

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Thursday, February 15, 1912.

VOL. X. No 4.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

Public expenses and receipts. — The joint history and the common ethnographical traits on the one hand, the community of economic interests and the interests of power which arise from both these circumstances on the other hand, are the factors which exercise a decided influence on the formation of modern European states. This formation of the states and that development of state life which has a continuous increase of state duties as a consequence leads to a great tension of economical faculties, and further to the fact that the position of culture, the position of property and power in the nations, and the different formations of these relations are fully expressed in state finances.

The formation of states under the equal influence of the ideas and interests mentioned was completed in the second half of the present century. Italy gained its unity and from the dismembered small states arose a new great power. The second French empire sank into ruins and from its overthrow the united German empire arose. In the east of Europe there arose new states, at first on ethnogra-



Photo: Strelisky.

H. R. H. ARCHDUKE JOSEPH.

phical bases, which claimed attention later in virtue of their economical and military power. This condition found Hungary in 1867 awaking to new life and with it Austria, those two states which guarantee one another in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction and to which the compromise of 1867, according to the intention of its makers, gives the vocation of taking the place of a Great Power in conformity with the extent of its territory and its people, and to bring to realisation its historical mission and its economic interests. The condition of foreign affairs lays great demands on the monarchy and naturally also on our land. The economic weight of these demands is increased on this account that Austria, which is more developed financially, has to suffer the results of the experiments made by an absolutist regime in home and foreign politics.

However it is not only these demands with which we have to reckon; in domestic politics also great questions await solution. We have fallen behind in our public arrangements. Our political economy which only slowly liberates itself from natural

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economy has fallen behind, not in its resources, but in a rational use of the same. Besides the province becomes ever wider and wider to which the activity of the state is driven by public opinion slowly awaking from its lethargy.

In the development of the wants and the expenses of the state, which has again attained its independence, is mirrored truly the effect of

The Hungarian Postal and Telephone Service.

WHEN SOME twenty-nine years ago an electrical engineer, Theodore Puskás, introduced the telephone into Hungary, a two-windowed room in a narrow side street sufficed for the requirements of his fifty-four subscribers. A year later these premises were too small for the traffic dealt with,



The Budapest Post-Office: Letter-Box Clearer and Tricycle.

that condition mentioned before into which the change of 1867 has brought the land.

The total state expenses which made 294 million crowns in 1867, ended in 1894 with 974 million crowns and show during the interval taken as a basis for comparison an almost continual increase with the exception of one or two years.

(To be continued.)

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

and three branch offices were opened, the subscribers having increased in that brief period to upwards of 2000. Mr. Puskás died in 1892, too early to have enjoyed the fruits of his labours.

The system was then formed into a limited company, from which in 1897 it was taken over for the State by the Ministry of Commerce. Rapid progress followed this step, and in 1904 the new headquarters in Nagymező-utca were opened. In the course of three years further extensions of the telephone service on a gigantic scale were necessary, and a new additional building comprising

fifteen large halls has recently been provided by the State at a total cost exceeding 12,000,000 crowns. Besides the provision for local and interurban

the public service, of which the operating rooms — with due regard to light and safety — are on the ground-floor facing the street; while the other con-



The Budapest Telephone Centre, Nagymező-utca.

traffic, the new edifice shelters the chief technical department of the Post and Telegraph Service as well as a branch Post Office. It consists of two parts: in the one the various rooms required for

tains the cloak-rooms of the staff, bed-rooms for the use of those on «split» night duty, diningrooms etc. There are four operating rooms — two on each side — connected with each other by a large central

hall. The local operating room has an area of 340 square yards; that for interurban calls 160 square yards. Thus for operating purposes alone 500 square yards of space are available.

In the local switch-room are 240 sections; in the interurban 96. The total capacity of the new centre is for 15,000 subscribers and 288 interurban lines, besides sub-services. 366 sections are in use simultaneously; and when employed to its utmost capacity no less than 800 operators are on duty.

The «Central Battery» system, a feature of Hungarian practical telephony, renders it possible to establish a connection with the Centre by merely taking down the receiver, and does away with the old-fashioned system known in England as «ringing up», while the operating work is easier, more expeditious, and more reliable. These advantages have proved such an immense public attraction that the new Centre, in the first few months of its existence, has already nearly its full complement of subscribers.

The technical equipment of the building includes the «Weak Current» apparatus, while for the prompt handling of interurban calls 120 kilometers of extra cable has been laid down, from the suburbs of the city to the Telephone Centre.

The old experimenting station has also given place to a new one, where provision has been made for the study of all the latest discoveries in tele-

Dr. Berzeviczy on Széchenyi.

