

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

AFTER the agreement had been come to, both states in 1868 concluded a 10 years' customs and commerce treaty. In 1878 a new treaty was concluded which was renewed in 1887 with certain modification, and was in force until the end of 1897.

In virtue of the customs and commerce treaty both states of the monarchy form one customs district; consequently the trade between both states cannot be hampered with customs duties.

The settlement and system of management collection of the duties, are the same in both states. Both states have the right to control one another with regard to the conduct of customs business.

The international commercial treaties concluded by the monarchy are binding equally for both states. These treaties can however be retracted at the wish of either state of the monarchy.

A further important regulation of the customs and commercial treaty so far as public finances are concerned consists in this that the salt and tobacco monopolies and those



Photo by Strelisky.
Countess JULIUS TELERY.

indirect taxes which exert an immediate influence on the production e. g. the spirit, beer, sugar and mineral oil taxes, during the existence of the treaty in both states must be administered according to the same laws and administrative regulations and that these can only be changed by a mutual understanding.

Finally the customs treaty contains a regulation which secures jointness of the coinage and standard system during its existence and at the same time expresses the mutual obligation of both states according to which they must try

and restore payments in specie.

This arrangement in consequence of the standard laws of 1892 became purposeless. When namely both states of the monarchy decided in 1892 to go over to a gold standard they came to an agreement with regard to the currency and the standard, which had the main object of working towards the abolition of the compulsory acceptance of paper money, prevailing in the monarchy. Thus this whole group of subjects was taken out of the set of questions be-

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

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longing to the customs treaty and was made a subject of special detailed arrangement. We shall return to this arrangement later. (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.

My strong insistence, my whole country's strong insistence, on her national independence, does not in the least imply a will or a wish

as good a right as any nation on earth, not on grounds of formal legality only, but because we are conscious of having creditably fulfilled our mission as a bulwark of western civilization and of liberty.

We do not see that this mission is ended, nor do we see how it could be fulfilled, should that organic force of our peculiar national mentality and constitution be missing, should that force which stands unshaken after trials before which stronger empires have crumbled into dust, give way to artificial combinations and mechanical contrivances.

We are then only faithful to the supreme



Pictures: «*Vasárnapi Ujság*.» The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: At Dinner.

to break away from Austria. We mean to keep faith to the reigning dynasty; no nation in its dominions is more absolutely reliable in that respect; we mean loyally to fulfill our compact of mutual defence with Austria; in a word, what our forefathers agreed to as being obligations freely accepted by Hungary, we mean to adhere to, as honest men should.

All we want is that equal faith should be kept with us, that those equally binding enactments of the Pragmatic Sanction, which make Hungary secure of her independence as a sovereign nation, as a kingdom, *nulli alio regno vel populo subatum*, as the law of 1791 puts it, should be fulfilled with equal loyalty.

To such complete national existence we have

law of our destinies when upholding the banner of national independence with unflinching firmness of resolve.

(The End.)



Turkish Souvenirs.

THE 23rd JULY was the third anniversary of the reconstruction of the Turkish constitution. On the Mount of Freedom a monument of the historic event has been inaugurated: an immense cannon pointing heavenward, surrounded by the tombs of the national heroes. The army fought for the constitution, and by the army must it be defended. Behold the unity of army and constitution!

The imam prays for the eternal welfare of the souls of the departed heroes, while Mahomet Chefket Pasha makes a military speech, during which

the officers take the oath to maintain the constitution. The second strong link between constitution and army!

The monument bears witness to several very instructive truths.

The history of Turkey and Hungary, their glory and decline, run parallel in a certain sense. And on the auspicious occasion our spirits glow in remembering the historic relations binding the two countries. We remember with infinite gratitude the hospitality of Sultan Ahmed III, Mahomet I, and Abdul Medjid, accorded to our fugitives in spite of all the threats of Russia and Austria. These rulers also ceded to us Rodosto as a place of pilgrimage. The parallel history of Turkey and Hungary

the Crescent several decisive blows. He did not scorn to profit by the example of the enemy, and after the example of the well disciplined Janissaries — the most famous foot-soldiers in the world — which formed the nucleus of the Turkish forces, he organised a similar permanent body of soldiery: the black troops, one of the corner stones of his power. Behold the prototype of our military Moloch in the Turkish army.

In 1520 the great Sultan Soliman II came to the throne, and in 1526 wrote with blood one of the darkest pages of our history. The disaster of Mohács, where our national sins were expiated formed the starting-point for the Turks to force upon the Christian world their ideas, religious, political, and



The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: Amusing the Children.

commences in Asia; whence came the Turks to Europe about five centuries after us (889—1356). Ten years later the armies of the two peoples joined battle for the first time; and since then for four hundred years, when the whole of Christendom had witnessed with alarm the extension of the power of the dreaded Osmanlis, Hungary has been the bulwark of Europe.

In 1369 Bajazid I defeated the Crusaders under Sigismund; but soon John Hunyady arose who made the Hungarian army respected and feared. His inveterate enemy, the great Sultan Murad himself, pronounced him the ablest general in Europe.

1437, 1442, and 1456 are splendid dates in our history. At Varna only, in 1444, was Murad victorious.

The other Hunyady also, King Matthias, dealt

social. At that period the fortune of war was seldom with us, Kőszeg and Eger being happy exceptions.

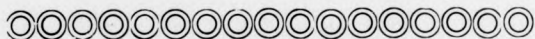
At length the battle of Zenta, where Eugene of Savoy defeated Mustapha, resulted in the Peace of Karlowitz (1699), and later (1718) the Peace of Passarovich, by which Turkey finally lost her hold upon Hungary. But at that time Hungary was ruined and devastated; and for nearly two hundred years since then she has been occupied in the brave endeavour to civilise and save and make the Fatherland flourishing once more.

