

HUNGARY

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Budapest, Tuesday, August 1, 1911.*

VOL. IX. No 15.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE SEPARATION which was achieved by later political science between the legal privileges of the legislature and that of the sovereign was at that time almost unknown. The state possession of real estate, the profit on salt and on coining, the quit-rents imposed on vassals and often paid in kind, represented the entire extent of financial politics. But not only in Hungary was this the case, according to the development of the country it was more or less

the case in Europe at large. The budgets of milliards are achievements of recent date.

Like the fiscal right itself the finance administration is rather primitive. The chief task of the court chamber created by king Ferdinand I, which was the supreme financial authority in the land until 1848, was the administration of the treasury lands and forests, then very extensive, and of the mines, and the income from the customs, the land forming a separate customs district of itself. In the administration of the rest of the public income the court chamber combined with the state council which stood at the head of the political administration-



The Late General LOUIS JEKELFALUSSY,
ex-Minister for National Defence.

The management of the so-called war tax was the separate duty of the war administration. In individual cases, gradually in most of them, the court chamber was subordinated to the Vienna government, which in certain issues was the immediate and final official authority.

These few words sufficiently show that finance administration before 1848 was quite different from the financial system which rests on the principle of universal liability to taxation, and therefore can be left out of consideration without any prejudice to thoroughness of treat-

ment in the criticism of the development and present condition of the latter.

The laws of 1848 created responsible parliamentary government and the principle of universal liability to taxation, to obviate those circumstances which hindered the practical carrying out of reforms; while they did away with vassalage and made the indemnification of the landlords a public national question. The practical carrying out of all these principles would have naturally required that the finance administration

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

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should be organised on a corresponding basis. But the regime of the first responsible Hungarian ministry lasted only a short time, and its activity during that short time was diverted by political events from the province of peaceful tranquil creations. (To be continued.)

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«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.

by «Austria-Hungary», but this was done by an inadvertence which is not likely to occur again.

It may be difficult practically to draw a precise boundary line between the matters in which the international personality of Hungary acts separately, and those in which, as long as the present law remains effective, she can act only in connection with Austria; but juridically the distinction exists, and Hungary has availed herself of it in several international treaties which she has independently concluded, and even where joint action is necessary it is not



Pictures «Vasárnapi Ujság».

Scenes in the Tátra: The Tarajka Funicular Railway.

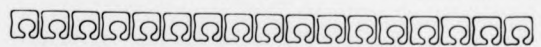
Photo by Julius Jerfy.

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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

In all international affairs not belonging to the sphere of national defence (such as railway conventions, extradition treaties, copyright conventions, etc.), the international personality of Hungary not only can, but must, act separately because with respect to them there is no union with Austria, and, therefore, their joint action cannot even be juridically constructed, except on the grounds of some *ad hoc* convention between them. In fact, some treaties belonging to this category have been concluded jointly

the action of one empire (which, having no substance, is hardly capable of action of any sort), but the joint action of two. Being bound to such joint action in certain matters, the union of these two constitutes one great power; because what is power but potentiality of action? — in our case of joint action. (To be continued.)



Death of General Jekelfalussy †.

AT DAWN on Sunday the 23rd ult. at his summer residence in Lontó, another public character of Hungary passed peacefully away in the person of General Louis Jekelfalussy, a Privy Councillor of His Majesty and ex-Minister for National Defence in the late Coalition cabinet.

The deceased soldier, born as it were to the

profession of arms, spent his whole life in the military service of his country. Honest and sincere, he was no political partisan in the strict sense of the term; his sole desire being to use his talents (which as an organiser were of conspicuous value) for his Fatherland, without party distinction. And it may be said that he succeeded in no small measure; for as Minister for National Defence during four years, his unquestionable ability combined with a genial personality won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact, even of the most rabid among the Opposition. General Jekelfalussy was sixty-three years of age, having made his first appearance on this mundane scene in the midst of war's alarms in the eventful year of 1848-

A series of Golf matches opens today and continues till the 8th inst; while international Lawn Tennis matches will be held from the 11th till the 15th inclusive, when the best players of Berlin, Vienna, and Prague will try their skill against their Hungarian friends.



Hungarian Aviation Record.

WE ARE a jubilant nation at present for one day last week (on the 20th ult. to be precise) a young Hungarian aviator, Michael Székely, flew on a Pischoff monoplane from Vienna to Budapest without mishap; and not only this, but his return



Scenes in the Tátra: Arrival at Tátrafüred.

Sport at Tátra-Lomnicz.

