

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

### Insurance.

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

**B**UT THE landowners and farmers, that is to say the greatest part of the Hungarian nation, were not acquainted with insurance at the beginning of the century, nor did they in fact

As to the agricultural products they were not considered worth nor even possible to be protected, either against fire or other damage, considering the old extensive system of agriculture. Nor were there such great values accumulated up at one place as there are in our times. But already in the second quarter of the first half



Count STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI and His Wife (née Countess CRESCENTIA SEILERN).

feel its necessity. This is explained by the relation between the landlord and his bondmen.

Fire, which is most generally felt of all accidents, scarcely caused the landlord and his bondmen any such material prejudice that its recovery necessitated the institution of insurance. The seigniorial forest and farm gratuitously supplied wood and other materials for the reconstruction of the house damaged by fire, while the work of reconstruction was done by the bondman himself. This was the natural way of averting the practical consequences of damages on houses caused by fire.

of this century we find in Hungary the precursors of the institution of a systematic insurance against elemental damages and this in the form of foreign and chiefly Austrian import. Particularly our towns may have already availed themselves of the services of the «Oesterreichische Wechselseitige Brandschaden Versicherungs-Gesellschaft», a company formed in Vienna in the year 1825, which established agencies also in the greater towns of Hungary. This institute was fol-

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lowed by the «Erste Oesterreichische Versicherungs-Gesellschaft», founded in Vienna as a limited company and which was repres-

question I have here nothing to do. Mutual dependence between two equals depending on the free will of both, does not affect their



Pictures «Vasárnapi Ujság».

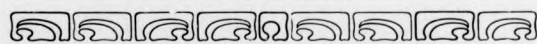
Statue of Count Stephen Széchenyi, Budapest.

ented in Hungary by the wholesale merchant Frederic Liedemann.

Later also the «Azienda Assicuratrice» of Triest, founded in the year 1826, extended its business to Hungary where it was represented by the Budapest banker, Frederic Kappl, whose name is not unknown even among the prominent members of Hungarian society, seeing that he became father-in-law of Melchior Lónyay.

(To be continued.)

independent juridical individuality in the case of a nation, that nation's sovereignty. That would be impaired only in the event of the nation being incorporated as a part into some larger body, or controlled by some legal power superior to her own public powers. Now, is this the case of Hungary since 1867? (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.

That there is mutual dependence, in the political sense of the word, between two nations that are bound to act together in certain affairs and have created institutions to secure such identity of action, seems perfectly clear. Mutual dependence of this kind certainly exists between Hungary and Austria; we have a strong party in Hungary which objects even to this, and calls itself on that account the Independence party. But with this political aspect of the

### An Eminent Hungarian Statesman.

ON APRIL 8th it will be just fifty-one years since Count Stephen Széchenyi, the eminent Hungarian statesman and patriot, put an end to his life in the sanatorium at Döbling, near Vienna, where he had been living in self-imposed exile. A year before had appeared his so-called «Yellow Book», «*Ein Blick auf den anonymen Rückblick*», published in London, the last triumphant outcry of his clouded intellect, in which he exposed, with unerring judgment and scathing sarcasm, the injustice and fallacies of the attempt to incorporate Hungary into a «Greater Austria» by the methods of the infamous «Bach» regime. Every inch a patriot, his love for his country and his despair at her cruel sufferings aroused his sleeping energies to a final decisive assault upon the corrupt practices and illegal measures of those «canting murderers» who were endeavouring by brute force

to reduce Hungary to the level of a subordinate province. This last ebullition of a fading but magnificent mind decided the battle in the favour of Hungarian independence; but its author was treated to the most degrading insults, and his last moments were embittered by suspicions and calumnies that drove him to commit the deed that threw the whole of Hungary into mourning.

Count Stephen Széchenyi was the youngest son of Count Francis Széchenyi, the founder of the Hungarian National Museum, and was born in Vienna on September 21st 1791. In his younger days one of his favourite works was Byron's «*Manfred*», the spirit of which had no small effect on the formation of his personal character and disposition. He was at all times inclined to indulge in melancholy and day-dreams; and his *ennui* was a prominent feature of his later behaviour. He was a passionate admirer of Italy and Greece and of their classical traditions.

His first public appearance was at the Parliament of 1825, which heralded the political and social regeneration of Hungary. The young Hussar captain who had taken part in the wars against Napoleon suddenly put himself at the head of the Reform party, demanding reforms that were treated as «*rebellious and dangerous*».

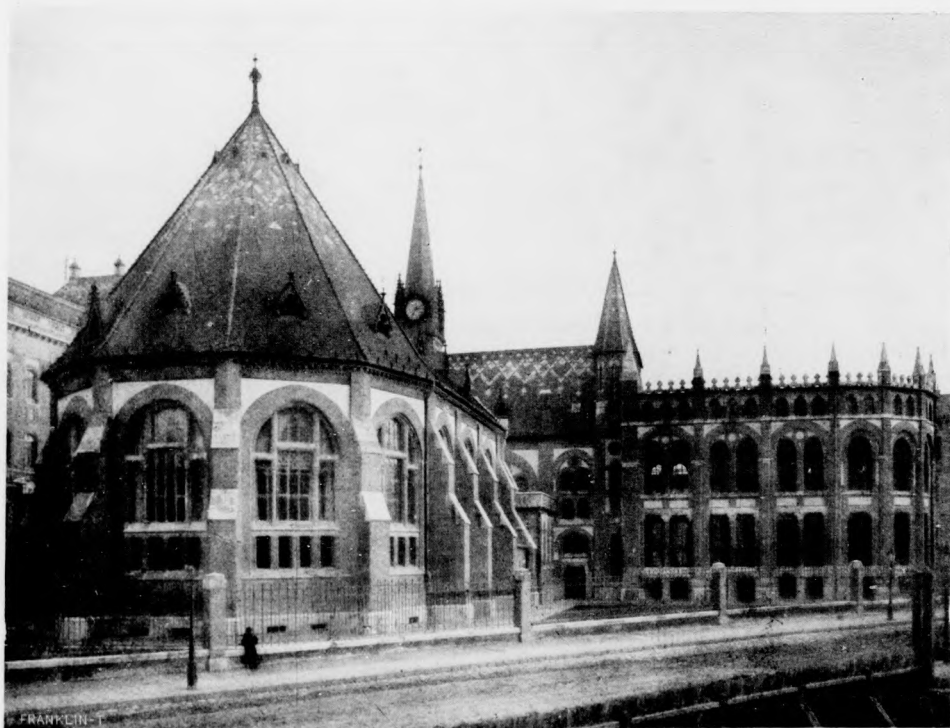
He founded the Hungarian Academy of Scien-