In the period immediately anterior to the Peace of Hungary was placed, as it were, between hammer and anvil; the Turks unyielding and the Habsburgs equally unwilling to relax their grasp upon the country which they were powerless to defend.

The Crescent again gleams brightly. And we must avow that since its rays are now confined within proper limits our sympathy towards the great Turkish nation in their efforts to accom-

plish their freedom is more profound than ever; since we, too, having suffered, know what it is to suffer in the cause of Liberty.

Austin d'Ambrózy, LL.D.



New-York Notes

New-York, 5th. Aug., 1911.

I.

Dramatical Brevities.

NOW THAT THE enervating severity of the annual heat-wave is slowly but gradually abating, and the concomitant hosts of ubiquitous mosquitoes — «we scorn them but they sting» — are setting out for other local habitations and other victims, aesthetic New-York is making a sudden and complete volte-face. Not, indeed, in the realm of letters, where our present staple intellectual pabulum, the romantic fiction of fond vacation-goers, bids fair to hold sway wellnigh until the advent of Fall, but certainly and unmistakably so in the domain of stage-craft. Here the canicular period of absolute inactivity, signalled by the almost total eclipse of legitimate drama and by the undue preponderance, of vaudeville and roof-garden performances, is fast giving way to the feverish excitement of preparation for better things to come. The arbiters of theatrical destinies are losing no

time in formulating and making public their campaign and hardly a day passes but some new and unexpected announcement electrifies the town. The Great White Way but yesterday desolate and forlorn, is to-day fairly teeming with the characters of Make-believe. Sepulchral and seedy looking tragedians, with dark and distant eyes overshadowed by beetling eye-brows, jostle elbows with beaming comedians and jolly throngs of gaudy chorus girls, and all seem glad to be back at last on dear old Broadway. Rehearsals are under way and at every turn gigantic placards stare in the face of the unsophisticated. Everybody pulsates with the life-blood of things theatrical; the very atmosphere is surcharged with it.

It will be of interest to European opera-goers that Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, announces among his plans not only the standard productions of former seasons, but also three novelties. One of these, a domestic product, Professor Parker's \$10,000 prize opera, «Mona», to be staged for the first time, is sure at some future date to be introduced to the Old World.

The other two are importations: Wolf-Ferrari's «La Donna Curiose», with its libretto based on one of Goldoni's comedies, and Giordano's setting of Sardou's «Madame Sans-Gêne». The last-named will be attended by its composer, with the fair Geraldine Farrar and Enrico Caruso dividing the principal honors.

Apropos of this erratic warbler who lately has had the curious knack of indiscriminately losing



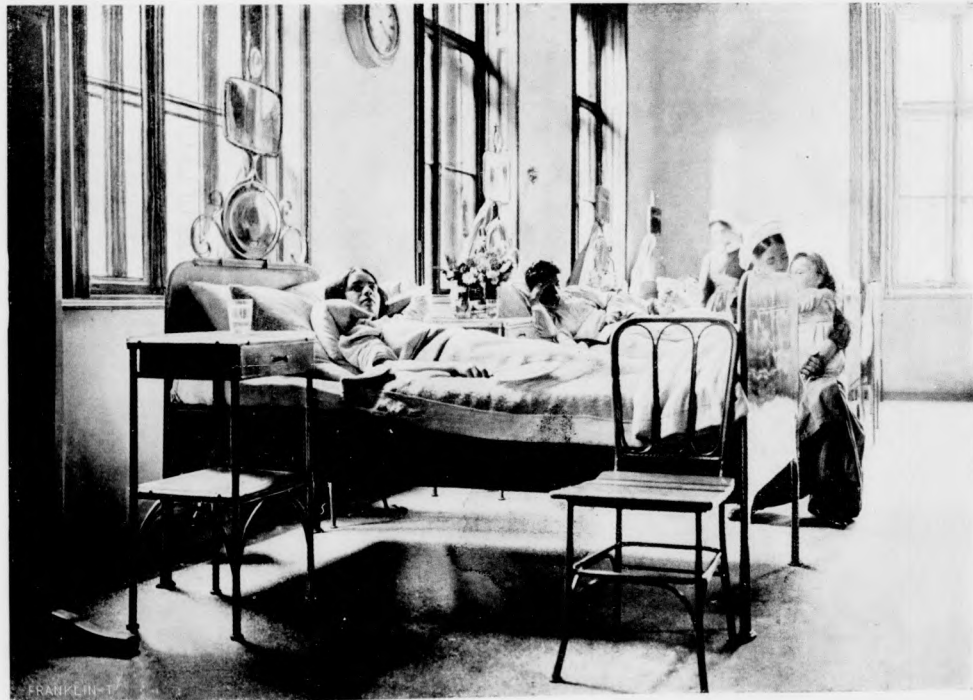
The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: Reading to a Patient.

and regaining his high C's, much of this mystery has recently been cleared up by the voluntary avowal of the artist himself. It would appear that the high-soaring Enrico had at last become aware of the existence of certain individuals of more or less shady character, entitled press-agents. Accordingly, he put himself, at the earnest solicitation of a clever impresario, under the treatment of one of these experts. The said expert's diagnosis of symptoms and recipe sounded somewhat like this: Sir, you are well-known. You are well-liked. You are famous. Ah, yes, but how long? Will not your admirers, who now swear by your topmost octaves, at last become indifferent thereto? Remember the sad fate of Aristides whom the Athenians became tired of hearing cognominated as the «Just». You simply must lose your voice. For ever? Leave the boards? Ah, no! Only for a few months. Let this ingrate vulgar herd tremble for your voice, let it imagine Caruso is no more. And, then, then you shall emerge from the darkness of secrecy and retirement in all your splendor, in all your brilliancy, and become once more idealized, once more idolized». Thus the story; and lo and behold! Enrico is once more «redivivus». What of the splendor? What of the brilliancy? Wait, you Philistine!

