

HUNGARY

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Budapest, Friday, March 15, 1912.

VOL. X. No 6.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

WHILE in the beginning of the eighties, 60 million crowns were received under this head, in the nineties this income had amounted to 100 million crowns. Therefore if in our budget the need for joint expenses, in which army and marine take the lion's share, show no increase in ordinary periods, yet the needs of the steadily increasing army advance, except in individual years.

The energetic development of political life is explained by the character of those demands which the expenses for administration, education and law lay on state finances. The cost of home administration amounted in 1869 to 20 million crowns yearly. In this sum the judicial expenses of the counties and free towns are included. When in 1872 the condition of justice underwent a change and the former connection between political administration and the law courts finally ceased this demand fell to 16 million crowns. Since 1880 we notice a continuous increase also in this respect. At present the total expenses of home administration amount to 30 million crowns. In home administration there have not been any chan-



Photo by Strelisky.
Madame GEORGE de FAY.

consequence of the increase of public sources of income and of the energetic utilisation of the same. Naturally the regulation of the salaries in 1893 before mentioned has contributed to this increase.

The expenses of justice since 1872 when our courts received that organisation which in their main features has since remained untouched have increased from 20 million crowns to 34 million crowns. The increase must be attributed to increase of judges, organic changes and the general regulation of the salaries. There

ges of importance to influence finances in a great measure.

When in 1893 the salaries of public, officials, under-officials, and servants were regulated, the relations of municipal officials were regulated on a similar basis. A radical change and also doubtless an increase of expenses will be the consequence of practically carrying out the centralising of the administration which in principle was incorporated in the law of 1892.

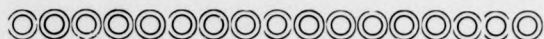
A more important increase is shown in the expenses of financial administration which is a natural

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EUGENE GOLONYA,
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can be no standstill here as the reform partly concluded, partly in process of our legal operations, the arrangement of civil process and of procedure in criminal cases will make increased demands in this department also.

(To be continued.)



A Visit to the Gas Well in Hungary.

I HAVE SEEN, in a remote part of Hungary, one of the wonders of the world. Perhaps it would be better to say that I have heard it, for the natural gas at Kis-Sármás, in Transylvania, rushes from the bore pipe with terrific force and noise. The jet is absolutely invisible, but its noise is overpowering and all-pervading. Ten thousand locomotives simultaneously blowing off steam in one spot could not equal it. Within a circuit of considerable extent, the strongest voice is inaudible; conversation must be carried on in writing; and endurance of the awful noise is only possible by closely plugging the ears with cotton wool. Thus protected, one can approach near enough to observe mechanical details. Close to a lofty staging, one sees an iron tube projecting about two feet above the ground. This is surmounted by a stout ovoid mass of metal which indicates one of the stages in the attempt

Day after day, more than one million cubic metres of pure methane gas, valued at £1,250, and estimated as the equivalent of 300,000 horse power, escape from the orifice at a speed equal to that of a rifle bullet.

For my edification, and to render visible the unseen, various solid objects were thrown toward the jet with the result that they were caught by the powerful current, and tossed upward or on one side, as it seemed, contemptuously.

A boulder, as large as one's head, under this influence, behaved as if it were a cork, and a soft felt hat shot skyward in the twinkling of an eye, and was pinned to some woodwork about one hundred feet above. Blocks of wood were hurled to a great height, and all around the earth was quivering, and all the time our bodies were undergoing a course of energetic vibratory treatment. In the presence of such phenomena, one is well nigh stunned and stupified.

To get the gas under control great preparations are being made, and many difficulties and real dangers have yet to be faced by the engineers.

Previous attempts in this direction have ended in failure, and one result of partial control for a brief interval was that the gas forced its way to the surface in the fields around, and, in so doing, made several large cavities which are still in evidence. In pools at a considerable distance from the



The Natural Gas Spring at Kis-Sármás: The principal area fenced in.

to get the gas under control. From this tube of nine inches diameter, the unseen gas has been flowing constantly for two-and-a-half years, without the slightest diminution of intensity, and, to-day, it is as forceful and as much uncontrolled as ever.

boring, I saw continuously forming on the surface, bubbles of gas, whose inflammability was proved by the application of a lighted match.