THE SUMMER programme of the Tátra Club opened on the 17th ult. and will continue uninterruptedly until the middle of the present month, during which period various branches of sport will be indulged in. Horse-races were held from the 17th till the 19th ult., and as usual they excited considerable interest among the numerous patrons of that kind of sport.

The races were followed by an 8 days' pigeon-shooting competition, when 10,000 crowns were awarded in prizes to the best shots, both native and foreign visitors being eligible for participation therein. The Bácska Pigeon-Shooting Club exhibited excellent marksmanship. The prize distribution was made the occasion for a concert, for which the ball-room of the Palace Hotel was utilised. Among the Hungarian winners were Baron Paul Fiáth and Baron Peter Baich.

flight was accomplished equally without any untoward incident.

Starting from Vienna-Neustadt, Mr. Székely divided his aerial journey into four stages, coming down at Bruck, Győr Esztergom, and Budapest. At Esztergom he was invited to address the pupils of the Ludovica Military Academy. This done, he immediately ascended for the last stage of his outward flight at the somewhat late hour of 8 p. m. Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Béla Pivny, Secretary of the Aero Club, a huge bonfire was lit on Jánoshegy (St. John's Hill) outside Budapest, in order that the aviator might not mistake his direction; and here Mr. Székely came down at 9 o'clock and received the congratulations of a great crowd that had assembled to meet him.

The intrepid air-man set out on his return at dawn on the 23rd ult, stopping at Esztergom, Komárom, Győr, and Pozsony, Vienna-Neustadt being eventually reached in safety, as stated.

A Plea Against Female Suffrage.

JUST AT THE present time it is the correct thing for a certain number of women, and men too, (one likes to think it is the worst of them) to talk about the slavery and subjection of women, and to assert that they can only emerge from this «slavery» by obtaining the suffrage and entering into the field of practical politics. It is a fallacy. Women are not slaves and never will be so unless they gain this suffrage for which some of them clamour so loudly. These champions of their own destruction are fond of asserting that hitherto woman has been accounted an inferior creature, and that now the dawn is breaking of the glorious day when woman shall enter into her true inheritance and rule the world side by side with man. Again I say it is a fallacy. It may be true that among savages the woman counts for little; but among civilised nations from the beginning of history the woman has ever been accounted the more sacred part of mankind. She has been worshipped with a reverence such as religion seldom receives. Men have trembled at her frown, rejoiced at her smile and faced death gladly to gain her praise. Yet woman had no vote then. If she had possessed

it, she would have been hooted by the men who adored her, as the *modern woman* is hooted on public platforms. She would have lost her high position as the *modern woman* is losing it.

This talk about the glorious era of liberty for women is mere cant. It is worse. It is unfeminine. It is unworthy of woman; and because we believe it to be unworthy of her, we deprecate it. A woman's place is not the public platform and the chair of debate. It is not dignified that she should stand up for the mob to rail at. Woman is like all the sacred things of the world. Her influence is felt and given in secret, and is all the stronger on that account. We read of mothers who sent their sons to an honoured death, like the mother of the Macchabees, of Aspasia, who moulded Pericles, of Xantippe, even, to whom Socrates probably owed no little of his pessimism. Think you they could have influenced men the same if they had attempted to do so by florid speeches in a public place? Oratory affects men for the hour and is then forgotten. But the influence of a woman on husband, child or brother never dies. And it is this influence which is woman's special sphere. Surely it is more noble, more enduring, more truly great than fervid harangues and the plaudits of the crowd.

The most common argument against female suffrage put forward by men is the one, «I don't like to think of them taking part in public life». Logically it is absurd, and perhaps for that very reason it is the more sound. You do not love or hate according to logical reasoning. In all the most vital, the most important things of life you judge by instinct, and instinct seldom fails. Personally I plead to being moved more by this instinctive dislike than anything else. Logically, a woman ought to be given the vote; instinctively, she ought not. The reason is that politics, with all its subtleties and pettiness is unworthy of the dignity of women, and the quality which men admire most in women is dignity. What reason have women for the attraction towards strong men? It is there. You cannot deny it. Your ideal man is a strong man. According to logic it is foolish. But you go by instinct, and here again instinct is stronger than reason. Just as you are instinctively attracted by strength in man, so we are instinctively attracted by dignity in woman. I grant you it is simply a foolish



Komárom: The Island Chapel.

Elizabeth Island, Komárom: Scene in Alexander Takáts' Garden.

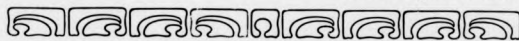


bias, logically; but logic, thank God, is not necessary for life. We are much happier and can get along much better without it.