AT THE ANNUAL Széchenyi banquet at the Nemzeti Casino on the 4th inst. Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, the well known Hungarian statesman and publicist, delivered an important address on Hungary's great national hero, Count Stephen Széchenyi, which gripped the imagination of his audience to an extent unprecedented in the annals of the Széchenyi celebrations.

His Excellency, referring to the fine poetic spirit of the Greatest Magyar, who inspired us to modernise — to emulate other nations — to go hand in hand with progress, observed that his spirit is still living and moving in the Magyar nation. True greatness cannot exist without sacrifice for the good of the people; self must be eliminated. No man could more conscientiously have followed his own teaching than did Széchenyi. His faith in his country and his people amounted to a religion; and this faith he has bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance. We must cherish it. Whatever dangers or difficulties beset our path, we should ever hear in mind the maxims of the great Széchenyi, and do what in us lies for the welfare of our beloved country. Let us today have faith in our country's future, as Széchenyi had in the day of his patriotic labours. Let us go forward, with childlike



Winter Sport at Budapest: A Toboggan Track.

Pictures: Vasárnapi Ujság.

phonic science. The old station played a not unimportant part in the scientific history of our country, and still more useful results are confidently expected from the larger and more completely equipped quarters.

faith, never doubting that sooner or later all our dreams will be realised. (*Sensation.*) The applause having subsided the distinguished speaker was warmly thanked for his address and invited to a banquet arranged in his honour for the following Sunday evening

A Poem by Matthew Arnold.

IN LOOKING over George W. E. Russell's «Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1848—1888» (London & New York, The Macmillan Co., 1896), I find among

Carnival Events

The Széchenyi Ball. One of the principal fixtures of the carnival season was the Széchenyi Ball, which took place at the Vigadó on the 3rd inst. All the



Winter Sport at Budapest: Ski-ing.

Arnold's letters to his mother the following, dated London, Sunday, July 29, 1849:

«My dearest Mamma — I have been out very little the last week, as nearly every one I know is out of town. There was a sonnet of mine in last week's Examiner — «The Hungarian Nation», but as it was not worth much I did not send it...»

Mr. Russell in a footnote remarks: «This sonnet was never reprinted». It will interest readers of «Hungary» to see this product of the youthful poet (he was then 27 years old), which he considered «not worth much», and judge for themselves as to its merits. It is to be found on p. 453, column 3, of the issue of July 21, 1849:

Sonnet to the Hungarian Nation.

Not in sunk Spain's prolong'd death agony;
 Not in rich England, bent but to make pour
 The flood of the world's commerce on her shore:
 Not in that madhouse, France, from whence the cry
 Afflicts grave Heaven with its long senseless roar:
 Not in American vulgarity,
 Nor wordy German imbecility—
 Lies any hope of heroism more.
 Hungarians! Save the world! Renew the stories
 Of men who against hope repell'd the chain,
 And make the world's dead spirit leap again!
 On land renew that Greek exploit, whose glories
 Hallow the Salaminian promontories,
 And the Armada flung to the fierce main.

New York City, January, 1912.

Charles Feleky.

tickets were disposed of several days before the event. The decorations were superb — tropical plants, rich carpets, and gobelins tapestry forming a setting of colour for the brilliant picture of Biedermeyer costumes worn by the dancers. Gay music beguiled the hours and the guests departed at an early hour the following morning, tired out perhaps but satisfied not to have missed this important annual function of the fashionable world of Budapest.

*

The National Sport Club Ball, took place on the same evening at the headquarters of the Club in Gyár-utca. It was well attended, the music being provided by Julius Rác's famous gipsy band.

*

The Buda Jewish Women's Union gave their annual charity ball on the 6th in the Buda Vigadó. The affair was an immense success, a goodly sum being realised for the benevolent objects nominated by the Committee.

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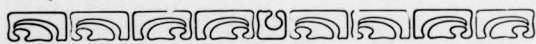


Winter Sport at Budapest: Mother and Child Sleighting.

Our Reading Table

(A *Láp Virága** *The Flower of the Moorland*)
by Dr. Béla Makay, Ministerial Councillor in the
Ministry of Public Instruction. Franklin-Társulat,
Price 4 crowns.

A collection of short stories interestingly written by a Hungarian whose previous works have been read with pleasure by nearly every grown-up person in his native land. As Nature-sketches the pieces before us are veritable prose poems and deserve a place on the bookshelf of every lover of pure, wholesome literature. The type is good, and the paper serviceable. We hope — nay, more, we believe — that the volume will command a ready sale.



The Arbitral Court of Justice.