The energy to be dealt with is so vast that, to me, it seems that the attempt to get it under

control is almost hopeless. If the attempt be successful, it will be an engineering triumph of the highest order.

Since this gas spring was tapped, it has been

Islands always receive a hearty welcome, I believe that Hungary will not much longer remain unknown to those of my countrymen who find enjoyment in foreign travel. *W. H. Shrubsole.*



The Natural Gas Spring at Kis Sármas: Ignited Gas issuing from the Earth.

found that water in the surrounding fields has valuable healing properties.

In one meadow, excavations for bathing purposes have been made, and in these I saw many men and women immersed in semi-fluid bluish mud. Some men, wholly plastered with mud were basking in the brilliant sunshine, looking very much like strangely tattooed Red Indians. Peasants afflicted with rheumatism and other disorders come from the districts around, camp in the meadow, and remain day after day in the mud baths. The results are said to be nearly always satisfactory. Iodine, sulphur, and salt are known constituents of the mud, and the presence of some other elements is highly probable.

As the guest of Captain Borbely, the courteous Director of the large State territory here, I had the opportunity of studying, at the distance of about two miles, the sound made by the escaping gas. I found that while it varied in intensity as affected by changes of wind, it remained constant as a musical monotone of definite pitch.

At that distance, the noticeable blend of overtones was decidedly pleasant to the ear. The fundamental tone I judged to be a low F with a yet deeper indeterminable undertone. Friends who live about six miles from the gas well tell me that they hear the sound quite easily when atmospheric conditions are favourable, and I believe that it has been heard ten miles away from the source.

Who can tell to what extent this gas will quicken the industrial development of Hungary? Certainly, nature has here provided the requisite power on a very liberal scale. With gas wells, ice caverns, mountain ranges, and other grand natural phenomenon, Hungary now offers great attractions to tourists, and inasmuch as visitors from the British

Count Apponyi's Lectures.

COUNT Albert Apponyi gave the first of a series of lectures in the cupola hall of the University on Thursday evening the 7th inst. before a highly distinguished audience among whom were Count Julius Andrassy, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Victor Molnár, ex-State Secretary, Professor Eugene Gál, Count Michael Eszterházy, Béla Földes, Julius Sággy, Zoltán Désy, and many others.

The subject dealt with was «*The Austrian Theory of Hungarian Common Law*». The Count's appearance on the platform was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheering, hand-clapping, and waving of ladies' handkerchiefs.

His Excellency first referred to the Austrian common law, and traced out the evolution of Hungarian independence. Every vital question of the common law of Hungary was, he said, beyond controversy. The Pragmatic Sanction was rather a convention than a law. With his usual eloquence the national history was unfolded and the country's relationship to the other half of the Dual Monarchy clearly explained, even Austrian political writers and statesmen being quoted as witnesses in support of the learned lecturer's statements of fact.

The attention of the audience was sustained to the end, notwithstanding that the Count spoke longer than is usual for lectures to last in this country. Even the ladies appeared vividly interested and were not behind the sterner sex in their tributes of appreciation.

Petrol Neruda is the best lotion for the hair. Sold by *Neruda Nándor*, Druggery and Perfumery, Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 7. szám.

Our Aristocrats on the Stage.

THE LATEST topic of conversation among the fashionable world is the farce given the other evening at the «Uránia» in aid of the funds of the Polyclinic. «*Oh szép Budapestem!*» was the title; it was screamingly funny and provoked roars of laughter from the most sedate and melancholy individuals. On the play-bill some of the most



Where Hungary and Poland meet: Scawnicza.

honoured of Hungarian names were conspicuous among the *dramatis personae*, while the audience was composed entirely of the titled and distinguished classes.