There are more important things in the world than making laws. Perhaps, if we could see everything in its true light, we should discover that politics is the most trivial of all earthly pursuits. For instance, it is much more important to eat one's dinner than to vote for a finance bill or even to make speeches about it. Rather a bestial attitude to assume, you say. It may be so; but it is true, all the same. If you never had a meal, you could not vote; which proves that the meal is the more important. And most men, if they had to choose between a dinner and a vote, would choose the dinner. Politics are very interesting, and because men engage in them, they like to say that they are very important; just as they like to say that sport is important, or anything else to which they happen to turn their attention. But all the most earnest things of life are left to the women, and especially the most earnest of all — the education of the children. Our greatest statesmen, our most learned men have been moulded, not by hearing speeches, but by the simple fairy tales, the loving example of a mother. This is woman's special work. As long as she keeps to it she will be great — greater than man, so that man will adore her. But once let her descend to such inanities as politics and public life, and her influence is gone. It is not because we despise women that we would refuse them the vote, but because we think them above such littleness. Man, of his own accord, has put the woman high up on a pedestal that he may

pay her homage; and some women would wish to throw her down again to the dirty earth. They are not «advancing woman's cause» by doing so; they are rather throwing it back. They are trying to make themselves as insignificant and unimportant as men.

Oswald J. Horrax.



Walther von der Vogelweide.

THERE ARE few but have read Longfellow's poem about the legend always connected with the name of Vogelweid. In it the birds are said to repeat his name, and one can easily fancy a bobolink singing it.

Vogelweid the Minnesinger,
When he left this world of ours,
Laid his body in the cloister,
Under Würzburg's minster towers.

And he gave the monks his treasures,
Gave them all with this behest:
They should feed the birds at noontide
Daily on his place of rest;

Saying, «From these wandering minstrels
I have learned the art of song;
Let me now repay the lessons
They have taught so well and long.»

Turn to your Longfellow and refresh your memory with the remaining verses.

Walther von der Vogelweide was the first and greatest of the mediaeval German song-writers. In his own words, «Full forty years have I sung of love, and even more.» He was of gentle birth, and his associates called him Meister Herr Walther,

«Herr» being the title of the knightly middle-class. *Fogilweida* means *aviarium* in old High German, that is, an enclosed space where birds are confined.

An old manuscript of the thirteenth century informs us that there was an estate called Vogelweide in the Tyrol and here Walther is supposed to have been born about the year 1170. He left his paternal home to seek his fortune in Vienna, where in 1198 we catch our first view of him. Most chroniclers think all his spontaneous lyrics date from his first Vienna life. The death of the emperor Henry VI, on Sept. 28, 1197, roused in the poet a spirit of patriotism which has clung to his name ever since. There is a frank simplicity, an unfeigned childheartedness about the character of Herr Walther that endears him to all who read of him. He who loved birds and all joyous living things was sensitive to all lovelinesses of spring and summer. He had a peculiar insight into the heart of childhood. If this quatrain he wrote might be learned and remembered by all children, this world might be a vastly different place:

«Children, this is reason,
Close your lips in season,
Push the bolt across the door,
Speak those angry words no more.»

Herr Walter has also a good lesson to the youth

Palestine of the fifth Crusade, and two years after he was again in Vienna to welcome his returning prince.

In 1220 our singer gained the friendship of Englebert, the stirring Prince Archbishop of Cologne, under whose protection he flourished until 1225, when this gifted prelate was slain by his wicked nephew. After this event the religious tendency of Herr Walther's nature deepens. We are not surprised to meet him next at the court of Ludwig, landgrave of Thuringia. In 1226 a wave of pietism swept throughout Europe. The life-long devotion of Saint Francis of Assisi was crowned by his mystical death; and Saint Louis, an even sweeter because more human saint, appeared in France.

At the court of Eisenach in 1226 Herr Walther often met the dreamy, austere lady, the ruler of her husband, the Landgrave Ludwig, whom we know best as Saint Elizabeth of Hungary. Under her influence the poet, in 1227, addressed a burning word of exhortation to Ludwig that he start on a new Crusade to win back Palestine. In all Walther's latest poetry, it is recorded, we may trace the inspiring influence of Saint Elizabeth.

Ludwig obeyed the fervent summons, setting forth under the banner of the Emperor Friedrich,



Örmöz Castle: The Home of Count and Countess Ladislas Széchenyi. Photo by Erdelyi.

of Vienna in 1217, which he often repeated in verse and lyric outburst, part of the advice being:

«And wilt thou gild the round of life,
Of women speak thou well?»