II.

New-York, December, 1911.

By Alexander
Green

FOUR YEARS have gone by since this postponement had been resolved upon and in the interval the inventive genius of diplomacy has constantly been at work devising schemes toward the realization of a Court of Arbitral Justice. The results of its endeavors are, indeed, few in number, but the principle that they embody, namely, to make use of the existing machinery of arbitration, is of the uttermost importance.

Foremost among the suggestions offered in this direction is that of utilizing the composition of the Prize Court and investing it, by means of an in-

* By a curious error, which we regret was not discovered in time to rectify it, this title appeared mistranslated in our previous issue.

ternational agreement, with the jurisdiction of a Court of Arbitral Justice. The Prize Court thus far approved by thirty-four nations, when finally ratified, is to be a permanent court in the same sense that the Arbitral Court was planned to be, with judges appointed in advance and acting in accordance with the precedents of the court, — the court itself naturally presupposing war, and war on the seas. This idea of merging the two courts or, rather, of supplementing the prize powers of the court which awaits ratification by the addition of civil pacificatory jurisdiction as well, seems to have the fullest support of the State Department in Washington. On January 5, 1910, Secretary Knox addressed an identical circular note, dated October 18, 1909, to the powers of the world, openly proposing such an extension in the powers of the Prize Court. «The advantage of investing the Prize Court», runs the note, «with the functions of a court of Arbitral Justice needs no argument, because it is obviously easier to utilize an existing

body than to create a new institution, and as the judges of the Prize Court must necessarily be versed in international law, they could well be entrusted with any question susceptible of arbitration».

The suggestion is surely a good one. It is also a feasible one. Since the Arbitral Court was accepted in principle as well as in organization, jurisdiction and procedure, the change could be performed without disturbing the Draft Convention, by simply inserting in the ratification of the Prize Court a clause permitting this court and its judges to accept civil jurisdiction, to decide any arbitrable case submitted to it by a signatory power, and to act, when so functioning, in accordance with the accepted procedure of the Arbitral Court.

We see, then, that by the aid of this simple plan the specter of a judicial assembly would speedily disappear; forty-six states could be reduced to fifteen; the sole obstacle in the way of the creation of an arbitral court would be removed; in fact, two distinct courts would be merged into one, — a feature which must be appreciated both for its expediency and for its economy. Whether, however, a unanimous international agreement can be secured in its favor is a matter for the future to decide.

It will be remembered that the question as to the composition of the Prize Court occasioned an altercation similar to that attending the discussions relative to the Arbitral Court. As in the latter instance, the main objection offered was the inequality of representation in the judicial staff. The method finally agreed on, — essentially the same as the one proposed by the United States for the Arbitral Court, — was, indeed, despite its lack of equity, accepted by the smaller powers. But it must not be forgotten that it was accepted only after these powers had taken pains to point out that there was

an important difference between an arbitral court and a prize court, in that the function of the latter was to render decisions solely in maritime interests, whereas the former was designed to adjudicate all kinds of international disputes. Only with this insistence upon a rigid equality of representation in an *Arbitral* Court did they subscribe to the justice of the scheme adopted for the Prize Court. There is not the least doubt that the suggestion of the Secretary of State will command the earnest attention and consideration of all the larger powers; it is only to be hoped that it will not long be unwelcome to the smaller nations.

Lack of unanimity, however, can, in no way, invalidate the possibility that the Arbitral Court may be established and be established with the composition of the Prize Court. The elasticity of the project advocated by Mr. Knox makes neither universal consent nor universal support a condition of the creation of the two courts. Those nations that will ratify the Prize Court Convention, as amended by the proposed clause, will *ipso facto* constitute also the Arbitral Court and constitute it for their own use.* But whether or not all the

* On June 19, 1910 simultaneously with the announcement that of the eight world-powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, seven in all, had heartily approved of the proposal of the State Department, and that the action of Japan alone was awaited to bring matters to the desired termination, — Secretary Knox officially proclaimed that responses to his identic circular had been so favorable and manifested such willingness and desire to create a Court of Arbitral Justice, that according to his belief, this tribunal, whether as a chamber of the Prize Court or as a separate institution adopting its composition, would be established in the very near future. Since then, however, there have occurred cases of backsliding which, even if temporary in nature, have retarded matters somewhat.

nations can be prevailed upon to act favorably, the Arbitral Court will, nevertheless, be established in good time, and in either case sit «for any and all nations consenting thereto».