The bell rang, the curtain went up, and Madam David Papp appeared and recited the prologue. It was short and mildly satirical, the lady scolding the audience for paying so much for such a trifle as they had come there to see. Finally, however, she consoled them by observing that some fun is worth the price we pay for it.

Then «the fun» began. A porter (*Count Ladislas Széchenyi*) makes love to a messenger-girl (*Countess Marietta Széchenyi*) and proposes the formation of a company of Personal Guides for Foreign Visitors. The company is duly «promoted», and clients begin to turn up: An Englishman (*Baron Ladislas Vay*) who has just arrived from India en route for London; and a Mormon Bishop (*Baron Szentkereszthy*) with his six wives (*Lottie Cséry, Countess Emil Dessewffy, Countess Alex. Csekonics, Countess Gustavus Csáky, Countess Aimée Pálffy, and Baroness Ada Vran-csáni*). Our «Personal Guides» take their employers to see *Faust*, also to a cinematograph and to the Városliget. Both parties seem to be out for a «spree», for all sing and play and dance. The reverend Mormon Bishop sings a rollicking song in English and joins his six wives in dancing the chorus. This seemed to grip the audience. An encore was demanded, and given. The acting of Count Ladislas Széchenyi, Count Miklós Bánffy, Countess Marietta Széchenyi, Countess Dessewffy, Baron Béla Szentkereszthy, Baroness Ida Bornemissza, and Miss Ida Cséry were especially appreciated.

Among the audience were noticed Countess Victor Széchenyi, Mdme Ernest Blaskovics, Countess Irma Almássy, Countess Ilona Keglevich,

Princess Louis Windisch-Graetz, Mdme Nicholas Perczel, Baroness Frederick Born, Countess Stephen Bethlen, Countess Paul Teleki, Countess Katharine Andrassy, Countess George Szapary, Countess Lily Almássy, Countess Lily Bissingen, and the *élite* of the aristocracy of the Hungarian capital.

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

National Culture.