In this year he wrote a farewell to Leopold who was then starting with his Austrian soldiers for

in the autumn of 1227. Two beautiful Crusade songs of this time survive, fragments only of which have been done into English. Walther's star seemed to follow the departure of the Crusade. Sad and weary he turned to his Tyrolese home after forty years of absence. It was here he composed his last

and it is claimed his finest poem, his Elegy. This fragment translated by Mr. Frank Nicholson in his «Old German Love Songs» gives us the pathetic yearning of the old poet returning home to find the old haunts changed and desolate.

Rather than live as now I do,
Cramped and confined, I tell you true,
I'd turn me monk at Toberlu!

Meister Herr Walther has written several patriotic hymns, one in praise of Germany and German



Scientific Fishing on the Quarnero: Preparations on Board.

«Ah me, the youths and maidens, what sorry lives are theirs!
They, whose high hearts aforetime were little vexed
with cares,
Can now do naught but sorrow, ah, wherefore is it so?
I can find no man happy, wheresoc'er I go.
Sorrow hath wholly banished laughter, and dance and song;
Never did Christian man see such a woeful throng.
Now mark ye how our ladies are fain to dress their hair!
Mark ye the clownish raiment our gallant knights must wear!»

Alas! wholesome ridicule will not change the tactics of our arbiters of fashion!

It may be noted that when the infirmities of age drew over our poet, a great dread of winter entered his heart and mind. Mr. Nicholson truthfully translates the discontent of the lonely singer, as ever childlike, winning and plain-spoken. This is a fragment from «Winter and Loneliness.»

I'd sooner eat crabs raw, I trow,
Than pass my days much longer so.
O Summer, mirth on us be-tow!
You deck the country high and low;
I'd play then with the flowers that blow.
Up to the sun my heart I'd throw,
Which now is pent in winter woe.

A sloven I've grown, as Esau grew;
My rough hair's tangled through and through
O sweet Summer, where are you?
Planted fields I fain would view.

beauty which ought to endear his memory to every German.

One verse has often been quoted as wonderfully anticipating the famous national song, *Was ist das Deutsche Vaterland?* by Ernst Moritz Arndt:

From Elbe river to the Rhine,
And back again all round to Hungary,
'Tis the best, this land of mine:
The best of all the world, it seems to me.
If I can judge what's fair,
In body or in face,
So help me heaven, no ladies have such grace
As German women bear.

In his time the term *German* included also Hungarian.

Tradition throws light upon the fact that our poet retired to an estate near Würzburg, in Franconia, which Friedrich had given him, and that he peacefully passed away in 1235, having survived all the friends of his youth. He was buried under a linden in a grass-plot surrounded by the cloisters of Würzburg Minster, open to the sky, and a leafy haunt of birds.

Out of the great love he had for his «winged rivals» there arose this charming legend which Longfellow has made so popular.

Many poets sung the praise of dear old Meister Walther when he was dead. For sheer sweetness

with simplicity the palm is ever awarded to Hugo von Trimberg in his couplet:

Hér Walther von der Vogelweide,
Wer dich vergäez', der taet mir leide.
(«Who thee forgets, does me a wrong!»)

Visitors to London. — Hungarians visiting London may have select board-residence at 12, Woburn Place, W. C. Very central for Parks and Amusements. — Comfortable, well-appointed house. Terms moderate. Apply, Mrs. B. F. Francis.



London Notes

London, 20th July 1911

By Sheena
Macdonald

THEIR MAJESTIES King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, are now in residence at the historic palace of Holyrood, near Edinburgh. This ancient building must have an interest for Hungarians, as it was built by David, son of Margaret who was brought up at the Hungarian Court at Esztergom. This saintly woman is said to have carried the «holy rood» with her to Scotland, and David thus named the first church built there, in loving memory of his mother.

Yesterday Her Majesty motored to Linlithgow to visit the old ruined palace where another Mary — the hapless Mary Stewart — first saw the light. Queen Mary was accompanied by her son and daughter. The King was occupied meanwhile in laying the foundation stone of Usher Hall, Edinburgh.

In strolling round the West End I have noticed that Marshall and Snelgrove are showing a great deal of Hungarian peasant embroidery, which is so much admired in England. A useful note has been struck in producing the needlework in self colours.

Those in creams and whites are being largely bought for bedroom furnishings. Small mats are being joined together by lace insertion into bed-mats, and very handsome they look.

«Heaven help the writing profession!» exclaimed an eminent King's Counsel at a recent trial in Manchester, when Miss Chester, money-lender of that city, sued for damages for alleged libel contained in a story in «Answers» (a weekly publication) in which it was stated that «Miss Chester put pressure on Rachel Fleming, one of her debtors in order to induce her to supply scandalous titbits about people whom she met». The question for

the jury, said Justice Horridge, was whether any reasonable person reading the paragraph would identify the plaintiff by it. The plaintiff said that since the publication complained of, her business had decreased. The jury awarded her £75 damages. Such libel cases are becoming painfully frequent, suits being trumped up on the merest coincidences, so that one may surmise that they are a new and easy way of making money. It is difficult to see



Flower Show at Brompton Palace.

where the matter is going to end. Publishers are prefacing their story-books with an explanatory note to the effect that «the characters are purely fictitious, the names used having no connection with any living persons». This in a land of freedom!