And herein, it seems, we have the solution of the whole problem. The bicameral court will, without fail, be established by all the world-powers, several of whom were, even at the time of the Second Conference, willing to constitute the Arbitral Court as their own court. After its establishment, it is upon its successful working that future reaction in its favor will largely depend. The undoubted advantages which must accrue from the civil as well as the maritime jurisdiction of the Prize Court will not be long in bringing those very nations to terms whose obstinacy has thus far been the greatest barrier to the progress of arbitration. Success will dispel suspicion; it will disarm opposition, and will be instrumental in effecting the long-sought-for harmony of nations.

To be sure, consent to the Arbitral Court in its new form may be at first slow in forthcoming. Each nation, like an individual, possesses the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of that greatest good which it has set out to realize, — in fine, it is master of its own salvation. It may well be that it has an ideal which will not brook radical steps in the onward progress of the people. In that case, it is not to be censured for withholding its consent from measures deemed inconsistent with that ideal, but must be slowly brought to realize that its ideal is inconsistent with the happiness of mankind itself.

No, international progress depends not upon ruminations over the intractability of retarding nations, but upon the astute employment of diplo-



Winter Sport at Budapest: Tobogganing.

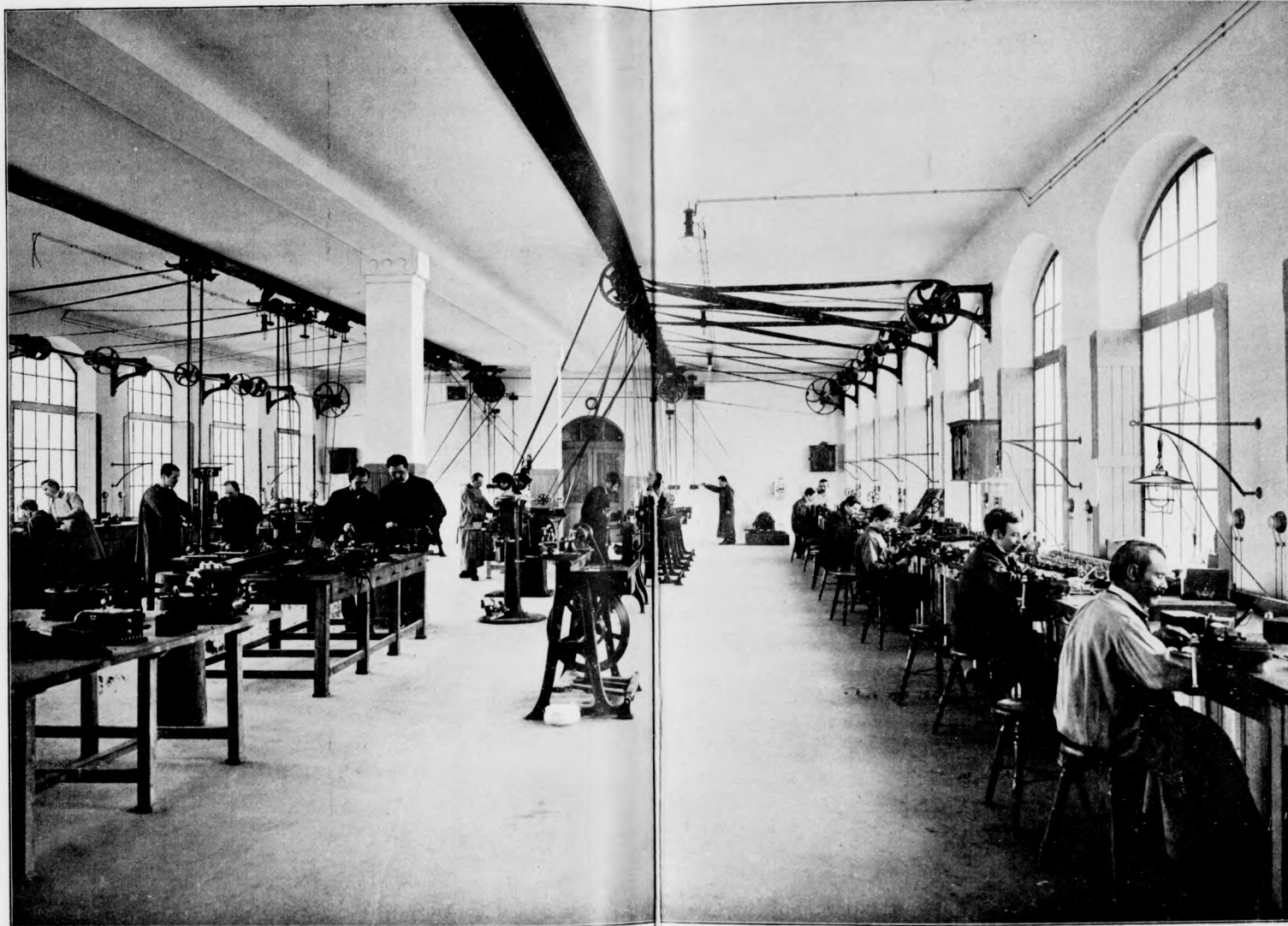
matic tact as well as upon the efficiency of educational influences. We have seen how, ever faithful to these precepts, the United States have already set in motion the machinery of their diplomacy and how American statesmanship, not hampered by entangling alliances such as characterize the politics of Europe, bids fair to accomplish that which the Second Hague Conference could not bring to pass. Simultaneously with the laudable efforts of our government, the world is awakening to a greater respect for law than it has ever entertained before, and a new current of public opinion is generated among the responsible masses by the slow but steady growth of a judicial sentiment. And, indeed, if permanent progress is to be made in the field of arbitration, it must be done chiefly thro the potency of public opinion, of rousing ideas. «An invasion of armies», says Hugo, «can be resisted; an invasion of ideas cannot be resisted». Let public opinion once fully realize the importance of a court of justice that should sit in judgment as the unbiased arbiter of nations, one which would acquire added dignity from its permanency and the confidence it could inspire, — a court, in short, to which, as to the embodiment of the «conscience of the world», disputing nations would, without distrust, voluntarily, nay, gladly, have recourse, and governments, ever constrained to observe «a decent respect for the opinion of mankind» will not be backward in interpreting and acting upon the insistent demand of their people.

