Leipnik (*Pester Lloyd*), Eugene Golyony (*Hungary*), Stanley V. J. Chambers, and Harry Graepel. Speeches warmly congratulating the guest

of the evening on his promotion were delivered, the regret being expressed that Budapest should be about to lose a Consul-General who has attached himself to all hearts by his never-failing courtesy and readiness to serve.

Joseph Kiss's Recitation Evening.

At the Academy of Music on the 16th ult. Joseph Kiss, the Hungarian poet and litterateur, gave a series of readings from his own poetical works. Victor Sugár opened the entertainment with

the Upper House — was well known in literary and scientific circles.

Born at Budapest in 1850, his youth was spent in the customary round of study, until in 1872 he received his first post in the Ministry of Finance. Two years later he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, where he remained until 1880 when he resigned to become a candidate for Parliament. He served his country as a legislator for several years, returning to the less exciting life of a professor at Kolozsvár University in 1887, and



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works: Steel Foundry.

Mendelssohn's Sonata in F. flat on the organ. There was a large and fashionable audience who testified their appreciation by frequent applause.

Count Stephen Tisza hunts.

Count Stephen Tisza kept revel among his friends at Geszt from the 18th to the 25th ult. Hunting was the order of each day. At the break-up of the party the Count returned to Budapest.

Death of Dr. Julius Lányi.

Dr. Julius Lányi, Professor of the Budapest University died on the 18th ult. after a painful illness at the age of 61 years. The deceased gentleman — a brother of Leó Lányi, member of

retaining that office until his removal to Budapest University in 1891. He was the author of a number of works on history and law.

Japanese Exhibition in Budapest.

The Japanese Exhibition (consisting mainly of items from the recent Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, London), was formally opened on the 16th inst. by State Secretary Victor Molnár, in the absence through illness of the Minister for Public Instruction (Count John Zichy). The Japanese Ambassador at Vienna, M. Shinobu, Professor Kumé, a celebrated Japanese artist, the Japanese Consul, Edmund Palotay, and Eugene Radisics, Director of the Museum of Industrial Art (in which the exhi-

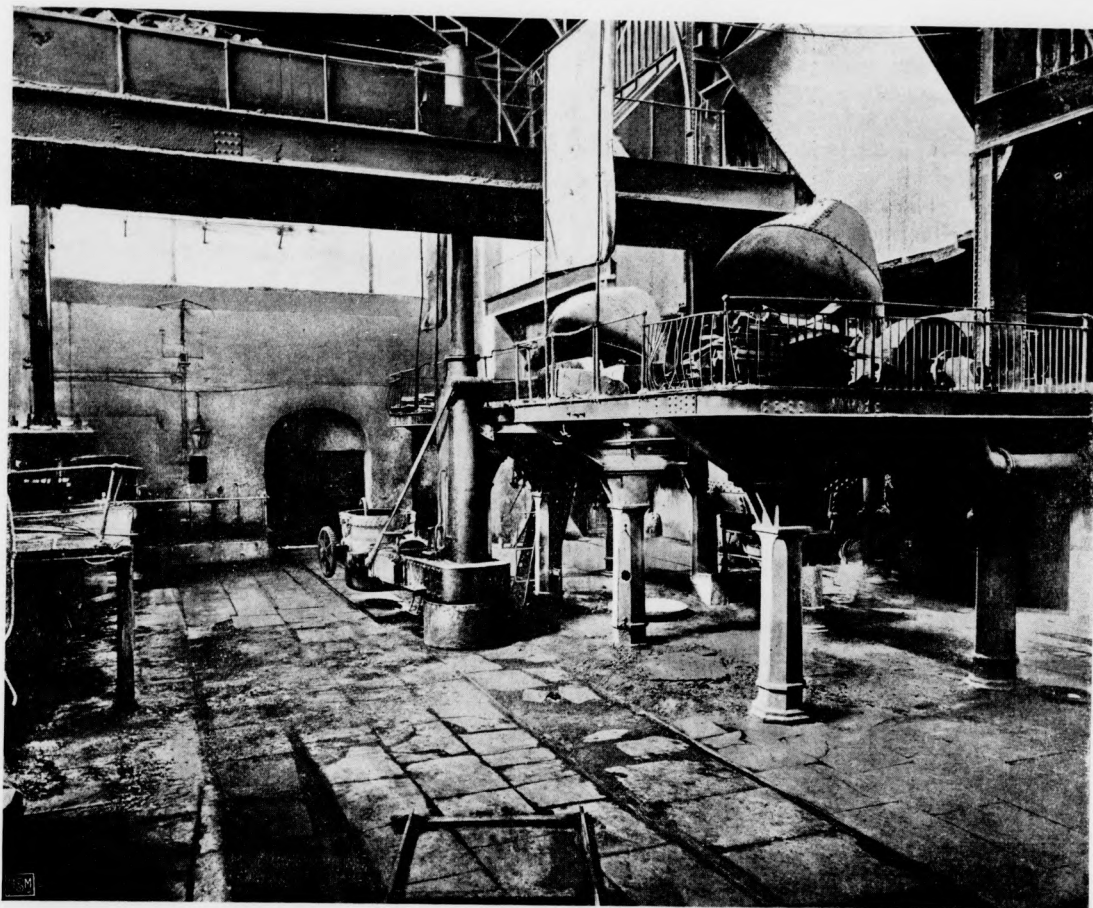
bition is being held) were present on the occasion. Countess John Zichy paid a visit later in the day.