Széchenyi was suspected of having been driven into opposition by «*injured vanity*». This undeserved suspicion, however, did not deter the young magnate from fulfilling the task he had set himself — that of regenerating his country and putting her constitutional prerogatives on a firmer basis. His policy of moderation brought him into conflict with Louis Kossuth, whom he bitterly attacked. The difference between the policies of Széchenyi and Kossuth may be summed up by saying that, whereas the former considered social reform and the economic consolidation of the people ought to precede any attempts at the realisation of extreme political ideals, the latter reversed the order. Time has proved the truth of Széchenyi's creed.

Nevertheless in the first responsible Ministry (1848.) Széchenyi and Kossuth sat as colleagues.

The stormy events of 1848—49 darkened the spirit of Széchenyi, who looked upon himself as the author of all the troubles that had fallen upon his beloved Fatherland; though, as a matter of fact, events had merely proved the wisdom of the policy of that moderation which he had advocated. He retired altogether from public life; and at Döbling on April 8th 1860 he put an end to his life, as stated at the beginning of this article.

A gifted writer, he gave expression to his views, not merely in journals, but in numerous indepen-



Photos by R. Balogh.

The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: The Library.

ces, devoting £ 6000 to the purpose. His example was soon followed by other magnates: George Károlyi, Abraham Vay, and George Andrassy; and the future of Hungarian science was assured.

dent works. Among the reforms herein proposed, that drew upon him the wrath of Metternich and the Hungarian feudalists, were *a)* the protection of the non-nobles (i. e., liberation from feudal bur-

dens), *b*) the abolition of guilds and monopolies, *c*) a national land mortgage institute for the relief of small land-owners, *d*) the promulgation of the laws in the Magyar tongue, *e*) the independence of the judges and courts. *f*) the decentralisation of the Government, *g*) a national fund for the creation of profitable investments.

The tendency of all this was towards the improvement of the people at large; for Széchenyi avowed the principle that no nation could be strong which contained discontented elements, and that only a strong nation was capable of achieving triumphs in the field of politics and vindicating its constitutional rights. *Arthur B. Yolland.*

gathering, and party differences were for the nonce forgotten in the desire to do honour to one whose patriotism is never the less because, across political frontiers and limits, he extends the hand of fellowship and recognises the claims of humanity at large.

Immediately on his arrival he was surrounded by his old friends, Count John Zichy (Count Apponyi's successor in the Ministry of Public Instruction), Kálmán Széll (a former Premier), Julius Wlassics, Ignacius Darányi, Count Aladár Zichy, Francis Kabos, Francis Bolgár, Count Tivadar Batthyány, Louis Návay, and Joseph Szerényi, besides a number of distinguished members



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: East Wing.

### Count Apponyi's Home-Coming.

THE RETURN of Count Albert Apponyi from his American tour on the 20th ult was signalled in Budapest by every manifestation of joy. He has been received among all classes as a conqueror, bearing the spoils of war; and indeed he is a victor, though his trophies are those of peace. His achievements are none the less — but all the more valuable — in having been accomplished not upon the sanguinary battlefield in carnal strife, but in the calmer atmosphere of reason, with the weapons of profound erudition, unrivalled eloquence, and convincing logic based on facts.

The House met in special session, under the presidency of Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Speaker, to welcome the distinguished statesman and pacifist, and afford him an opportunity of relating his experiences in the New World. There was a great

of Parliament. Every one felt proud to hail in Count Albert Apponyi a fellow-countryman who has done probably more than any other to enhance the prestige of the Fatherland at home and abroad.

On the following day Dr. Berzeviczy presided over a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, and here again the Count was acclaimed. Assembled on this occasion were, besides the gentlemen previously mentioned, Dr. Antal Günther, Baron Louis Lévy, Dr. Emil Nagy, Sigismund Várady, Louis Ilosvay, John Tóth, Béla Rakovszky, Count Michael Esterházy, Stephen Zlinszky, Árpád Szentiványi, Baron Julius Förster, Stephen Popovics, Canon Alexander Giesswein, Béla Földes, Béla Rudnyánszky, Arisztid Dessewffy, Count Joseph Teleky, Béla Scitovszky, Julius Nadányi, Wm. Sümegi, Ladislas Hammersberg, and numerous others.