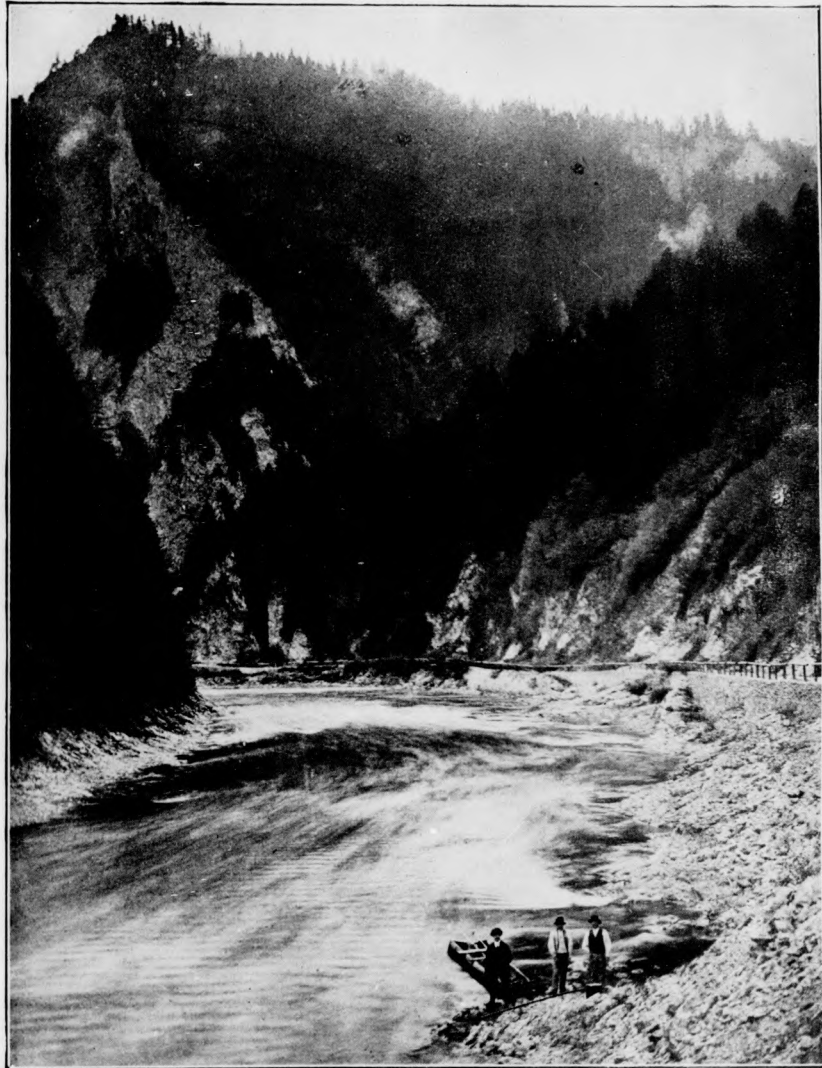
Dr. Julius ..
.. Germanus

IN OUR issue of August 1910 I sought to show how economic conditions created social and racial differences, while on the other hand it was due to economic conditions that certain of our nationalities (i. e., Cumanians, Patzinakites etc.) have become irretrievably merged into the body of the Magyar people. The general view of the members of the London Racial Congress was that it is a mistake to draw conclusions with regard to mental activity from physical facts. This may be taken to mean that black, copper, yellow, and other hued races are equally capable of producing the requirements of and building up a culture; that no race can justly be out-classed on account of physical appearance; in short, that what an Englishman can do, an American Indian can also do equally well — given the same conditions. Man adapts himself to his circumstances, and can neither create nor change them. The climate of England has produced the English race — English merchants and the English Constitution. In Hungary our air and our rivers, our plains and our mountains seem to have settled the fate of our inhabitants from the first beginnings of time. Political changes, war peace, and inter-marriage have not achieved so much as has the iron hand of self-adaptation in moulding and remoulding in its predestined course.

Professor Luschau asserts that though Austria-Hungary is peopled by twenty nationalities, the culture is one only — the sole exception being the idiom. The home industries — weaving, painting, wood-carving — have all taken a decisive national direction; and though Slovaks, Roumanians, and Magyars have not been to school together, yet the similarity of *motifs* in their weaving and the peculiar shade in their painting of boxes

are patent to the most casual observer. An inalienable proof that all the industries and products of the mind were brought to birth on Hungarian soil, the ruling spirit being Magyar, as though every sentiment and act had to be filtered through the channels of Magyar genius.

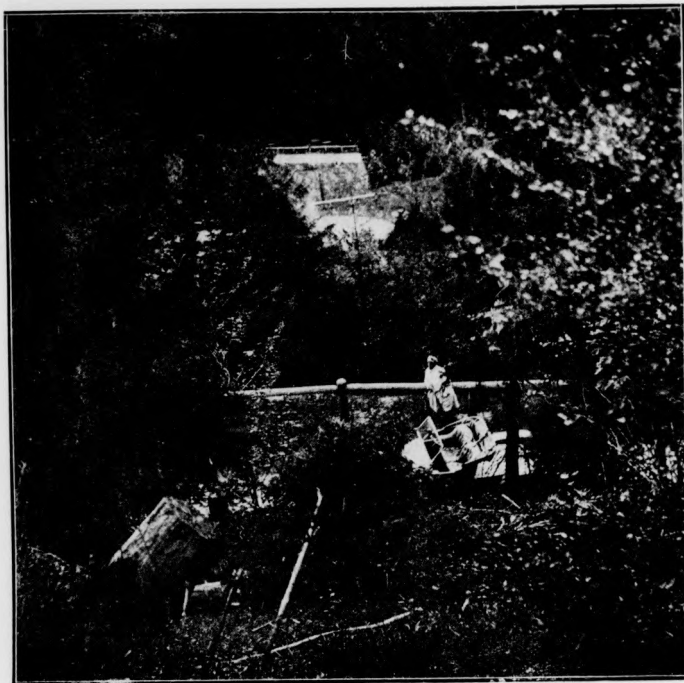
«There is no difference of culture in Hungary,» said Professor Luschau, «the only mark of separation is the language.» But who contributed most



Dunajecz.

to this culture? The answer is, The Magyars have been the strongest element in this culture; and whatever there may be of German Slav or Roumanian spirit in our public life, in our institutions' and our mentality it has helped the Magyar stock to develop itself and create a purely national culture.