Clever idea, isn't it? Nor do I need to tell you

made that lucrative deal with his New-York rivals and has temporarily expatriated himself — but God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform, and so does Oscar. He is of an extremely retiring disposition, you know. All he wants now is to string John Bull to his belt. That's all. He has just announced, amidst a loud blast of trumpets and the reverberating echo of bass-drums, so characteristic of his modesty, a season of twenty weeks in London. Massenet's «Thais», Offenbach's Contes d'Hoffmann, Meyerbeer's «Le Prophète» and Charpentier's «Louise» form the top-notch of his repertoire and the famous — or shall we say, notorious? — Lina Cavalieri his drawing-card. Fine arrangement both for Oscar and for Lina; for *he* surely needs an attraction, whereas *she*, much as she would like to sail over the briny deep is, by some, reported as dreading to face a New-York audience, by others, as unwilling to leave her Russian bear. So we have to do without both this season. Lucky dogs, those Londoners! Pity us, gentle reader!

Speaking of Russians, a bit of recent gossip occurs to our mind, the parting of the ways to which those terpsichorean twins, Pavlova and Mordkine have come. (Of course, London again has the honor of having the interesting event within its walls.) The breach, by no means a surprise to the initiated in the state, was entirely unex-



The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: A Ward at the Polyclinic.

who the clever impresario was in whose fertile brain it was born. There is but one God of Operas and his prophet is our inimitable Oscar, he universally surnamed as Hammerstein. You don't hear much of him in these days, now that he has

pected by the public at large. But, *que voulez-vous?* History repeats itself. It is once more a case of a «tertium quid». Only it is not known with certainty who the superfluous quantity was, Mme Pavlova, the companion, or Mme Pajitskaia, the wife. Yes

rumors are whispered, but they are innuendos after all, and they do not concern us. Besides, remember the anecdote told of General Grant. At a dinner, which he once attended, one of the speakers began his homoeopathic dose of post-prandial small-talk with these words, «Mr. Toastmaster, as there are no ladies present here, I am going to tell an off-color story». General Grant's instant intervention compelled immediate and unconditional surrender. «But, my dear Sir, do not forget that there are *gentlemen* present».

Nevertheless, even if their differences cannot be smoothed over, the former partners in ethereal gyrations, bound as they are by contracts, must appear in New-York the coming season. And then, gentle reader, I may have something more to say about them.

II.

Literary Tabloids.

MME. KARIN MICHAELIS, the reigning literary sensation of the world is amongst us. She has come without ostentation, has nevertheless been instantly ferreted out, promptly interviewed and sprung upon the unsuspecting reading public with a lightning rapidity so characteristic of American journalistic methods. All in the span of a brief Sunday morning New-York was stunned by several items of astounding information; to wit, that the «Dan-

writer was then temporarily sojourning in our very midst.

While, of course, the commotion aroused by this news could in no wise be compared with the consternation that shook the souls of the peaceful Roman burghers, when one day they were unceremoniously routed out of their beauty slumbers by loud cries of «*Hannibal ante portas*», nevertheless it sufficed to make the most inveterate sluggard, indolently sipping his morning coffee, sit up in his bed and take notice. There is no doubt but that all of us have taken notice; we arose of a quiet Sunday morn and found Mme. Michaelis famous.

But why all the fuss? Patience, dear reader. You, who have once painstakingly waded through the intricacies of Balzac's «*Eugénie Grandet*», do you happen to recall this simple statement in it? «*Le regard d'un homme accoutumé à tirer des capitaux un intérêt énorme contracte nécessairement, comme celui du voluptueux, du joueur... certaines habitudes indéfinissables, des mouvements furtifs, avides, mystérieux, qui n'échappent point à ses coreligionnaires. Ces langage secret forme en quelque sorte la Francmaçonnerie des passions*». Imagine, then, a freemasonry of passions, of devotees to the same pursuits, the same unalterable habits; intangible bonds, invisible to the laic, but easily discernible to the initiated, existing among human beings, whatever their rank, whatever their station in life, however far from



The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: Bathing a Child.

gerous Age» has had an enormous vogue in Europe; that, therefore, it was the next book to be devoured here; that it was conceived and cleverly executed by a Danish writer; that, finally, the said

each other they are removed. Something similar to this sublime thought of the French sage, Mme. Michaelis pretends to have discovered, a bond existing among all womankind in the world, wherever and when-

ever found; nothing more nor less than a Freemasonry of Women, with unseen yet closely-knit ties of sympathy; with unspoken watchwords and countersigns, and with all the perquisites and parapher-

opressed by a craving for solitude; divorces her husband, and retires to the calm of country-life. But the inevitable must happen. Her mental depression is soon over. She wearies of her loneliness



The Hungarian Order of Deaconesses: A surgical Operation on the Hand.

nalía of an unbuilt yet unshakeable, well-conceived yet well-concealed organization.