On entering from the street it is almost like passing into another world, strange yet friendly. The splendid vases, the exquisite porcellain, the quaintly beautiful needlework and paintings, we are already acquainted with, while the bronzes and screens already ornament our parlours; but what is new to us is the collection of the works of the school-children of far off Japan. It is all very interesting

secretary (VI., Andrásy-út 48.) or to Wm. Elischer, Manager of the Hungarian Ski Club. (V., Dorottya-u. 1.)

The «Kéve» Exhibition at the Nemzeti Szalon.

Mr. Francis Frishauf Szablya, President of the Kéve Art Union, is to be congratulated on the interesting collection of pictures and other works of art he has placed before the public in the Nemzeti Szalon. Certainly some of the exhibits are rather crude performances, but it must be borne



The Diósgyőr State Iron and Steel-Works : Bessemer Converting Furnace.

and instructive, and — being free — we hope all will visit it who can.

Championship Ski-ing Competition at the Tátra.

On the 4th and 5th insts. the ski-ing matches for the international championship will take place at Tátra-Széplak. Richard Gerin, the well known Austrian ski-jumper will be among the competitors, the prizes including a handsome cup presented by Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture. Tickets at reduced rates will be issued from the 1st to 7th inclusive on both the State Railway and the Kassa-Oderberg Railway, in order to facilitate the attendance of the general public on the occasion. Applications should be made to Román Maleczky,

in mind that most of them are the works of quite young artists — some sketches for instance, having been done by a girl of 11 years. One or two paintings of the undraped female form are anything but *divine*, and we charitably hope that their authors also are very young (notwithstanding their canvasses are 5 or 6 feet high!) and that they may improve by further practice. The best of all in the exhibition are the portraits by Ernestine Lohweg and the etchings by Róbert Lénárd, which are exceedingly fine. The exhibition contains moreover some interesting specimens of painted porcellain, laces and carved furniture. Among the last-named is a beautiful secretaire which was designed by Mr. Szablya himself.

Pensions for Horses.

A Hungarian of Miskolcz has left the whole of his fortune of £12,500 to found an old-age pension scheme for horses.

The testator, Mr. Emil Bizony, named as his executors the Budapest Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His relatives, among them Mr. Akos Bizony, a well known member of the Hungarian Parliament, are contesting the will. The document reads:

«I bequeath my whole estate, both movables and immovables, to my twelve aged, broken-down cart-horses, which have grown old in my service. The interest on the money realised by my estate shall be appropriated for providing for the wants of the said twelve aged cart-horses and the alleviation of the troubles incidental to their senility.

«Should any of the said twelve carthorses die, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by public competition, the decision to rest in all cases with the committees of the society, the qualifications for such vacancies being old age and inability to work.» The bequest is to be regarded as a perpetual endowment.

The case being brought by the relatives is looked forward to with interest.

One Gramme of Radium.

Sir Ernest Cassel, the famous cancer specialist has just bought a gramme of radium from the Austrian Government for £15,000. A reduction of 10 per cent. was made on account of the charitable object of the purchase.

Extravagant Fashions for 1911.

If the rumours from Paris can be credited, fashion for 1911 is showing no signs of a repentance which shall take the form of economy. Indeed there are rumours of supple satin brocades and the free use of gold and silver embroidery which would preclude any possibility of thrift.

A Sign of the Times.

Esperanto is now being taught in a number of French colleges and lycées just as are English and German. A sign of the times worth noticing.

Denver Doctor Wants To Sell The Bones of Johann Orth.