The appearance of Count Apponyi was greeted

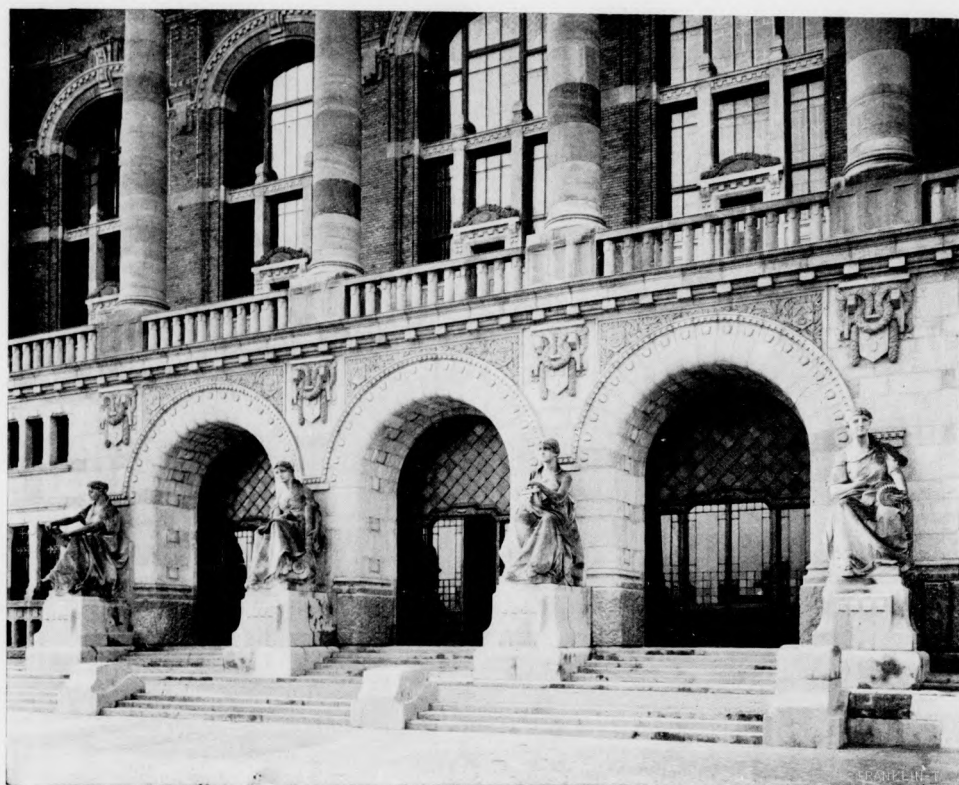
with a hurricane of applause, which having subsided Dr. Berzeviczy assured him in the name of the distinguished gathering of the gratitude they all felt for the great work he had accomplished on the other side of the Atlantic ocean.

Count Albert Apponyi, replying, thanked them for all their kind expressions with regard to himself, and then proceeded to speak of his tour. He had two main objects to fulfil, he said; firstly, to endeavour to promote the cause of Peace, and secondly, to make the Hungarian Constitution bet-

## Natural Gas in Hungary.

LET US reflect for a moment, not on the various marvellous treasures hidden by the Seven Hills, but on something more actual — that natural gas reservoir of immense volume and energy, and therefore of incalculable value, whose discovery is today the most interesting topic of conversation in Hungary. To this the little village of Kis Sármas in Transylvania owes its suddenly acquired fame.

The honour of the discovery is due to Dr. Char-



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: Main Entrance.

ter known abroad. At Washington he paid his respects to the President of the great American Republic, by whom he was received most cordially. At the Senate House he had the high honour conferred upon him of being invited to address the Congress. No higher honour could be done to a foreigner, and before him were only two who had enjoyed that distinction: namely, Lafayette and Louis Kossuth. He had also lectured in Carnegie Hall, New-York, Princeton University, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other large cities; finally returning to Washington to take leave of President Taft.

After the vote of thanks, the meeting broke up amidst enthusiastic cheering.

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

les Papp, a geologist, who stumbled across it a couple of years ago when in search of potassium salts. At first the gas issued but tardily from the bore; ere long it escaped more quickly, increasing gradually to such force that it knocked down the steam-engine, which had to be exchanged for a more powerful one. Eventually it broke out so violently that the borer was unwilling to continue the work at his own risk. Today the gas issues from a depth of about 300 yards at a pressure of 100 atmospheres, capable of performing work equal to 120 H. P. 912,124 m<sup>3</sup> of gas is obtainable daily, equal in value to £ 4000. A yield of natural gas on such a gigantic scale is met with nowhere else in Europe; America only affords an example worthy of comparison with Kis Sármas. As to the quality of the yield, its composition is an ideal one, viz: 99.25% of methane, and 0.75% nitrogen. It is entirely free from any trace of dangerous

carbon oxide or sulphide of hydrogen, while its heating power is equal to 8600 calories.

Though the gas is hardly visible, its rushing and hissing are so great as to be heard at a distance of ten kilometres; in the immediate neighbourhood the sound is ear-splitting.

The reservoir proper is surrounded by a barrack-like building with a tall chimney. A remarkable effect is witnessed if the valve be closed. Within a few seconds the pools in the surrounding fields begin to boil over, and thousands of tiny springs appear casting up water and gas; the earth seems like an inverted sieve and gives off a pale blue flame.

On the valve being reopened, the phenomena subside and the gas makes its escape again in the ordinary way through the chimney.

At present it is difficult to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the size of this gas deposit.

In the opinion of experts the immense daily yield will continue for a very long time to come.

There are two alternative schemes for utilising the supply: either to convey it by underground pipes, for illumination and heating purposes, to Budapest, a distance of 209 statute miles; or to

distribute it over Transylvania to promote the industries of that province. The latter would no doubt prove the more beneficial solution.

*William Sugár.*



## The New Polytechnical University at Budapest.

ONE OF the latest additions to our educational establishments is the noble Politechnical University, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Danube in close proximity to the Francis Joseph bridge.