Only lately an editor reading over a little Hungarian story of mine, asked whether there were real persons in Hungary bearing the names of my characters; and whether the Hungarian libel law were as far advanced as the English. I owned that all the names I had used might be found in

Hungary, but I had never heard of any libel action being taken by their namesakes.

*

We hear with pleasure that the Rev. Dr. Ernő Kundt, of Kassa, has been invited to take part during the holiday season in the services of the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater. Dr. Kundt is a master of the English tongue, and



Topical Notes

His Majesty.

The King is now at Ischl, where he will remain over his 81st birthday. He receives a daily succession of princely visitors, among the more recent having been Prince and Princess William of Urach, Archduchess Amelia and her children, Prince William Albert and Princess Elizabeth, Princess Gizella of Bavaria, Prince Alfonso of Bourbon, Archduke Francis Salvator, and H. R. H. Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland with his son, who are sojourning at Gmunden.

The forthcoming Marriage of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

It has been definitely announced that the wedding of H. R. H. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph with Princess Zita of Parma will take place in the second half of October next, at Schwarzau Castle, the residence of the bride's family. The honeymoon will be spent at Brandás. The young archduke is at present with his fiancée at Schwarzau. H. R. H. Archduchess Maria Josefa, who is at present taking the waters at Brisan with her youngest son Prince Max, will receive the couple at Miramare on her return. We hear that His Majesty the King has appointed Count Charles Herberstein to be chamberlain to Archduke Charles Francis Joseph; he will not, however, take up his new duties until after the wedding.

Engagement of the Daughter of H. R. H. Archduchess Maria Valeria.

Another member of the House of Habsburg has just become engaged, in the person of Princess Ella, daughter of H. R. H. Archduchess Maria Valeria. The intended bridegroom is Prince Francis Joseph of Bavaria, youngest son of His late Royal Highness Prince Charles Theodore, for many years known and highly respected as the Royal oculist and friend of the poor. The happy couple are aged respectively 19 and 24 years.

After the Earthquake.

The city of Keckskemét having recovered from the panic occasioned by the recent earthquake (reported in our last issue) is now busily occupied in counting up its losses with a view to restoration. This, however, will be a work of considerable time and expense; which latter cannot be borne by the city or by individuals without exterior help. His Majesty the King has expressed his «paternal sympathy» with his afflicted subjects in a most tangible form, having headed a subscription list with the sum of 100,000 crowns from his

I have no doubt his genial and courtly disposition will gain him many new friends in the West End.

*

The International Racial Conference opens next Wednesday, and we are hoping to have Hungary's racial problems discussed and made clear by those who have studied the question from within.

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

private purse. Up to the time of going to press this amount has been more than doubled by other donations from societies, firms, and individuals.

Royal Duke's Motoring Adventure.

A good story is going the rounds concerning the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. The Archduke, who had his wife as his companion, was driving his own motor near his estate in Austria when they halted by the wayside. A passing peasant made a request for a «lift» to the next village, and was accommodated with a seat beside the Duchess, to whom he talked freely all

like 40 millions of crowns, or a million and three-quarters sterling.

Our Viennese Guests.

A delegation from the Liberal Political Union of Vienna arrived at Budapest a few days ago, under the leadership of Herr W. Exner, privy councillor. The party consisted of Dr. Civichlinski, privy councillor, Herr Leo Beck, Baron Pidoll, Herr Schenk, president of the Austrian Juridical Council, Baron Hiller-Schönaich, Herr Schwabe and Herr Hendriff, court counsellors, and Herr Madeysky, ministerial counsellor. They were received at the



Scientific Fishing on the Quarnero : The Plankton Net Windlass.

the way, and at the end of the journey informed the Archduke that his wife «had a lovely face». He also asked to pay something for his journey, and wished to stand the Royal driver a drink, but the Archduke smilingly refused and drove away, leaving the peasant to discover his identity later.

After the Coronation: Paying the Piper.