The future, thus, is bright with hope.* Three or four years hence the Third Peace Conference is to assemble at The Hague. One of its tasks will be to render account to the expectant masses of the globe of the progress that the cause of World-peace has made in the intervening eight years. Will it be forced to acknowledge the total failure of its predecessor or will it be in a position to announce amongst the accomplishments of the past the creation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration? It is our hope that long before that day the signatory powers will have arrived at a reasonable basis of agreement and have put the finishing touches to that great and magnificent edifice the erection of which has been the desire of nations ever since the epoch of the

* The pending three-cornered treaty arrangements, setting between the United States and Great Britain and France no limits whatsoever on questions amenable to international arbitration, eliminating even the much-mooted questions of vital interests or national honor, is an advance which, whatever the outcome, will in its very intentions — «tamen est laudanda voluntas» — be absolutely unparalleled in the annals of World-politics.

Fourth Henry of France. And if this dream of so many centuries, sponsored and ardently championed in the present age by the young Republic of North America shall at last have come to be realized, it will be no less the crowning glory of American diplomatic achievement than the triumph of the judicial sentiment of nations.

New York, U. S. A. December 1911.



The Budapest Central Telegraph Office: Repairing Department.

Topical Notes

H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

The portrait will be found in this issue of his Royal Highness Archduke Joseph, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis. The prince's condition has aroused widespread sympathy and interest, and his now rapid progress towards convalescence gives eminent satisfaction to his friends

and the general public. According to the latest bulletins the fever has completely subsided and the Royal patient is able to converse with his entourage. His consort, Archduchess Augusta, has been in constant attendance at the private hospital where the Archduke lay, only visiting home for a brief period daily on account of family exigencies. His Majesty the King and the whole Royal House have

stuffs (two articles having up to present been received). A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Dr. Wm. Fraknói for his handsome donation of 50,000 crowns. The Prussian Academy has announced that the Union of Academies has decided to hold next year's Congress at St. Petersburg, where interesting papers on the Origin of Volcanoes will be given. Dr. Ignacius Goldzieher and Dr. Julius König were empowered to represent the Hungarian Academy of Science at the said Congress.

Royalty in the Tatra.

H. R. H. Archduke Frederick and H. I. H. Prince Henry of Prussia are at present buffalo-hunting in the Tatra. The Royal guests are expected to spend a couple of weeks in that delightful region.

The Premier's Luncheon.

In honour of distinguished American visitors His Excellency Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry gave a luncheon at the Nemzeti Casino on the 30th ult. Among those present on the occasion were the American Ambassador, Honble R. C. Kerns, Secretary of Embassy M. P. Hoefele, the American Consul-General P. C. Nash, Esqre, the Vice-Consul F. Mallet, Esqre, Hugh Kemény, Esq. Secretary, as well as Count Paul Esterházy, Count John Zichy (Minister for Public Instruction), Ladislav Beöthy (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Francis Székely (Minister of Justice), and others.

Julius Muzsa M. P. decorated.