The New York «Sun» recently contained a remarkable advertisement:

For Sale, the skeleton of the Archduke Johann, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria; genuine and intact. Box 46, Denver III.

Enquiry shows that the advertiser, Dr. Siegfried, a physician practising in a Denver village of 200 inhabitants, said he acquired the skeleton twelve years ago. A recent development in the Royal family of Austria-Hungary induced him to negotiate with European authorities. He declines to reveal to anybody outside an accredited representative of that family the proofs of the identity of the illustrious skeleton.

The Barber-Surgeon.

The barber's pole is of interest both on account of its association with the infancy of surgery and because it is the existing relic of the old trade signs. Its red, white, and blue stripes indicate that the office of barber was combined with that of surgeon, or, to be more precise, that of bleeder. Until the twelfth century the clergy combined the offices of priest and physician, and cared alike for body and soul. The shedding of blood, however, was deemed unsuited for the priestly craft; therefore, at the Council of Tours, in 1163, Pope Alexander III. forbade the clergy to act as surgeons. The barber, who had long assisted the priest, seeing his opportunity, took unto himself the office of phlebotomist. As the craft increased its numbers the members thereof banded themselves into a guild, primarily a social and religious institution, but eventually a trade organisation. In 1308 Richard was sworn as first master of the Barbers' Company, but it was not until 1462 that it obtained a charter. In 1540 the name was changed to that of barber-surgeons. As may well be supposed, this encroachment upon the prerogatives of the surgeon proper was not unopposed; but it was not until 1745 that the surgeons and the barbers were legally and finally separated. — «The Hospital».

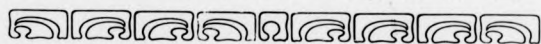
*

He: «And aren't you fond of Omar Khayyam?»

She: «Do you know, I'm not quite sure. It's so silly of me; I always mix him up with Hunyadi János.»

The Favourite Postiche.

The prettiest and most elegant ladies of Budapest use only the artistic and invisible postiches made up by *Louis, Coiffeur de Paris*, Erzsébet-tér 18, corner of Sas-utca. Mezzanin. Telephone 46-25.



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank tőkeemelése. Régebben megírtuk, hogy a Magyar Általános Hitelbank főlemeli az alaptőkéjét. Az intézet igazgatósága hirszerint azt határozta, hogy az idei rendes közgyűlés napirendjére kitűzi az alaptőke-főlemelést. Az igazgatóság azt fogja javasolni a közgyűlésnek, hogy az intézetnek 60 millió koronát kitevő alaptőkéjét emelje föl nyolcvan millió koronára.

A belvárosi takarékpénztár tőkeemelése. Legutóbbi számunkban már foglalkoztunk a Belvárosi Takarékpénztár r.-t. tőkeemelésével. Az igazgatóság azt az indítványt fogja a közgyűlés elé terjeszteni, hogy a takarékpénztár alaptőkéje hétezer darab új 500 koronás részvény kibocsátása által 16 millió koronára emeltesék föl.

A Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár közgyűlése. A Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár Egyesület — mint már jeleztük — február 2-án d. e. 10 órakor tartja rendes közgyűlését a Pestvármegye díszter-

mében. A napirenden szerepel két igazgatósági tagnak a megválasztása is. Új igazgatókként herceg Esterházy Miklós és Hajós Menyhért választatnak meg.

Tizenhét részvényes. Az osztálysorsjáték részvénytársaság minap tartotta meg évi rendes közgyűlését tizenhét részvényes jelenlétében, akik három és félezer részvényt képviseltek. A közgyűlés az évi jelentés és mérleg elfogadása után elhatározta, hogy a részvények kamat és osztalékszelvénye 105 koronával, az alapítói igazolványok szelvénye 96 koronával váltassék be. A fölmentvény megadása után a közgyűlés Benke Gyulát, Chon Móricot (Berlin), Egyedi Lajost, Fejérváry Imre bárót, Hazai Fülöpöt, Herrenschildt Alfrédet (Strassburg), Jacoby Gusztávot (Berlin), Schwarzschild Bertramot, Stein Ármint és Tolnay Lajost öt évre az igazgatóság tagjaivá választotta. A felügyelő bizottság tagjai lettek: Hermann Sámuel, Huggonnai Kálmán gróf Mayer Ernő, dr. Morvai István és Schönfeld Adolf.