Among the items of expense in connection with the British Coronation are the following: the Indian contingent cost 3 millions of crowns, the naval review at Spithead half a million, the decoration of the Abbey 800,000 crowns, accommodation of foreign delegates 225,000 crowns, illuminations 4 millions, bonfires in various parts of the United Kingdom 14 millions, erection of temporary covered entrance to the Abbey and the tribunes 8 millions. The grand total runs into something

Railway Station by a number of distinguished Hungarian officials. After the introductions the visitors expressed the wish to see the grave of the late Commercial Minister, H. E. Charles Hieronymi, where they deposited a beautiful laurel wreath. On their return hence they inspected the Agricultural Museum, where they were met by Count Béla Serényi, Minister of Agriculture, who invited them to luncheon. Aloysius Pajkert, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, delivered an interesting address, which was followed by the usual toasts and post-prandial speeches.

Society of Wine Cultivators at Szeged.

The H. Sz. O. E. held their quarterly session at Szeged last week, afterwards visiting Kecskemét and Czegléd. Baron Gerliczy presided and Dr. Imre Gerlei, the Society's manager, also spoke. Most of

the members were present, including Baron Iván Baich, Imre Hartyány (Czegléd), Francis Juranovits, Stephen Kiss (Kolozsvár), Dr. Béla Kelemen, M. P., Maurice Landesbery, Julius Lichtenegger, Iván Reök, M. P. Alex. Sarlay, and Count Stephen Szapáry. A motion was put and carried that branches of the Society should be formed at all the small places where there is much sand. There should also be a limited company with a fundamental capital of 150,000 crowns, for the purpose of collecting the wine produce from the small growers and selling it abroad; the price obtained to be divided proportionately among the contributors after the deduction of expenses. It is proposed to build a cellar at Szeged with a capacity for 17,000 litres.

Baroness Valentina Rothschild engaged.

The engagement is announced of Baroness Valentina, only daughter of the late Baron Albert Rothschild, to Herr Springer, banker of London, a relative of Baron Springer of Vienna. The young lady, who is 25, possesses a fortune of 150,000 000 crowns. The wedding will take place in August.

Farewell to the Rev. John P. Tweedie.

The Rev. John A. Tweedie, of Arbroath, who has been conducting the services at the Scotch Church in Budapest for the past few months, has now returned home. On Wednesday last week a company of over 200 assembled to bid him farewell at a social evening in the Vörösmarty-utca Hall. After tea the Rev. James T. Webster opened the programme with a speech in Hungarian appreciative of the work Mr. Tweedie had done while here. Later on he was the recipient of handsome gifts from the congregation and Mission staff. In a humorous reply Mr. Tweedie alluded to the pleasant time he had had in Hungary, and stated that next winter he intends to take up lecturing on Hungary and the Hungarians.

The Cautious British Merchant.

We have repeatedly urged British electrical manufacturers to carry the war into the enemy's camp and make a more determined effort to sell their manufactures in Continental countries. Quite recently there have come under our notice the experiences of several well-known electrical firms who have been well rewarded for so doing. — *Electrical Review.*

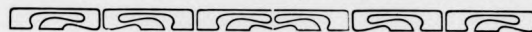
Kossuth's First visit to Birmingham.

Louis Kossuth arrived at Southampton in November, 1851, and a cordial invitation was presented to him to visit Birmingham, which he accepted on the 10th of November. He was met at Stechford Railway Station by Messrs. O. Geach, M. P., G. F. Muntz, M. P., W. Scholefield, M. P., George Dawson, and other Liberals, and was escorted to Small Heath, where a monster procession awaited and accompanied him to the Five Ways. It was a general holiday in the town, and the streets were crowded, flags, banners, and trade symbols being displayed along

the route, and the hero of the day having an enthusiastic reception. On the 12th of the month a banquet was held in the Town Hall, and £700 was presented to him, to be applied as he should deem most advantageous to the cause of Hungary. He again visited Birmingham in May, 1856.

A Tolerant Bishop.

On the 20th ult. the Bishop of Bosnia, Dr. Krapac, received a deputation of Jews under Rabbi Schönfeld to congratulate the prelate on his birthday. The Bishop replied: «I thank you cordially for your kind visit. My religion is founded on Christ's exhortation to love God with all my heart and my neighbour as myself. I esteem and love the Israelites. Knowing their good qualities as I do, I desire most sincerely to cultivate friendly relations with them».



LENKE'S SONG.

By JOSEPH BAJZA. — Translated by WM. N. LOEW.

Near the town a forest,
In the wood a glade,
In the glade a grave lies,
'Neath a poplar's shade.

There a gentle streamlet's
Murmuring is heard;
There where zephyrs whisper,
Sounds the chirping bird.

Odours sweet are rising
From the beauteous scene
Rosemary and roses
There have plenty been.

O'er the hill the sun dawns,
O'er the hill descends,
Through the woods at sunset,
Still my pathway wends.