Women, then, are not, as they have heretofore been considered, uncompromising foes. They are friends. They are companions. More, they are companions in misery, instinctively sworn against their ancient enemy, Man. To him, therefore, she must ever be and remain the «*femme mécomprise!*» She will never reveal her whole self to him. She will love him, she will adore, worship him; yet it is not to this intimate idol of her heart but to her fellow-mason solely that she will disclose her deepest being, reveal her innermost secrets.

This is the keynote of the famous book. Its special application lies in the delineation of the storm-and-stress period of the aging woman, our mothers, aunts, and spinster friends. The fortieth mark, we are told, is an intensely critical one for Woman. She has lost her youthful charm. She has reared her children and sent them out into the world. She is alone. Her loneliness palls upon her. She waxes neurotic beyond compare, a prey to despair and desperation, who, feeling only that she must do something to relieve the tension, knows not where to turn nor whither to fly. Were man to scent this mental disturbance he would, in the words of the author, «fly from her as from a pest or kill her like a mad dog».

Elsbeth Bugge reaches this dangerous age; is

and sends for an old friend, a steadfast lover. He arrives and — is disillusioned. He must have been in love with the ideal of her. Now she has grown old; he cannot love her real self. A re-marriage with the ex-husband is made impossible by his betrothal to a young girl, and Elsbeth, doubly disappointed, seeks oblivion in interminable travel.

Such is a brief outline of the novel. Whatever its psychological import or moral bearing; by whatever standard its worth is estimated, it has had an enormous vogue. The book is only now being translated into English; but in France no less a personage than Marcel Prévost gave it the zest and brilliancy of his style; and in Germany it is by far the best seller of the year. Nor is its popularity, as is that of most successful novels to-day, due to raciness of plot or suggestiveness of dialogue. «*L'age dangereux*» is the straightforward story of a woman. Moreover, it is «correct», distinctly not erotic. Some may dissuade young ladies and matrons from reading it. In my opinion, however, it is just the book for them if preventative or even a curative influence is sought amidst the vacillating tendencies of the present, an antidote to vanity and self-love, to high-strung nerves, and to that almost total lack of firmly-rooted life-principles which characterizes many of our modern women.

«The young man or girl», to use the words of S. T. Coleridge, applied to another book, «whose

heart and feelings can be injured or even his passions excited by this novel, is already thoroughly corrupt». The person who devours all the suggestive novels procurable, cannot be aggravated; to men of sane senses the viewpoint of the author is the chief and sole consideration.

R. L. Stevenson says somewhere that one should express his thoughts thoroughly, «for to do anything else is to do a far more perilous thing than risk being immoral; it is to be sure of being untrue». Mme. Michaelis has followed the Stevensonian ideal. She calls a spade a spade. She never flinches, even at the risk of being branded a traitress to her sex. But whether hers is a study of genuine or a type of extreme womanhood — a *fin de siècle* product — mere man in his unsophisticated ignorance cannot presume to decide. *Alexander Green.*

Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establishment: VI., Rózsa-u. 55. Branches: V., Erzsébet-tér 19.; IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6. Warehouses at Nagyvárad and Rustschuk (Bulgaria).

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



Police Motor-car in London during the recent Strike.

Mr. Mead, of Boston (U. S.) on International Peace and How to Attain It.

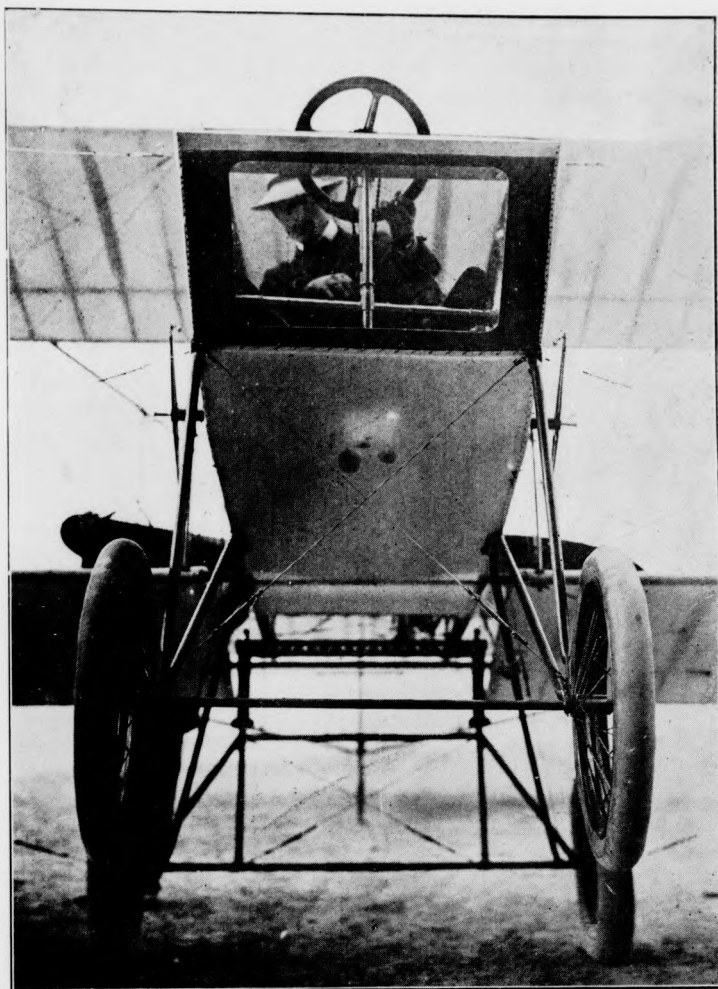
A DISTINGUISHED company assembled at the National Museum on Monday evening (11th inst.) under the joint auspices of the local Peace Society, the Interparliamentary Union, and the Hungarian National Council of Women, to hear an address from Mr. Edwin D. Mead, President of the Boston Peace Society, who with his gifted wife have been spending a few days in our midst, Budapest being, Mr. Mead explained, the farthest point of their European tour. Among the ladies and gentlemen composing the audience more or less publicly known we observed Count Albert Apponyi (*Chairman*) with Countess Apponyi, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy (ex-Minister for Public Instruction), Francis Kossuth (ex-Minister of Commerce), Kálmán Széll (ex-Premier), Rev. Canon Giesswein, Arisztid Dessewffy (Secretary, Interparliamentary Union), Eugene Balogh (State Secretary), Dr. Imre Josika-Herczeg (of New-York), Count Michael Esterházy M. P., Professor Zipernovszky, with Mrs. Zipernovszky, and numerous others.