The demand for technical instruction has increased since 1850, when the industrial school in the Citadel represented our whole provision for the training of our youth in arts and crafts. In 1882, the Polytechnic in Muzeum körút was opened, and this building has long been found inadequate for the ever-growing requirements and the constantly increasing number of students. The 236 of forty years ago has now given place to upwards of 2000 — and still they come! The thirst for technical knowledge can, however, be quenched at the new institution, where there is ample accommodation for a long time to come.

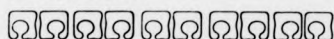
In 1902 His Majesty issued an order for the work of building a new polytechnical university, to be commenced immediately, at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 crowns. The great project was entrusted to Professor Victor Czigler, of the Polytechnical University, who secured the present site, thus adding another beautiful edifice to the many already adorning the river bank on both sides. Unfortunately, however, Professor Czigler did not live to witness the completion of the work; he passed away in 1905. His task was taken up by Aloysius Haussmann, the architect of the Royal Palace, who delegated the erection of the library and the machinery hall to Professor Samuel Pecz, of the Polytechnic, reserving the remainder of the work to himself. The expense was found to exceed by 2,000,000 crowns the original estimate. With the exception of the Houses of Parliament, the new Polytechnical University is the largest public building in Budapest.



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: A Corridor.

There are fourteen halls of design of different sizes with accommodation for 2000 students. The library contains 250,000 volumes and has sufficient space for half a million. The chemistry department is a separate building of two floors, with the usual laboratories and lecture halls. The quadrangle is a veritable park, with paths and drives and tastefully laid-out flower-beds.

The president of this stately pile is Professor Louis Tóth, whose efforts for the welfare of the young gentlemen under his charge are ably seconded by the Vice-President, Ladislas Gopcsa, to both of whom great credit is due for the indefatigable zeal which has brought the Polytechnical University up to its present high standard of excellence.



### London Notes.

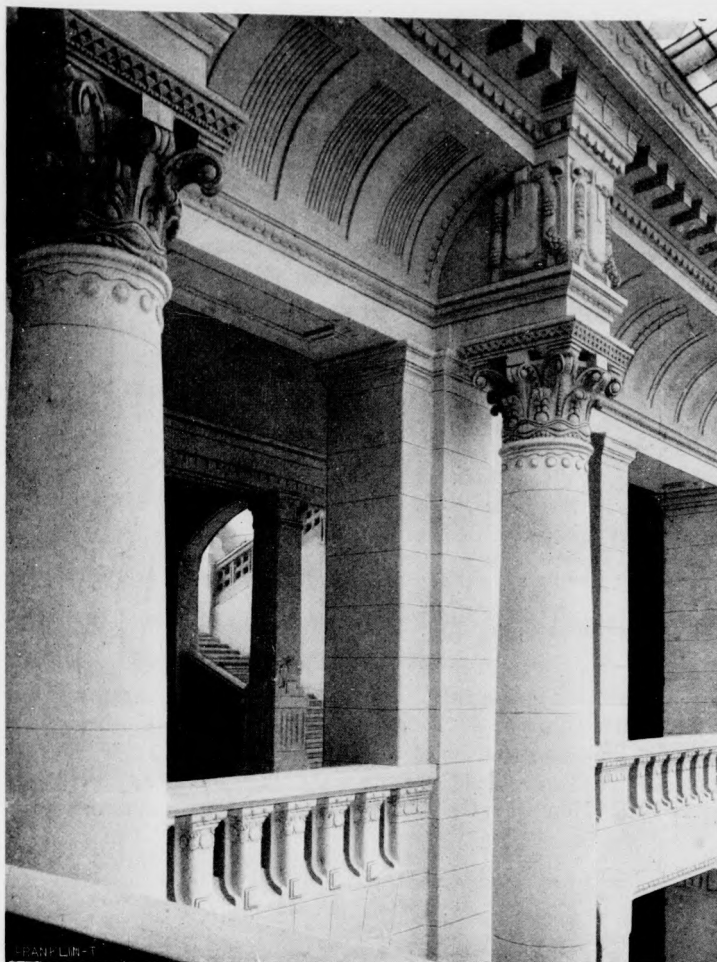
March 20th. 1911.

By Sheena  
Macdonald

THE INHABITANTS of Golder's Green had a pleasant surprise on Saturday last, when the King and Queen paid a visit to the Garden City suburb. Their Majesties desired the visit to be kept secret, and only a very few of the residents knew that royal visitors were expected. Their Majesties showed their usual kindness of heart by electing to visit the homes of the poorer inhabitants, especially the single-roomed tenements let to aged people or widows at a rental of 3s/3d. a week. The occupants were delighted beyond measure when the Sovereigns entered into conversation with them. The Queen was especially interested in the ladies' flats known as «Women-bachelors' Chambers». Recently opened, they are in great demand.

Like his father, King George is a model landlord, and has taken the deepest interest in all schemes for the better housing of the working classes in the metropolis. As the nominal landlord of the Duchy of Cornwall, His Majesty is at present considering an extensive scheme for improving the Kennington estate, which belongs to the Duchy. The late King had begun the work of reformation which the present King now intends to carry out in a most practical manner.

Apropos of Earl Grey's and Mr. Taft's call to the World for Peace, one of the most refreshing



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: Columns in the Grand Court.

headlines to be seen in this morning's papers was «Hungary's Joy!» and underneath the words of the Hungarian Premier, «We want to have peace with Italy». Mr. Hollo's assertion that the British Foreign Secretary's statement had been hailed with joy by the whole of Hungarian public opinion did not surprise us. We know Hungary's attitude towards Great Britain, and we trust that with her lofty ideals and high culture she may be a strong link in the chain that shall encompass the whole world in peace.