Soft winds gentle sighs waft,
Sorrow's soul are they;
In the streamlet flowing,
Float my tears away.

Only I, no other,
Know who's buried there;
Know that she here resteth,
She who loved me dear.

Gentle streamlet, quiet,
Rush thy path along;
Singers of the forest:
Hush your swelling song.

Zephyrs, sway more gently,
O'er the tree's green breast,
That my love beloved
Peacefully may rest.

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A folyó év első felében a Fonciere Pesti biztosító intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 3284 ajánlat 14,776.380 korona biztosítási tőkére és 1000 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 2892 kötvény 13,116.930 korona tőkére állított ki. A díjbevétel 2,990.807 korona 27 fillérre rúg. Haláleset 137 jelentetett 539.940 korona összegről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet (Alapítva 1864-ben 4 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 50 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül a népfőlkélok védkötelezettjeire nézve a teljes biztosított összeg erejéig. (A katonai szolgálat egyéb kötelezettjeire nézve mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)

2. A feltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párba, vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett.

3. 1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.

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

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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a gyomor, belek, húgyhólyag, s különösen a légzőszervek hurutos bántalmainál igen jó hatású még akkor is, ha vérzések esete forog fenn.
Megrendelhető: Edes uty L.-nél Budapesten és a forrás kezelőségénél Munkácson.

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Budapest, V., Ferenc József-tér 5-6. sz.

(Saját palotájában.)

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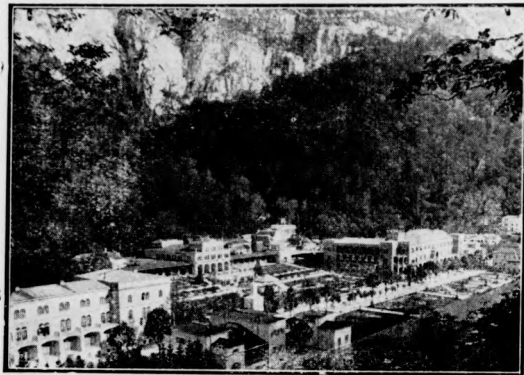
Vagyonállás 1906 decemb. 31 én K 229,546 518.48
Érvényben levő biztosítások ... « 600,000.000.—
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Magyar értékekben elhelyezett díjtartalék ... « 25,940.909.10

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Hercules Baths ...

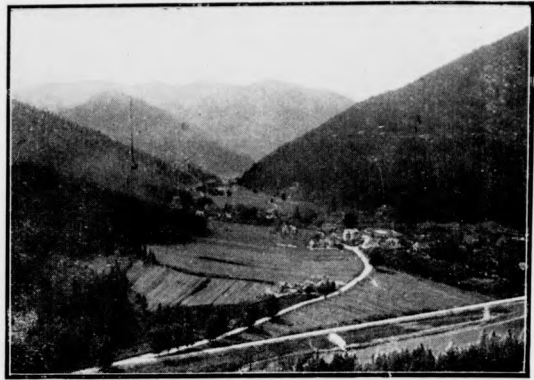
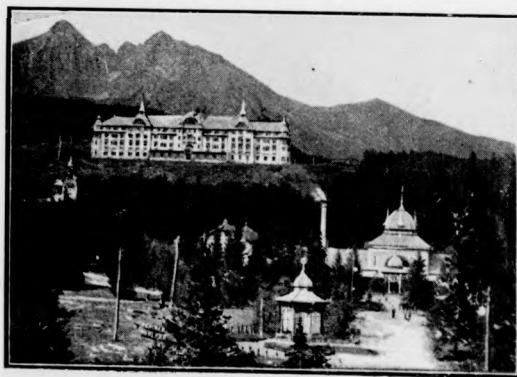
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

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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Railway Time-Table :

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
7-33	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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Fenyőháza

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	2-43
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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Vizakna

Pailway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-56	1-00
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



Háló-, étkező- és buffet-kocsik közlekedése a magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain.

Magyar királyi államvasutak 92.967/1911. számhoz.

I. R É S Z.

Érvényes 1911. évi május hó 1-től kezdve.