Universal satisfaction is felt at the distinction conferred by His Majesty on Mr. Muzsa, to whom the Iron Crown has been awarded. The gallant Member of Parliament is well known for his interest in manly sport. He was honorary director of the St. Louis Olympiad, and is now at Stockholm. It was due to his energetic intervention recently that the Hungarian footballers were not set down as *Austrian*.

The Weather.

Just as we were congratulating ourselves on the prospects of a mild winter (the skaters doubtless did not share our sentiments) the temperature suddenly fell to 15 and even to 20 degrees below zero, a gale commenced to blow, followed by a heavy downfall of snow, and we woke up next morning to look on a white world. It snowed continuously from 8 p. m. till about 7 a. m. The roads before being swept were 15 inches deep, while everywhere were drifts deep enough to bury oneself therein. The young and healthy have taken full advantage of climatic conditions for indulging

experienced the keenest anxiety as to the probable result of His Royal Highness's serious illness.

The Hungarian Academy of Science.

The Academy of Science held its usual monthly session on the 4th inst., Dr. Albert Berzeviczy presiding. Among the subjects discussed were the publishing of Count Stephen Széchenyi's work entitled «*Garats*», the naming of new streets, and the essay competition on the Adulteration of Food-

in their favourite winter sports, tobogganing, sleighing, ski-ing, and skating.

The Cost of the Snowstorm to the Taxpayer.

In clearing away the snow referred to above the employment of 13 foremen, 23 gangers, 69 regular and 734 casual workmen was necessary; besides 344 carts and 30 snow-ploughs. The cost of this since January 1st amounts to approximately 40,000 crowns.

Count Joseph Mailáth — Feminist.

The Catholic Women-Clerks and Commercial Employées Society held its general meeting on the 28th ult. under the presidency of Countess Raphael Zichy, besides whom there were present Marchioness

youth on their side, a successful career in the service of the state may be presumed to lie before them.

Hungarian Artist's success at Munich.

The most admired works in the recently opened Art Salon Collection in the Bavarian capital are those of the Hungarian graphic artist Alexander Kubinyi. His exhibits, catalogued under the general title of *Jugend*, have been warmly praised by critics and art connoisseurs alike.

Scientific life.

The Mathematical and Natural Science Society in its recent session, Baron Loránd Eötvös in the



Winter at Budapest: Ice-cutting.

Edward Pallavicini, Countess Emil Széchenyi, Count Joseph Mailáth, the Rev. Dr. Giesswein, and many others. Count Mailáth in an interesting inaugural address proclaimed himself a convinced feminist, since (he said) the man alone was incapable of nourishing, educating, and supporting the family. Canon Giesswein responded, after which telegrams of greeting were despatched to the Prince Primate (Cardinal Vaszary) and to Bishop Prohászka. The meeting concluded with the reading of the annual report.

Promotions in the Ministry of Commerce.

An official bulletin announces that the King has been pleased to appoint Dr. Eugene König and Dr. E'émér Jármay to be assistant-secretaries in the Ministry of Commerce. As both gentlemen have

chair, announced a prize of 600 crowns from the Bugat foundation to be awarded for the best essay on *The Microscope and its latest progress*. A Theodore Margó prize will be given for the best article on *Animal Biology*, and the Schilberszky prize for the same on *Botany*.

Skating at the Városliget.

Our lovers of skating have now enjoyed some thirty days of this invigorating pastime, the City Park Rink having been much frequented since the ice season set in. The band now plays till 8 p. m. instead of ceasing at 7.30 p. m. as formerly. The latest boon to skaters who may meet with an accident is a contrivance by means of which, on the pressure of an electric button, a doctor may be summoned to the spot.

Honours for Ministerial Officials.

His Majesty the King has conferred the Cross of the Order of Leopold on Dr. Francis Lónyay and Mr. Béla Csabay, ministerial councillors in the Ministry of Agriculture. Both gentlemen have rendered valuable service during their long official career, the former in connection with the vine-cultivation industry, and the latter with the prevention of disease among cattle.

Countess Gabriel Vay's Lecture.

In the National Museum on the 4th inst. Countess Gabriel Vay delivered an address on *Woman's Task in the Hungarian National Problem*. There was a distinguished audience which included Messrs. Julius Wlassics, Michael Zsilinszky, Dr. Albert Ber-

Like all truly great men who labour in the cause of humanity, Charles Dickens had to endure much misunderstanding and even persecution during his career; it being according to the irony of fate that appreciation usually comes only after the individual has passed away from earthly scenes.

Jubilee of the Fine Art Society.