Two extensive and fashionably attended sales of Scottish and Irish Home Industries respectively took place last week at the Mansion House. A brisk business was done in Harris tweeds, homespuns and shawls; while at the Irish sale a great deal of beautiful Irish lace changed hands in view of the approaching coronation. If Universal Peace comes in our day, the Mansion House and the Austro-Hungarian Embassy may open wide their doors to encourage Hungarian Home Industries in a great sale presided over by the noblest ladies of both countries, as was the case at the recent sales.

England's first Land Bank has just been established at Lewes, in Sussex, to assist approved small-holders to buy their holdings or, if already bought, to enable them to build cottages and out-houses, and to advance them money to buy seed, stock, manure, and tools. A county committee will deal with applications, inspect and approve the securities, etc. Honorary correspondents representing the several districts of Sussex have been appointed, and a motor bank specially equipped for visiting outlying districts.

★  
One of the most telling reforms of the present parliament is the Bill for abolishing street trading by children. By its aid 40,000 boys and girls will be cleared from the London streets and found means of learning trades. Many a sad little life will thus be brightened, and a great blot on our civilisation removed.



### The Theatre and Art.

#### «The Fool» at the Royal Opera.

THE *première* of Eugene Rákosi and Béla Szabados's joint play «*A Bolond*» (The Fool) was given at the Royal Opera on the 13<sup>th</sup> ult. It is only natural that we should expect a real Hungarian piece at the Hungarian Opera House, though it is a

quite grips the attention of the audience. The clever acting and melodious voices of Elizabeth Sándor, Környei, and Takács lead an additional interest to the play.

#### The National Salon.

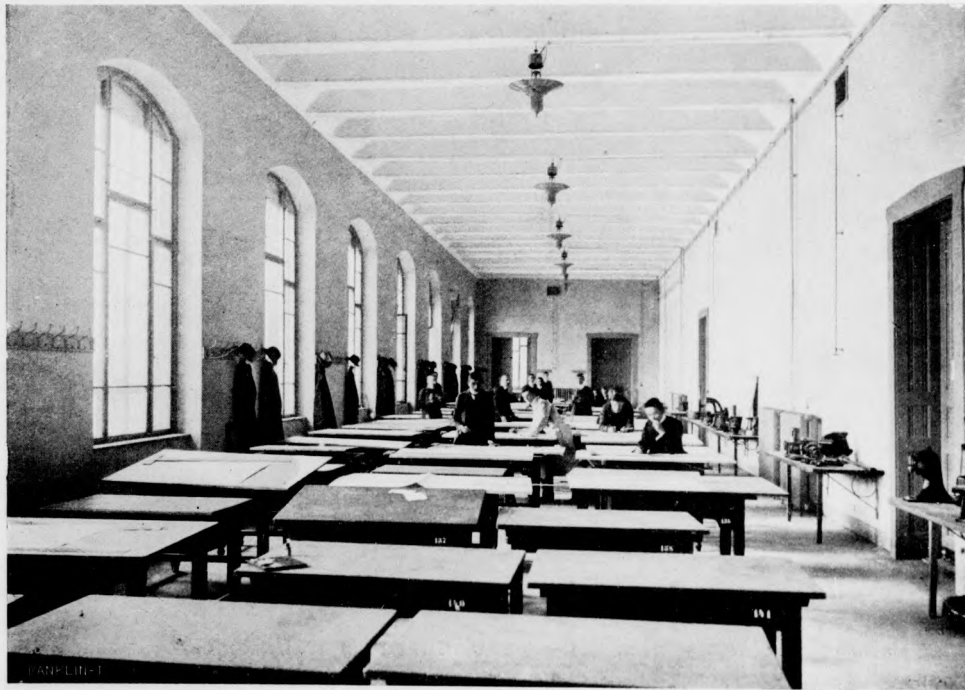
This popular art resort is now the repository of the combined works of the Hungarian Sketching Union and the Hungarian Aquarel and Pastel Painters' Union, together with a collection from the well known artists Willy Pogány and Nicolas Vadász. There are in all some 430 pictures, some good and some indifferent, but all interesting in subject and treatment. Some are the works of beginners, of whom doubtless we shall hear more in the future.



#### Topical Notes

##### Archduchess Izabella and Hungarian Home-Industry.

H. R. H. Archduchess Izabella, as chief patron of the National Hungarian Home-Industry Alliance, recently paid a personal visit to the Kolozsvár and Torda lace-making district in the interests of the cause she has so much at heart. At Torda Her Royal Highness inspected the collection of ancient embroidery belonging to Mr. Stephen Téglás, a