After the introduction by Count Apponyi,

Mr. Mead commenced what proved to be, before the end, a very interesting and instructive address on International Peace and how it may be attained. The speaker did not actually announce this title, but it was in effect the burden of his discourse.

It is essential, he said, that peace advocates should know each other and work together. Unfortunately they are not organised, while their opponents are. Though Peace Groups are numerous there is a deplorable lack of combination. Not only peace advocates but men generally should get to know each other. It is an instructive fact that «*stranger*» in the Greek is synonymous with «*enemy*»; and we find that men are prone to regard those they do not know as ene-

mies — or at least as potential enemies. Mr. Mead instanced the cases of Americans and Japanese, of English and Germans: whenever these peoples met each other in their own respective lands, their prejudices vanished and each discovered what good fellows the others were. Appreciative reference was made to the Hamburg *Gesellschaft für Völker-verständigung*. Such societies are needed in every country. It is to be regretted that very few English go to German universities. How otherwise with the Scotch! The result being that in Scotland there is not that jealousy and mistrust of Germans so prevalent in England. If only the scholars of England and Germany were better acquainted with each other, much might be accomplished for the cause of peace between those two great nations. While clergymen, merchants, teachers, journalists, and representatives of other professions organise international visits, invite and entertain each other, politicians and statesmen maintain a sort of dignified unapproachableness! Not infrequently a country comes to be identified with the name of one of its illustrious sons. Thus, Americans always associate Hungary with the name of *Kossuth* — a man whose life was devoted to the task of obtaining liberty and self-government for his fellow-countrymen. There can be no peace without justice; and no justice without liberty and self-government. There is much misunderstanding with regard to peace advocates. The prevailing idea is that they are unpatriotic; yet what nobler patriots are known in history than Mazzini, Hugo, Cobden, Lessing, Kant and our own Channing and Sumner? Unfortunately, however, the common definition of patriotism is the opposite of true patriotism, and it is this spurious patriotism that we have to contend against. The self-governing nations have been the cradles of the peace movement—showing that the world has nothing to fear from the nations enjoying their freedom to work out their destinies. None could have been more resolute than Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin in their efforts for liberty; yet they were none the less strong peace advocates. It was the last-named who uttered that remarkable saying: «There never was a *good* war or a *bad* peace!» — recognising that though sometimes a war had been unavoidable, it had always its origins in the passions and greed of men.



The new Voisin Biplane (Back View).

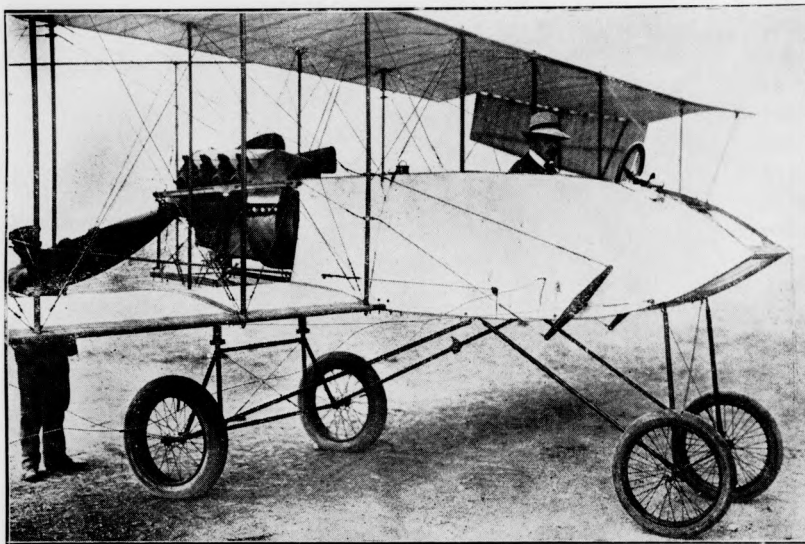
Mr. Mead pointed out that the very first Peace Societies originated in America — that of New-York being the oldest in the world. While this is to the merit of his country, the speaker had to confess to other things in the American Republic that are not so satisfactory. As, for instance, no less than 70% of the taxes is applied, directly or indirectly, to military purposes in America! He had read with pleasure in a newspaper of a Hungarian M. P. protesting in the House against the increase of the Austro-Hungarian armament. It is the duty of everyone to protest, and to expose the fallacy of the Jingo shibboleth, «*If you desire peace, be prepared for war!*» Why, every *Dreadnought* launched by a power merely excited the suspicion and anger of its neighbours, who saw in it a menace to their own existence, and thereby tended to bring about just the very calamity it was supposed to help to avert.

With appreciative reference to the work of the Interparliamentary Union Mr. Mead concluded, his final words being followed up by a hurricane of applause from the audience.