A medal has been struck in commemoration of the 50 years jubilee of the Hungarian Fine Art Society, a copy being presented to each of the participating artists by Count John Zichy, the Minister for Public Instruction. Among the judges of the works submitted for the Jubilee Exhibition were the eminent painters Julius Benczur, Béla Iványi-Grünwald, Eugene Jendrassik and Julius Kosztolányi-



Winter in Budapest: Delivering Ice for Storage.

zeviczy, Endre György, Count Géza Zichy, Imre Szalay, Zolt Beöthy, Victor Concha, Eugene Gaál, and many others.

The British-American Literary Society and the Dickens Centenary.

The 7th inst. being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, the great English humanist writer, the occasion was celebrated in Budapest on the 8th by a gathering of the British-American Literary Society at its rooms in the Hotel Bristol. Count Albert Apponyi, E. M. Grant-Duff, Esqre C. V. O. (British Consul-General) and many other ladies and gentlemen were among the distinguished audience that listened with marked attention to the interesting and instructive address delivered by Dr. Arthur Yolland on *Dickens' Life and Work*.

Kann, the famous sculptors Edward Kallós, and Joseph Róna, Ernest Kammerer, Director of the Museum of Fine Art, and Nicolas Szmrecsányi, Ministerial Councillor. Gold medals were awarded respectively to Stephen Csók for his *Portrait* and to Charles Ferenczy for his *Brothers*.

A Hungarian Musician's Success.

The young pianist, Emanuel Hegyi, made a successful appearance before a Berlin audience on the 24th ult. The critical Germans accorded a hearty ovation to the exponent of Magyar harmony.

The Hungarian Peace Society.

The above-named society held a meeting on the 28th ult., the President, Canon Giesswein, in the chair. Referring to the cause and its progress,

mention was made of a recent article by Dr. Berzeviczy. The next speaker was M. Edmond Privat, who delivered an interesting address on International Peace, partly in Esperanto and partly in French. Eugene Harsányi concluded the meeting, after which the members adjourned for supper at the Vadászkiút Hotel.

The British Olympic Council.

The Grand Council for the Olympiad of 1912 has been formed in London and includes the following members among others: Lord Desborough (President), Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (Royal Automobile Club), Lord Cheylesmore (National Rifle Association), Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse, Captain A. Hulton, Col. G. M. Onslow Commander P. Royds, and Col. H. Walrond. The Secretary of the Council is Mr. C. Laffan. All branches of athletic sport are represented.

President Taft and American Hungarians.

In celebration of the twenty years existence of the American-Hungarian newspaper «Szabadság», its editor-proprietor, Mr. Tihamér Kohányi, gave a banquet, at which some three hundred prominent Hungarians were present. The President of the United States, Mr. Taft, also honoured the gathering with his presence, and in a speech of fifteen minutes duration referred to the Hungarians as being valuable citizens of the U. S. He hoped that Hungarians would always feel at home in America, and that both peoples would so act towards each other as to strengthen the ties of amity between the two countries.



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Hazai Takarékpénztár sorsjegyeinek huzása. A Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár-Egyesület nyemrény-kötvényeinek a napokban megtartott sorsolásánál a 200.000 koronás főnyemrény a 2598. sor. 47. sz. sorsjegyre, a 25.000 koronás nyemrény a 118. sor. 21. sz. sorsjegyre, s a 8000 koronás nyemrény az 5763. sor. 34. sz. sorsjegyre esett.

Az Egyesült Fővárosi Takarékpénztár közgyűlése. Az Egyesült Budapesti Fővárosi Takarékpénztár e hó 3-án tartotta meg báró Harkányi Frigyes elnöke alatt hetvenötödik évi közgyűlését. Az elnök üdvözlőlvén a megjelenteket, konstátálta a közgyűlés határozatképességét. A közgyűlés elé terjesztett igazgatósági jelentés szerint a múlt év gazdaságilag a jobbak közé sorolható és az intézet fejlődésében továbbhaladva, üzletforgalmának örvendetes emelkedése mellett, jó és kielégítő pénzügyi eredménnyel zárult. A tiszta nyereség az 1910. éviől áthozott nyereség-maradvánnyal együtt 4,060.462 korona 60 fillérre rúg. Az alapszabályszerű levonások után fenmaradó összegből az igazgatóság javasol 70.254 korona 61 fillért a hivatalnokok és szolgálak jutalmazására, 35.127 korona 30 fillért a

nyugdijalap javára és 35.127 korona 30 fillért köz- és jótékonycélokra fordítani. A forgalomban levő 25.000 darab társasági részvénynek április hó 1-én esedékes szelvényét 120 koronával javasolja beváltani s így osztalékként 3,000.000 koronát a részvényesek között felosztani. A fenmaradó 583.807 korona 66 fillért az 1912-re átvinni javasol az igazgatóság.