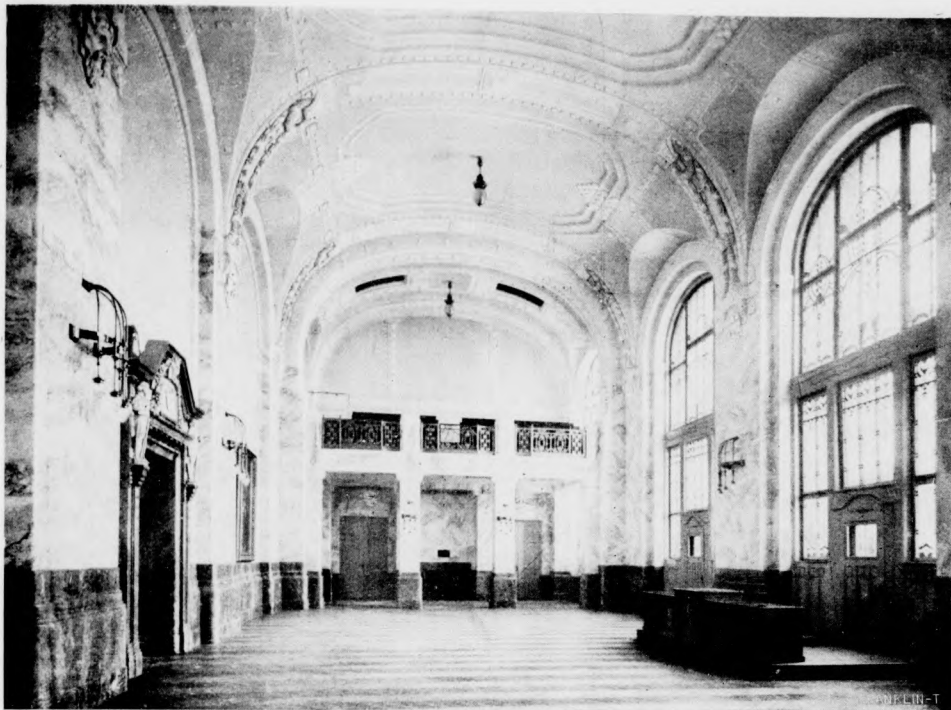
The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: School of Design.

somewhat rare event. «The Fool» has already appeared with success at the Magyar Theatre, and now after considerable «adaptation» it has found its way into the higher realm. It is full of beauty, and

local schoolmaster. This contains upwards of a thousand genuine specimens, some of which are of great value and beauty, and have occupied the collector for the past thirty years. Among them

are some pieces of needlework presented in 1630, by Susanna Lorántffy, wife of Prince Rákóczi, to the Protestant church of Kolozsvár. The Archduchess has asked Mr. Téglás to bring his unique

on their Bélye estate, near Pécs. Among them were Archduchess Gabriella, Archduchess Alice, the two young Croy-Dulmen princesses, Prince Schönborn, Count St. Quentin, and several of the Hun-



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: The Grand Hall.

collection to Vienna. It appears to have aroused Her Royal Highness's keenest interest, and she intends to make use of her unexpected «find» in the interests of Hungarian home-industry.

#### Count Szögyény-Marich's Dinner.

His Excellency Count Szögyény-Marich, our ambassador to Berlin, and Countess Szögyény-Marich, gave a dinner on the 14th ult. Among the distinguished guests were the British ambassador and his wife, the Bulgarian minister and his wife, as well as various court dignitaries and diplomatic officials.

#### King George and Queen Mary dine with our Ambassador.

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador's banquet in London on the 18th ult. was graced by the august presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen. Among the other distinguished guests of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein were Lord Rosebery, the Rt. Hon. Lord Haldane (War Minister), the Duchess of Portland, and Lady Lansdowne.

#### Shooting Party at Archduke Frederick's.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> ult. T. R. H. Archduke Frederick and his wife Archduchess Izabella entertained a number of distinguished guests to a shooting-party

garian aristocracy. 160 woodcock were shot, the dry weather facilitating the sport.

#### Count Julius Andrássy's Return.

Count Julius Andrássy, ex-Minister of the Interior, who has been spending some weeks with his family in Italy, has now returned to Budapest.

#### Evening Party at Minister Serényi's.

Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture, gave a brilliant soirée on the 13th ult. at his residence in Stefania-út. Five hundred invitations were issued. Among the most distinguished guests were the Premier, Count Khuen-Héderváry, General Hazai, Minister for National Defence, Charles Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce, State Secretaries Joseph Kazy and Gustavus Kálmán, Prince Nicolas Pálffy, Count Eugene Karátsonyi, Baron Frederick Harkányi, Baron Edmund Solymossy, John Marx, Managing Director of the State Railways, Ministerial Counsellors Alex. Hollán and Garibaldi Pulszky, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster of Budapest, and Dr. Dezső Boda, Chief of Police. Supper was followed by dancing.

#### Honour for Henrik Jelinek.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon Court Counsellor Henrik Jelinek, presi-

dent of the Budapest General Street Tramway Co. (*Budapesti Közúti Villamos Társaság*), the Middle Cross of the Francis Joseph Order. Mr. Jellinek has, throughout his extensive business career, rendered valuable services to the commerce of the country.

#### The Hungarian Exhibition at Rome.

The Hungarian Government has resolved to erect a separate pavilion for this country's exhibits in connection with the forthcoming World's Fair at Rome, and has entrusted the general arrangements thereof to Mr. Edmund Miklós, whom it has appointed Government Commissioner. The Art

Pannonia. Ancient Roman remains discovered in and around Budapest, will be displayed under the supervision of Dr. Imre Szalay, Director of the Museum, and Professor Joseph Hampel. The historical section, housed in the famous Castle of St. Angelo, will also contain valuable contributions from Hungary.

#### Lecture on English Literature.

The fifth lecture of the series was delivered on the 19th ult. by Mr. A. L. DeLisle at Vörösmarty-utca Lecture Hall, the subject being «*The Story of English Literature*». The attention of the audience was held to the very end as Mr. DeLisle unfolded



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: Reading-Room.

Gallery, from designs by Hoepfner and Györgyi, architects, will be of substantial modern style decorated with Hungarian *motifs* in mosaic. It will be absolutely fire-proof, the walls being of iron *beton* and the roof of double plates of glass of extraordinary thickness. In view of the heat of the Roman summer, two open courts with fountains will be provided.