Mrs. Mead next offered a few observations on the international objects of the Cosmopolitan Club and

the Peace Leagues in connection with the schools. A vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman was seconded by Countess Apponyi, representing the National Council of Women. «*May God bless*», her Excellency said, «*the efforts of such men and women as Mr. and Mrs. Mead!*»

A banquet in honour of the American visitors was afterwards given at the Grand Hotel Hungaria, the hosts including most of the ladies and gentlemen already mentioned. Mr. Thos Alva Edison, who had just arrived in Budapest, took a look in on his feted compatriots during the course of the entertainment. The appearance of the famous inventor was greeted with a spontaneous outburst of cheering.



The new Voisin Biplane (The Chassis).

☞ Tátra Club Sports ☞

THE MOST interesting event of the Tátra Club's Lawn Tennis tournament was the Ladies' Single, for the championship; as a close running was expected between Sári Cséry, the actual Hungarian lady champion tennis-player, and Margaret Madarász, her Carlsbad laurels fresh upon her. The redoubtable Klima sisters, of Vienna, also took part, showing great skill and courage in the Lomnicz matches. In the final Sári Cséry was first, and Wilhelmina Klima second.

The final result of the Ladies' Double handicap was as follows: I. Ida Cséry — Baroness Ilda Bornemssza. II. Sári Cséry — Ester Mészáros.

*

In the Mixed handicap Ida Cséry assisted her plucky partner, Baron Leo Haupt-Stummer, to victory; while in the Men's Double, Edmund Schmid and Dezső Lauber beat Speiss (Moscow) and Kiaer (Copenhagen) — Schmid with his excellent batting and Lauber by his skillful netting.

*

The Budapest Golf Club opened its Széchenyi

Hill Links on the 10th the Club's trainer Maurice Dauge, being in attendance throughout the day. Among the first players were Count Imre Almásy and Count Alex. Csekonits. Any one desiring to join may obtain all information on application to the Secretary, B. G. C. VIII. Esterházy-utca 22 Budapest.



☞ Topical Notes ☞

†. M. The King.

On the 6th inst His Majesty, who is still hale and hearty, took leave of his foresters at Ischl and proceeded to Schönbrunn, where he will remain till the middle of October. He will then visit Budapest and Gödöllő for some weeks. While at the latter place several shooting parties will take place in which His Majesty himself will take part. During his sojourn at Ischl the King indulged in hunting excursions lasting four or five consecutive hours: a sufficient indication of the robustness of His Majesty's health.

Wedding of †. R. †. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

The wedding of Archduke Charles Francis

Joseph with H. R. H. Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma, originally fixed for October 4th the King's name-day, has been postponed till the 18th prox. It will then take place at Schwarzau, in the presence of His Majesty, several members of the Royal Family and of the House of Bourbon.

Jubilee of the Governor of Fiume.

On the 3rd inst. Count Stephen Wickenburg completed thirty years of official life, most of which lengthy period has been passed in Fiume and its neighbourhood, where His Excellency is well known and universally respected. Various public functions of a festive nature have marked the auspicious occasion.

Countess Lónyay's Journey.

Countess Elemér Lónyay (H. R. H. Princess Stephanie of Belgium) has just returned to Oroszvár after a sojourn of three weeks at Ostende. En route for home she called at Laeken, where she visited the tombs of her parents, King Leopold and Queen Marie Henriette, and deposited wreaths thereon. From a German source we hear that Her

Royal Highness was treated with scant courtesy in the land of her birth. At the various Belgian railway stations she had occasion to use, her presence was entirely ignored by the officials, and at one point a *second-class* compartment was the best accommodation afforded her, no explanation or apology being vouchsafed.

To Honour Francis Liszt.

The city of Pozsony is preparing to celebrate the first centenary of Francis Liszt, who was born there on the 19th November 1811, and where his early musical successes were achieved. He is moreover held in grateful memory for his benefactions to the town after he had attained fame and riches. A large gathering of native and foreign musicians and composers will honour the occasion with their presence.

Wm. Csapó, a personal friend of the great composer for many years, has just published *Liszt's Correspondence*, consisting of 117 letters extending over a period of thirty years of the *maestro's* life, and dated from Weimar, Rome, Paris, Bayreuth, and other European cities. Each alternate year the Abbé took a long rest at the home of his friend, Baron Antony Angusz at Szekszárd. Most of the correspondence is with this nobleman or members of his family. The first letter is dated 1846, the last 1878, and the whole collection throws some most interesting sidelights on the history of music.

A Statue of Count Leiningen.

On the 17th inst. a statue of Count Charles Leiningen-Westerburg will be unveiled with national rejoicings at Törökbecse. A first-cousin of Queen Victoria, this nobleman is famous in Hungarian history as a valiant leader in the War of Freedom, who suffered an unkind fate as one of the thirteen Martyrs of Arad on that black day October 6th 1849.

The Interparliamentary Conference Postponed.

The Interparliamentary Conference, which was to have been held next month in the Italian capital has been postponed on account of the prevalence of cholera. This will be a great disappointment to many Hungarian friends of the cause of international amity.

Hungarian Firemen at Turin.

At the international firemen's competition at Turin Exhibition on the 20th ult. the Hungarian brigade from Magyar-Kanizsa carried off the 1st prize, consisting of a gold medal. This is remarkable as among the competitors were representatives from the Japanese, French, English, Norwegian and other fire services — altogether 95 competing teams, representing 55 military, 32 civic, and 8 volunteer fire-brigades. The Hungarians turned out in 46 seconds after the alarm was sounded; and as they dashed along to the scene of the conflagration they were greeted with enthusiastic cries of «*Evviva*

Ungheria! Fratelli ungheresi! the Magyars returning the compliment with «*Evviva Italia Unita!*»

Summer Sensations in the Servian Capital.