Magyar értékpapírok diadala. A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank jelentős diadalt szerzett a külföldön a magyar közgazdaságnak. Néhány nappal ezelőtt Párisban, Brüsszelben és Genfben ötven millió frank névértékű négyszázalékos községi kötvényt bocsájtott ki. A kibocsájtás fényes eredménnyel végződött. A kitűnő intézet papirjait egy elsőrangú bel- és külföldi bankokból álló csoport megvásárolta. A nagyszabású ügyletben a belga és svájci bankintézetek mellett a párisi Crédit Lyonnais és a Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris is résztvesz.

A Magyar Általános Takarékpénztár új fiókja. A Magyar Általános Takarékpénztár Részvénytársaság Erzsébetvárosi fiókja, VII., Erzsébet-körút 23. szám alatt január 18-án kezdte meg működését. A fiók, a melynek főnöke Kallós Imre, a takarékpénztár és bank-üzlet összes ágaival fog foglalkozni és a modern kor legújabb vívmányaival felszerelt safe-depositummal van ellátva. A safe-depositum rendes pénztári órák alatt délelőtt 9—fél 1-ig és délután fél 8—5-ig fognak a pénztári bérlők rendelkezésére állani.

A Rimamurányi tőkeemelése. A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasművek r.-t. részünkről ismételve jelzett tőkeemelése dolgában a minap tartott igazgatósági ülésen határozott oly értelemben, hogy a társaságnak alaptőkéjét 40.000 darab 200 korona névértékű új részvény kibocsájtásával, 32 millió koronáról 40 millió koronára emeli.

Egyesült Fővárosi Takarékpénztár osztaléka. Az Egyesült Budapesti Fővárosi Takarékpénztár igazgatósága a napokban tartott ülésében megállapította a takarékpénztárnak 1910-ik évi vagyonmérlegét és elhatározta, hogy a folyó évi február 4-re egybehívandó közgyűlésnek részvényenként 120 korona osztaléknak kifizetését fogja indítványozni.

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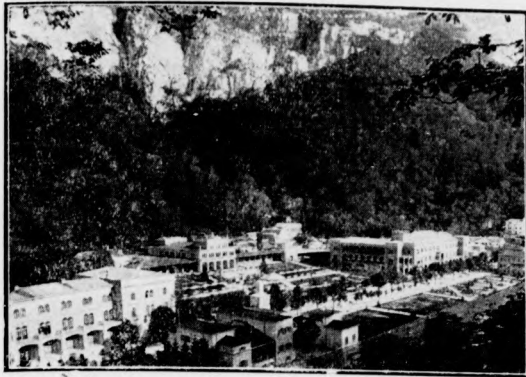
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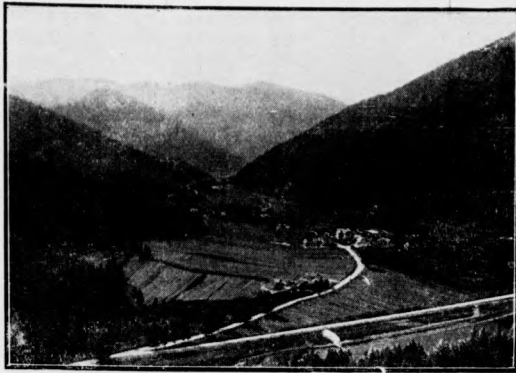
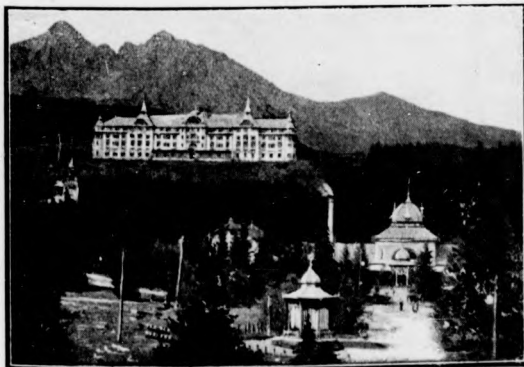


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Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-20	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-55	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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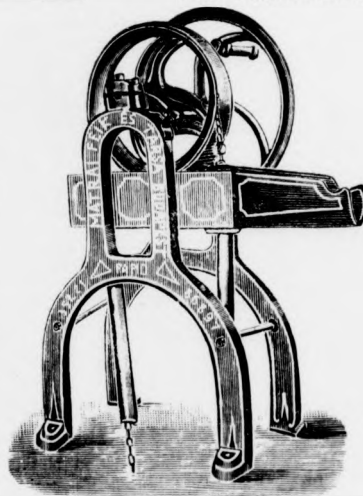
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