I. Hálókocsik

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik		A hálókocsi pótfjegyek árai			Jegyzet	
		honnan	óra-perc	kor	szintén	óra-perc	kor	vona rész		
1	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck-Királyhídián át	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 50	12	Wienbe reggel	7 23		Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien vagy viszont	9 60 7 20	A hálókocsik csak I. vagy II. oszt. menetekkel bíró utakon által megfelelő pótfjegyváltás mellett használhatók.
2	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. éjfel	10 20	11	Budapest k. p. u. reggel	6 25		Budapest nyug. p. u. — Wien vagy viszont	9 60 7 20	
3	Budapest nyug. p. u. — Segesvár	Budapest ny. p. u. este	9 35	502	Segesvárra d. e.	11 12		Budapest keleti p. u. — Segesvár vagy viszont	14 40 10 80	
4	Budapest keleti p. u. — Bukarest Arad, Piski, Predaleón át	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	5 15	501	Predaleón reggel	7 30		Kolozsvár — Segesvár vagy viszont nappal	4 80 3 60	
5	Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski (saját)	Budapest k. p. u. este	9 30	611	Piskire d. e.	10 52		Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski vagy viszont	13 60 7 20	Brassón fölé csak I. oszt. menetekkel lehet vethető igénybe.
6	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Bukarest Temesvár—Verciorován át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	2 40	704	Verciorovára éjfel	1 20		Budapest nyug. p. u. — Bukarest v. viszont	16 60 7 20	
7	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Bázias	Budapest ny. p. u. éjfel	10 15	710	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	1 25		Temesvár v. — Bukarest v. — Brassó v. —	9 60 7 20	
8	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume Ujdomlovár—Zágráb át	Budapest k. p. u. este	7 40	1006	Fiuméba d. e.	8 50		Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume vagy viszont	12 00 9 00	
9	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume Ujdomlovár—Zágráb át (vegyes)	Budapest k. p. u. este	6 15	1004	Budapest k. p. u. d. e.	8 00		Zágráb — Fiume vagy viszont	9 60 7 20	
10	Budapest keleti p. u. — Zágráb Ujdomlovár át (saját)	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 25	1010	Zágrábba d. e.	8 30			9 60 7 20	
11	Budapest keleti p. u. — Poprád- Fekla Kassán át (vegyes)	Budapest k. p. u. este	10 00	1516	Poprád-Fekla reggel	6 23		Budapest keleti p. u. — Poprád-Fekla v. v.	9 60 7 20	² Bezárólag június 14-ig és október 1-től.
12	Budapest keleti p. u. — Tátra-Lomnic Kassán át (vegyes)	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 00	1510	Budapest k. p. u. reggel	7 00		Budapest keleti p. u. — Tátra-Lomnic v. v.	9 60 7 20	³ Bezárólag szeptember 30-ig és június 15-től.
13	Budapest nyugati p. u. — Berlin	Budapest ny. p. u. este	6 50	1406	Berlinbe d. e.	11 08		Budapest nyugati p. u. — Berlin v. viszont	13 00 10 20	Márka
14	Konstantinápoly — Berlin Budapest keleti p. u. — Ruitka — Oberbergen át	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	8 23	903	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	1 00		Budapest keleti p. u. — Berlin	13 00 10 20	Márka
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 00	34	Berlinbe d. e.	7 45			9 50 7 00	Frank
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	7 33	301	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	12 50			6 40 4 50	
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 20	904	Konstantinápolyba reg.	7 47			2 00 21 25	



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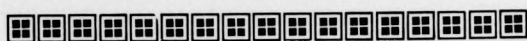
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A Kisduna-ágban (Budapest—Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (d. e. 8 óra 30 perczkor, d. u. 12 óra 30 perczkor) utóbbi vegyesjárat (V/16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), továbbá d. u. 2 óra 20 perczkor és 5 órakor, utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között, indulnak (Budapest jobbpart Pálffy-térről 10 perczcel 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 perczcel 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.

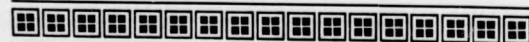
A menetdíjak a helyi járatú gőzösökön való utazásra rendkívül mérsékeltnek.

A főváros közelében, nyaralók előnyére, igen mérsékelt árú jegyfüzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfüzetek ára különösen mérsékelt. Csoportos iskolai kirándulók köznapokon 50%-os menetdíjkezdvevényben részesülnek.

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Különféle nyelvű képes ismertető füzetek a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság Igazgatóságánál, továbbá a társasági személyhajókon és hajóállomásokon díjmentesen kaphatók.



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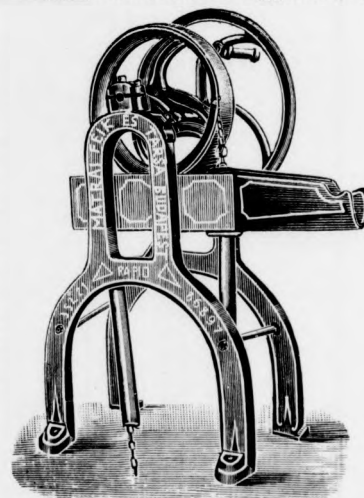
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