The rumour is current in Belgrade that as soon as King Peter has disposed of his daughter Princess Helena in marriage, he will abdicate in favour of Prince Alexander, who will then seek the hand of a Russian Princess. The Servian *Skuptchina*, or Parliament, has been asked to vote a grant of 6,000,000 dinars (about £200,000 sterling) to Princess Helena as a marriage-portion, as well as an extra million for the family travelling expenses between Belgrade and St. Petersburg. Great indignation is manifested among the people that an impoverished country like Servia should be asked to make such a colossal wedding-present to their King's daughter.

American Peace Advocates Visit Budapest.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead, the former President of the Boston Peace Society and the latter leader of the women's movement in America, arrived here on the 10th inst. They were welcomed by Count Albert Apponyi and other Hungarian Peace friends. A soiree was got up in their honour by the Hungarian Peace Society and the Hungarian National Council of Women.

Where Ignorance was Bliss.

A good story was told by Mr. W. S. Gilbert in the course of his amusing speech at the dinner of the Gallery First Nighter's Club. Everyone knows how careful he and the late Sir. A Sullivan were to keep their operas free of all suggestion of the risky, but «*The Mikado*», it turns out, was not blameless in this respect. Sir Arthur, relying on the advice of a supposed Japanese authority, introduced what he believed was the Japanese National Anthem for the entrance of the Mikado. It appears that long after the opera was produced at the Savoy, a genuine Japanese authority expressed his amazement that the composer had utilised the air of one of the riskiest songs ever sung in Japan.

Continental Etiquette.

The first point to bear in mind is that you should bow to your neighbours when you take your seat at the table d'hôte, and also when you get up to go. If you did this in England your neighbours might think either that you had strayed in from a lunatic asylum, or that you were claiming an acquaintance to which you were not entitled. On the other hand, if you omit to do it on the Continent, they wonder where you were dragged up. A German, in fact, expects you not merely to bow at the conclusion of the meal, but to say «*Mahlzeit*» in the act of doing so. The word is a popular abbreviation of a flowery phrase implying the polite hope that his neighbour's meal has been «*blessed to him*», and will consequently turn out to his

advantage. Do not hesitate to use it. It commits you to nothing, and it greases the wheels of social intercourse with Teutons. But the bow is, of course, the more important formality of the two. It is, so to say, the greater which includes the less.



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Jelzálog-Hitelbank mérlege. A Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank 1911. évi első félévi mérlege a következő: *Bevételek:* Áthozott nyereség az 1910. évről 818.197 korona 25 fillér. Jutalékok a jelzálog- és községi kölcsönüzletből, nyereségek eladott zálogleveleken és községi kötelezőkön és egyéb nyereségek 1,512.973 korona 38 fillér. Kamatjövödelmek 2,311.117 korona 52 fillér. Összesen 4,642.288 korona 15 fillér. — *Kiadások:* Igazgatási és kezelési összes költségek 714.712 korona 18 fillér. Adók és illetékek 440.238 korona 63 fillér. A felügyelő-bizottság illetményei 9.505 korona 04 fillér. Összesen 1,164.455 korona 85 fillér. Az 1910. évi nyereség-áthozattal együtt a *tiszta nyereség* 3,477.832 korona 30 fillér, tehát 259.000 koronával több, mint a tavalyi első félévben. Az 1910. évi nyereségből áthozott 818.197 korona 25 fillér nélkül ez a tiszta nyereség 2,659.635 korona 05 fillért tesz és így a tavalyi első félévnek áthozat nélküli 2,476.411 korona 29 fillér tiszta nyereségét 183.223 korona 76 fillérrel haladja meg. A többlet kizárólag rendes üzleti bevételeink emelkedésének eredménye. A lefolyt félévben Franciaországban eladott 4 százalékos zálogleveleken elért nyereség ezen mérlegben csak részben számoltatott el. Az intézet birtokában levő értékpapírok és különösen az intézeti saját kibocsátmányok az 1911. június 30-án jegyzetknél jelentékenyen alacsonyabb árfolyamokon vettek fel.

A lezámlolóbank félévi mérlege. A Magyar Lezámloló és Pénzváltó Bank igazgatósága *Madarassy-Beck* Miksa báró elnöklésével tartott ülésében megállapította az ez év első felére vonatkozó mérleget, mely teljes mértékben megfelel azoknak a várakozásoknak, melyeket az intézet kedvező üzletmenetéhez fűztek. *A nyereség 2,636.773 korona 68 fillér, tehát 613.636 korona 88 fillérrel nagyobb, mint volt tavaly az első félévben.* A nyereség- és veszteségszámla részletes adatai a tavalyiakhoz viszonyítva a következők: *Jövedelem:* Nyereség értékpapírokon, az értékpapír bizományi üzletben és társas vállalatoknál 1911-ben 471.302 kor. 02 fill., 1910-ben 460.319 kor. 57 fill., több 10.982 kor. 45 fill. A jelzálogkölcsön-üzletben és saját záloglevelekben 1911-ben 351.780 kor. 54 fill., 1910-ben 304.278 kor. 72 fill., több 47.501 kor. 82 fill. Külföldi váltókon és pénzekben 1911-ben 31.347 kor. 13 fill., 1910-ben 21.978 kor. 60 fill., több 9368 kor. 53 fill. Fiókok jövedelme 1911-ben 189.788 kor. 70 fill., 1910-ben 180.721 kor. 98 fill., több 9066 kor. 72 fill. Intézeti ház jövedelme 1911-ben 48.805 kor., 1910-ben 48.350 kor., több 455 kor. Különbféle nyereségek 1911-ben 30.706 kor. 65 fill., 1910-ben 26.797 kor.