The Briton's many-sidedness is due to the admixture of races. The American race is still in course of evolution. Fifty races have contributed to strengthen the blood of the Plymouth Fathers, and it



Serpentine Road down from Mt. Sturecz.

would seem as though the original has disappeared amidst the conglomeration of nations. Yet Professor Van Dyke asserts, in his «*Spirit of America*», that even the faces of Americans are so characteristically Anglo-Saxon that merely a change of dress is needed to transform them into English of the Elizabethan period.

This theory has a direct bearing on our subject. It seems obvious that the racial problem has a psychological aspect besides those of economics and sociology. The higher types of society always attract the lower. The towns, being the centres of commerce and industry, are the focusses of mental evolution, and townsmen are always somewhat in advance of their country cousins. All new ideas radiate from the towns and gradually penetrate into the rural districts.

The attraction of the towns for the country people has deeply affected the status of our nationalities. Fifty years ago the Magyar cause seemed lost amongst the majority of nationalities. At that time the strength of Hungary lay chiefly and paramountly in agriculture. Towns were few and sparsely populated. There were hardly any Magyar burgesses. Budapest, Pozsony, and Temesvár were exclusively *German*; while some smaller towns sheltered a mixed population of Servians, Romanians, and Germans. The industrialisation of Hungary has not only changed the economic aspect of our country, but altered the conditions of life of the nationalities.

The towns became the strongholds of the Magyar race and of the Magyar culture. The visitor to Budapest today can hardly believe that fifty years ago only 5 per cent of the inhabitants spoke Hungarian; and that where today the seats

of Hungarian learning, art, and commerce are the founts of Magyar culture, a few decades ago the Hungarian language was spoken only by a handful of immigrant farmers and peasants.

History teaches us how all new ideas and creeds emanate from towns, and how the towns gradually gain the mastery over the antiquated nations of the country.

Christianity itself was first propagated in towns, and the very name of the country-man (*paganus*) came to be used to signify one who was outside the pale of the true Church.

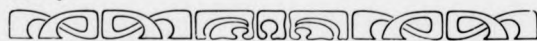
The townsman commands a degree of respect and envy from his country neighbours; as he is considered the exponent of a better, more practical, and more advanced state of existence. Therefore he is admired and imitated. The psychology of this is evidenced by the way in which the younger nations desire to imitate the English. Every Continental would like

to be an Englishman. Why? Because to his mind the term *Englishman* means a *perfectly reliable gentleman*.

The English culture is, in short, a better culture which wins over the less developed nations.

In the domain of culture alone is social amalgamation possible. Magyars must supercede the nationalist schools by better institutions; and the nationalist banks must raise their standard of respectability through better conditions of payment and scrupulously honest procedure.

Magyarisation will advance irresistibly if the Hungarian Government continues its work of spreading schools, libraries, opening up waterways, and colonising uninhabited regions. Hungarian society must achieve the rest, in leading a life which, private and public, shall be an example for all who behold it. The Magyars must rise above the nationalities in order to convince them of their superiority.



The Parisian at Home.

UNDER the above title our esteemed contributor Mrs. Sheena Macdonald contributes an interesting article which, for want of space, we are reluctantly compelled to abridge.

Observing that, for the average Hungarian and Englishman, Paris is a halting-place rather than a place for permanent abode, she concludes that many visitors to the Gay City never get to know the Parisians as they are in their homes and family-circles.

Napoleon called the English a «*nation of shop-keepers*», but could he return in the flesh he would

have to turn the remark on his own people. One is impressed at every turn by the bustle and hub-bub of business life in Paris even more than in London. In the streets of the former, everyone is hurrying to and fro, talking and gesticulating.