A jury appointed by the Fine Art Society will judge the works submitted. Late masters of the brush and the chisel will be much in evidence by their creations, while every Hungarian artist of any claim to merit may find his place. Bertalan Karlovsky and Béla Iványi have charge of the paintings section, and the eminent monumentalist, Joseph Róna, of the sculptures.

The well known Italian *savant*, Professor Lanciani, will preside over the archeological section, which will include a number of relics of ancient

the gradual development of English literature. At first the laborious copying in manuscript, then the advent of printing, the origin of the newspaper, culminating in the well-bound and cheap books obtainable today. The principal literary epochs were interestingly referred to — the periods of Bede, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the Georgian authors, and the brilliant writers of the Victorian age. The lecturer claimed for English literature that its aims had ever been noble — for spreading the ideals of liberty and justice, virtue and national righteousness.

#### English literary Recital at Budapest.

On Tuesday evening (14<sup>th</sup> ult.) the Rev. John A. Tweedie, of the Scotch Free Church, made his debut in Budapest as a literary reciter. The Vörösmarty-utca Lecture Hall was almost full, a good portion of the audience belonging to the fashion-

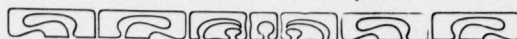
able world. Mr. Tweedie's *repertoire* of pieces both grave and gay was well selected from English and American authors, and appears to have given general satisfaction. He was especially good in his selection from Shakespeare's «*Julius Caesar*», while his rendering of the comic piece, «*How Rubinstein played*», evoked roars of laughter and deafening applause. Many will be glad to hear Mr. Tweedie again.

#### A Windfall for the Children's Sanatorium.

Wm. Ormody, a member of the Upper House, has notified to Count John Zichy, Minister for

#### 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.



#### «MAY FROST.»

Budapest, March 24, 1911.

ONLY to the inhabitants of a primarily agricultural country such as Hungary does the real meaning of a «May frost» come home with the force



The New Polytechnical University at Budapest: Chemistry Department.

Public Instruction, that The First Hungarian General Assurance Society, at its recent general meeting, voted the sum of 10,000 crowns to the foundation fund of the Children's Sanatorium. The Minister has written a cordial letter of thanks to the Society, through Mr. Ormody, for the munificent gift.

#### English Table Society.

The English Table Society has fixed a literary evening, to be followed by dancing, in private rooms of the Café Miénk tomorrow (2nd inst.). Applications should be made to Mr. Dezső Perlusz, Ferencz-körut 7.; Telephone 57-24.

#### The World's Cleanest City.

As long as women complain of the impoliteness of Berlin men we shall have to content ourselves with the one universally recognised quality of our capital—namely, that it is the cleanest city in the world. — Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin.

of reality. The crops upon the success of which depends the prosperity of almost a whole nation, may be blighted by the visitation of that terror of farmer folk. As the days of the «frosty saints» (May 12, 13 and 14.) approach, the whole countryside trembles with a haunting fear: the «golden ears» that are to feed the hungry mouths of famishing children (this is particularly true in a country where a large part of the wages is still paid «in kind», a fixed percentage of the aggregate harvest) may be nipped and wasted by the withering hands of the spectral visitants, who, in the shape of a belated frost, come to shatter the hopes of husbandmen that have watched the upshooting of the tender stems with the affectionate care of an anxious parent.

Such is, symbolically, the main conception of the drama produced here tonight. Two kindred spirits wed — to live on poverty and idealism. The man starts a paper «May» for the regeneration

of mankind: the unwillingness of mankind to be regenerated is the blight, the «May frost» that nips in the bud the dreams of the idealists, who fly for refuge to the arms of realism. Wealthy marriages take the place of idealist poverty. The «May frost» symbolises something more than a shattering of ideals, the inability, namely, to be consistent. The drama might almost be styled «Much Ado About Nothing»: there seems to be a want of energy in the enthusiasm with which the journalist and his wife set about reforming society. The fabric they would erect bears a remarkable resemblance to Spenser's «Palace of Pride»:

«It was a goodly heap for to behold,  
And spake the praises of the workman's wit;  
But full great pity that so fair a mould  
Did on so *weak foundation* ever sit».

The first breath of an adverse wind proves fatal to the edifice: the principles on which the idealists seem to have staked their very existence, dissolve in smoke the moment the question of existence assumes a menacing shape. The allegorical teaching of Messrs. Szilágyi and Lenkei appears to apply, with the force of practical experience, to the bubble of immature energy that so often «frostbites» the promise of maturity. A want of perseverance, of consistency of effort, pervades the social and political atmosphere, choking the growth of individual and national ideals. Here the poet seems to re-echo the thoughts of Tennyson:

It « was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair  
When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the  
right.  
That an iron tyranny now should bend or cease,  
The glory of manhood stand on his ancient height,  
Nor Britain's one sole God be the millionaire», —

only to end by the conclusion that the age in which we are living sees

«Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,  
When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex,  
like swine;  
When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie».

No doubt the experience of modern materialism justifies the conclusion; but it involves a tragedy, the tragedy of human resolution. From an artistic point of view, we had rather have seen the work of the blight carried out to the bitter end — human character triumphing over the pressure of external circumstances and falling a victim to its own strength: as it is, we witness a rejuvenation, a diversion of energy into the channel marked out for it by the social order against which it would rebel. A mournful catastrophe; but the dramatists may claim the justification of truth.

The drama was excellently interpreted by the ensemble of the National Theatre: and a word of special praise is due to the stage manager, Mr. Alexander Hevesi, for the splendid *mise en scène*.

Arthur B. Yolland.

## Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

**Hirdetmény.** A részvényesek mai napon tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint az 1910. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenként 42 koronával fog folyó évi április 1-től kezdve az 1911. évi május 1-én esedékes 20. számú szelvénynek beszolgáltatása ellenében Budapesten: a társaság pénztáránál,

Brassóban, Debreczenben, Fiumében, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán és Temesvárott: a társaság fiókjainál.