56 fill., több 3909 kor. 09 fill. Jutalék-számla 1911-ben 364.814 kor. 29 fill., 1910-ben 276.709 kor. 62 fill., több 88.104 kor. 67 fill. Kamatszámbla 1911-ben 1,766.835 kor. 69 fill., 1910-ben 1,312.218 kor. 05 fill., több 454.617 kor. 64 fill.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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Ezennel közhírré tétetik, hogy a Magyar Királyi Szabadalmazott Osztályországi játék (XXVIII. sorsjáték) 6. osztályának húzása f. évi szeptember hó 21-től október hó 18-ig tartatnak meg, még pedig a következő napokon:

szeptember: 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, október: 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18-án.

A húzások a négy első napon 1^{1/2} órakor, a többi napokon 9 órakor kezdődnek és a magyar királyi ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében nyilvánosan történnek a Magyar Királyi Szabad. Osztályországi játék húzási termében. A sorsjegyeknek a 6. osztályra való megújítása a játékterv szerint, minden igény különbeni elvesztésének terhe alatt 1911. évi szeptember hó 14-ig eszközlendő.

Budapest, 1911. szeptember hó 3-án.

Magy. Kir. Szabad. Osztályországi Igazgatósága.
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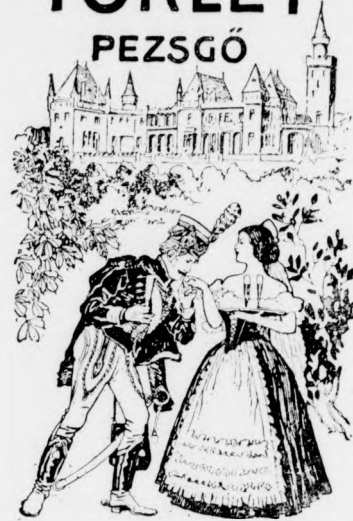
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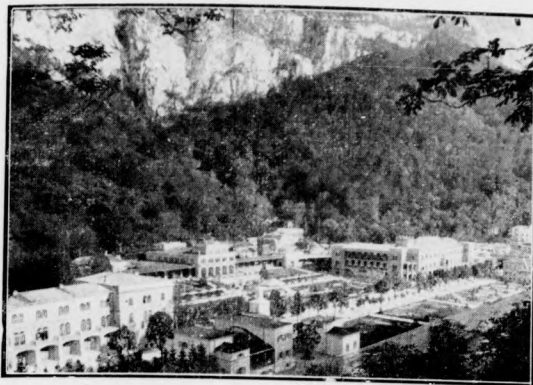
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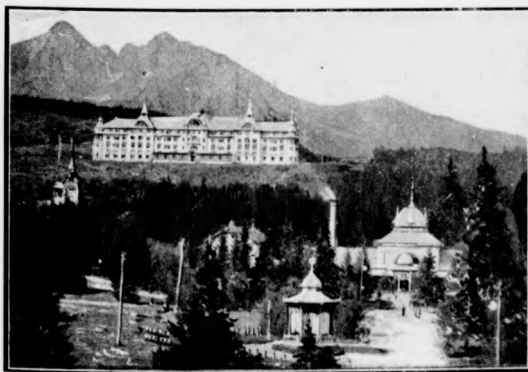
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Railway Time-Table :

9 ⁴⁰	2 ⁴⁰	11 ³⁰	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12 ⁵⁰	1 ⁰⁰	6 ³⁵
6 ⁵³	12 ³⁴	8 ²⁹	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3 ⁴⁵	3 ²⁴	8 ³⁵
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 ⁰²	—
3 ⁴⁵	6 ⁴⁴	8 ³⁵	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12 ³⁰	1 ⁴⁵	—

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Railway Time-Table :

10 ⁴⁵	Dép.	...	Budapest Est	Arr.	6 ³⁰
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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**Fenyő- ...
háza**

Railway Time-Table :

7 ⁰⁵	5 ⁴⁵	Dép.	...	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7 ¹⁰	9 ⁵⁰	9 ¹⁵
1 ⁴⁷	4 ²⁵	Arr.	...	Ruttika	Dép.	8 ³⁰	11 ²⁴	2 ⁴⁵
2 ³⁰	4 ⁴²	Dép.	...	Ruttika	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 ⁵⁰	9 ⁴⁴	Arr.	...	Kiskapus	Dép.	6 ²⁶	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





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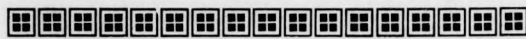
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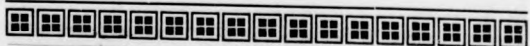
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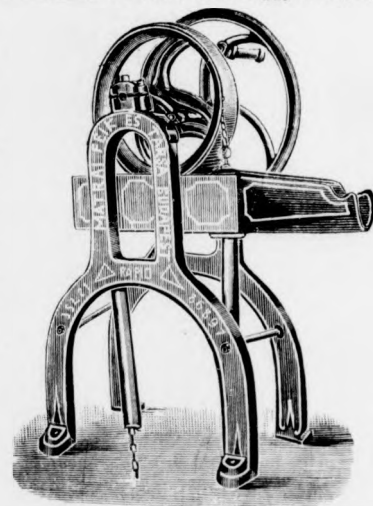
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