At certain festive seasons special license is given to itinerant vendors to display their wares on the pavement. At such markets nobody pays the price asked, there is always much bargaining going on. This liberty to the poorer merchants has been taken advantage by the large *magazins* to distribute price-lists and circulars, which were *promptly thrown on the streets!* On January 6th, however, a new law came into force forbidding the casting of paper or other refuse into the streets under pain of arrest and fine. This law has had a most salutary effect on the appearance of the streets of Paris the Beautiful.

During the night the streets are cleaned with a plentiful supply of water, and a cooling stream flows along the gutters during the early morning hours, so that shopkeepers and householders may avail themselves of it to clean their front premises.

The streets are mostly macadamised, hence travelling would be more uncomfortable were it not for the rubber-tyres that are attached to most of the public conveyances. Why not asphalt or wood-lay the thoroughfares? It would save the expense of rubber-tyres. But the French citizen will tell you the streets belong to *the people*, and as they have to pay for their up-keep they must have a highway that will wear well; the Omnibus Companies and those who own vehicles can afford to look after themselves.

The Frenchman is hardly ever a silent spectator of any street incident; he has his opinion and gives it quite spontaneously. The legend, «Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity», meets one at every corner; it is chiselled on every public building. Liberty of the subject is most noticeable in the way the Frenchman ventilates his views of the Government and its leaders. The caricatures and libels of public men appearing in newspapers and journals would lead to imprisonment in Germany and fine in England.

When French people of the middle class (who seldom employ a domestic) visit each other to dine, they often give a helping hand in the preparation of and in the clearing away after the meal. Their

houses are arranged in the most practical fashion; they seldom have more rooms or furniture than they really require, yet they have every comfort. Like the Scotch, they can on the shortest notice make shift to accommodate a visitor.

Hungarian flats are much in the same style as their French counterparts, but the rooms of the former have the disadvantage of opening into each other. The French kitchen is generally small, but the housewife will tell you it is *très pratique*, since she has only to turn round to lay her hand on whatever she wants. The kitchen is provided with a range, which has also a gas-cooking arrangement. Central heating is in vogue, and when this is not available *salamandre* stones are used, obviating much of the dust caused by the open grate and saving the work materially. Cupboards are to be found in the most unexpected corners, often the only clue to their presence being a glass knob in wall or corridor.

When the French lady goes visiting, she opens all her windows, turns off the gas at the meter, double locks her doors, and with her knitting or crochet-bag on her arm, sallies forth to spend an hour or so at the residence of her friends.

In most of the houses stair-lights are put out at 10 pm., belated ones having to light themselves upwards. Matches are a Government monopoly and consequently dear. Frenchmen have attempted to do without the match by inventing all kinds of contrivances for instantaneous illumination, but the Government always retaliates by taxing all pocket-lamps and similar devices for superceding the simple lucifer.

There is perhaps no country in which the sacredness of family-life is more rigorously maintained than in France. The Frenchman's love of home is proverbial; it is the *foreigner* who makes the out-



Museum of Industrial Art, Budapest.

door life of Paris what it is, and the wide-awake Frenchman, on business intent, caters for the foreigner. The amusements that abound are organised more for the foreigner than the native, who having a fund of humour in himself does not require to be amused.

The stranger who passes a few weeks in Paris, living in an hotel or pension, can know very little of the real family-life of the Frenchman, who is very jealous of his home and seldom receives a stranger to live with him, as is frequently the case in England. This conservatism is sometimes carried too far. A young Hungarian who carried the best credentials to a French family in Paris, was not received into the house but *invited to a café* to dine with his new acquaintances. Tickets were sent him for the Opera and other amusements, but he



Business Premises (The property of the King), Budapest.

was not allowed an introduction to the young lady members of the family until his status and prospects had been ascertained to be satisfactory! Great was the surprise and joy of the same gentleman when he found his entrance into London society unencumbered by any such snobbery.