A Belvárosi Takarékpénztár Részvénytársaság e hó 3-án tartotta rendes évi közgyűlését Székely Ferenc udvari tanácsos elnöklése alatt. Az elnök megnyitván a közgyűlést, üdvözlé a megjelent részvényeseket és konstátálta, hogy arra 106 részvényes 6138 részvényt tett le, minélfogva az határozatképes. A jegyzőkönyv vezetésével Dalnoky Béla dr. az intézet jogtanácsosa bizatott meg. A **Békeffy Géza** igazgató által előterjesztett igazgatósági jelentés megemlíti, hogy a lefolyt üzletévben minden üzletágban fokozatos fejlődés mutatkozik, miáltal az eredmény az előző évek hozamát jelentékenyen felülmuta. A betétállomány 25 millióról 33 millióra emelkedett, a leszámított váltók összege 100 millió korona volt.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank igazgatósága nagyszerű üzleti mérleget terjeszt a február tizenhetedikére összehívott rendes közgyűlés elé. Tanúságot tesz ez a mérleg az intézet iránt megnyilvánuló szilárd bizalomról és a bank kitünő adminisztrációjáról. Az 1911. évben 12,109.423 korona 93 fillér volt a tiszta nyereség, 2,056.732 korona 85 fillérrel több, mint az előző évben. A **jelzálog-és községi kölcsön-üzletek** zárszámadásánál hetvenöt millió az emelkedés. Sikerült a banknak a Credit Lyonnais vezetése alatt álló elsőrangú külföldi konzorciumnál ötven millió négy százalékos községi kötvényt elhelyeznie és ezzel a városok fejlődésének tett rendkívüli szolgálatot. A **jutalékszám**la a tavalyi 1,203.000 koronával szemben 1,112.000 koronával szerepel a költségvetésben. Az **adósok számlája** közel nyolcz millió koronával emelkedett. A bank **betétállománya** 244.7 millió korona volt, husz millióval több, mint az előző évben. Az összes betétek és különféle hitelezői követelések végösszege az 1911. évi zárlatnál 368,227.000 korona, a tavalyi 311,419.000 koronával szemben. A bank összforgalma 1911 ben elérte a **husz milliárdot**, tehát 32 millió koronával haladja meg a tavalyi 16.800 milliót.

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Vagyon	285.000,000 korona.
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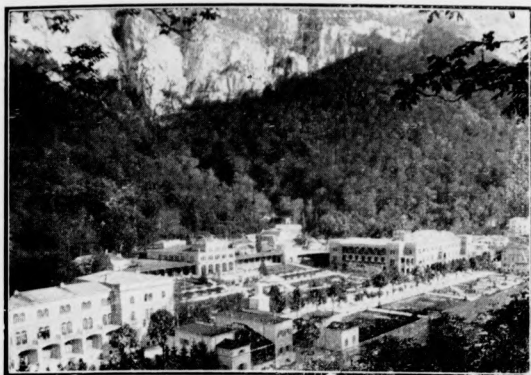


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Baths ...**

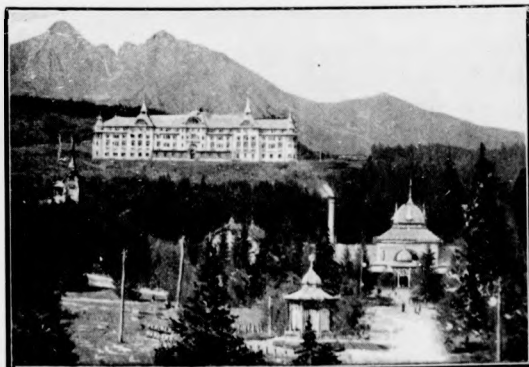
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6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.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

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

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**Fenyő = ...
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	4-42	Dép.	—	—	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
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Railway Time-Table :

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6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
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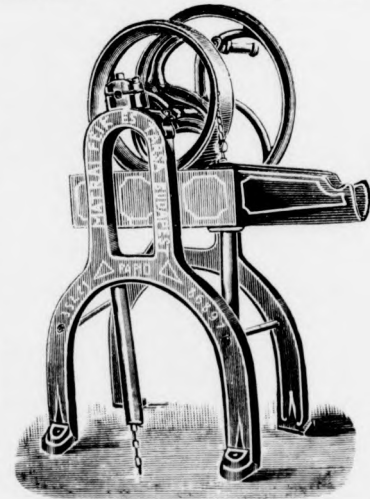
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