Bécsben: a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, Berlinben: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál, M/m. Frankfurtban; a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél az ezen beváltó-helyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizettni.

A szelvények hátlapjukon czimbélyeggel vagy aláírással ellátva, vagy pedig azok számain sorszám szerint tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyújtandók be, a mihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók.

Budapest, 1911. évi márczius 18-án.

*Magyar Általános Hitelbank.*

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**Magy. kir. államvasutak igazgatósága.**

65223/FII. szám.

**Hirdetmény.**

*Gyorsvonat feltételes megállítása Szakály-Högyész állomáson.*

A Budapest keleti p.-u.-on fiúmei vonalon február hó 15-től bezárólag október hó 31-ig forgalomban levő, Fiuméből este 7 óra 55 perczkor induló és Budapest keleti p.-u.-ra másnap d. e. 9 óra 35 perczkor érkező gyorsvonat folyó évi márczius hó 1-től kezdve Szakály-Högyész állomáson reggel 6 óra 43 perczkor utasok fel- és leszállása céljából feltételesen megállítatik.

Budapest, 1911. február hó 27-én.

*Az igazgatóság.*

(Utánnyomás nem díjaztatik.)

*Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (Budapest—Visegrád—Nagymaros—dömösi vonal) és a természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára, a világhírű Kazánszoros, Vaskapu (Ada-Kaleh sziget) és Herkulesfürdő gyönyörű tájkára kellemes kirándulások tehetők a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság gőzösein.*

A *Kisduna-ágban* (Budapest—Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (d. e. 8 óra 30 perczkor, d. u. 12 óra 30 perczkor) utóbbi vegyesjárat (V/16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), továbbá d. u. 2 óra 20 perczkor és 5 órakor, utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között, indulnak (Budapest jobbpart Pálffy-térről 10 percczel később) s Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitótfalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Kisoroszi, Visegrád és Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről reggel 5 óra, d. u. 12 óra 45 perczkor (utóbbi csak július 1. augusztus 31. között) és este 6 óra 30 perczkor (Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 percczel később) indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyesjáratú gőzös (V/16-tól kizárólag II. és III. osztálylyal) is közlekedik.

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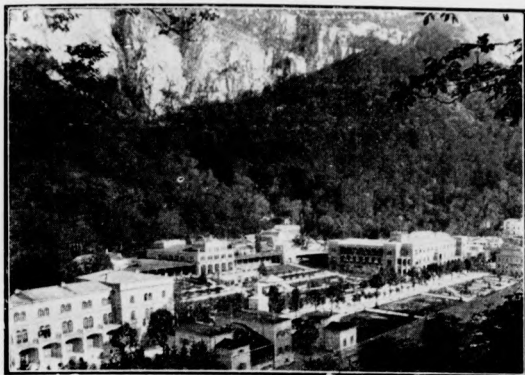
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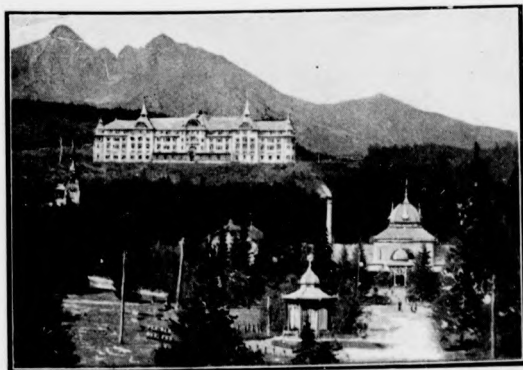
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|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 9-40  | 2-40  | 11-30 | Dép. | Budapest Ouest | Arr. | 12-50 | 1-30 | 6-35 |
| 6-53  | 12-34 | 8-29  | Arr. | Herkulesfürdő  | Dép. | 3-45  | 3-24 | 8-55 |
| 10-15 | —     | —     | 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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|       |      |   |   |                   |      |       |
|-------|------|---|---|-------------------|------|-------|
| 10-45 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest Est      | Arr. | 6-50  |
| 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  |
| 7-35  | Arr. | — | — | Tátralomnicz      | Dép. | 8-45  |

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háza**

**Railway Time-Table :**

|      |      |      |   |   |              |      |      |       |      |
|------|------|------|---|---|--------------|------|------|-------|------|
| 7-05 | 5-15 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest-Est | Arr. | 7-10 | 9-50  | 9-15 |
| 1-47 | 4-25 | Arr. | — | — | Ruttka       | Dép. | 8-30 | 11-24 | 2-48 |
| 2-30 | 1-42 | Dép. | — | — | Ruttka       | Arr. | 7-50 | 7-57  | 2-28 |
| 3-04 | 5-27 | Arr. | — | — | Fenyőháza    | Dép. | 7-04 | 7-14  | 1-56 |

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**Vizakna .**

**Railway Time-Table :**

|      |       |       |      |   |   |               |      |      |       |
|------|-------|-------|------|---|---|---------------|------|------|-------|
| 7-20 | 2-00  | 12-20 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest Arr. | 7-40 | 6-40 |       |
| 6-20 | 12-52 | 9-44  | Arr. | — | — | Kiskapus      | Dép. | 6-58 | 1-00  |
| 7-10 | 2-28  | 11-20 | Dép. | — | — | Kiskapus      | Arr. | 6-13 | 12-33 |
| 8-42 | 3-34  | 12-38 | Arr. | — | — | Vizakna       | Dép. | 5-14 | 11-37 |





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