However, for the relation or tried friend the Frenchman has no limit to his hospitality in his home. He has a big generous heart, and is seldom appealed to in vain when want or suffering claim his help.

In closing this sketch I would point out to the young Hungarians visiting Paris the advantages of the *Young Men's Christian Association*, in the Rue Trevisé. There is no religious barrier to entrance; all young men are made welcome. A finer club or recreation ground exists in no other part of Europe, London excepted.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Topical Notes

The King.

Towards the end of the present month — probably on the 20th, after the conclusion of the German Emperor's visit to Vienna — the King will spend a couple of weeks at Gödöllő. Previously, however, a few days will be passed at Budapest, where audiences will be given. His Majesty will return to Schönbrunn for the Easter holidays, afterwards proceeding to Ischl, where he will remain until the time arrives for the annual army manoeuvres, which are usually attended by the King.

Emperor William to visit Vienna.

On the 23rd inst. the German Emperor will arrive at Vienna for a sojourn of several days.

Among the festivities to be given in honour of the Imperial visitor at Schönbrunn are a private family dinner at 1 p. m. and a court banquet at 6 p. m. on the day of the German monarch's arrival. Two of His Imperial Majesty's children will accompany him — Princess Victoria Louise and Prince William Augustus with his consort. From Vienna on the 23rd inst. the German Emperor will proceed to Venice for an interview with His Italian Majesty, afterwards to Corfu for a three weeks' sojourn. The Empress will not

accompany her consort, as she goes to Homburg.

Archduke Joseph goes South.

To put the finishing touch on his restoration to health after his recent illness, His Royal Highness goes under medical advice to the Riviera for a few weeks rest. Beaulieu is strongly recommended, and it is probable that either that spot or Nice will be chosen. H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta will accompany her husband.

Baron Julius Madarassy-Beck.

Among the latest decorations conferred by His Majesty the King is the Middle Cross of the Francis Joseph Order on the prominent banker, Baron Julius Madarassy-Beck. Great satisfaction is felt in financial circles, where the worthy baron is immensely popular.

Others who have merited the Royal recognition are Leo Lánczy and Adolf Ullmann.

Poet Rostand's Wife Writes Comedy in Verse.

Mme Edmond Rostand has written a comedy in verse which will be produced in Paris next season. Her son Maurice collaborated with her. The title is «The Good Little Devil».

The British-American Literary Society.

At the Society's usual fortnightly Social Evening on the 7th inst. Dr. A. B. Yolland lectured on «*Swinburne's Poetry*». The audience, which was a numerous and highly respectable one, evinced a keen interest in the subject, and at the close expressed their appreciation by a round of hearty applause.

A Grand Concert under the auspices of the Society is being arranged for the 29th inst. at the Royal Hotel, among the artistes being Miss Helen Ware (violinist) and Miss Hertha Feldman (vocalist). Mr. Alois Tarnay will accompany. Further particulars and tickets may be had from the Secretary, Mr. A. L. Delisle, I. Tarcali-utca 16.

The Tátra Club.

We are asked to state that the next meeting of the Olympian Committee is postponed until the 26th inst. (There was consequently no session on the 12th as previously announced.)

March 15th.

Today Hungary commemorates the Anniversary of her Independence. It is essentially a «Thanksgiving Day» for the blessings of freedom. Glorious Freedom! a boon so fully enjoyed in England that its blessings are apt often to be minimised, if not lost sight of altogether. It is our custom to observe this day by offering the first hours of it to Almighty God, special services being appointed in the various places of worship. Afterwards the community abandons itself to festivity of a more or less sober kind according to individual proclivity. The usual street processions will take place during the day, while in the evening there will be concerts and special gala performances in many of the theatres.

The Hungarian Geographical Society.

The Hungarian Geographical Society held its 40th annual meeting in the old Parliament House, a distinguished company gathering to commemorate the jubilee of the organisation. Professor Louis

Lóczy presided. After the inaugural speech Professor Arminius Vámbéry delivered an interesting address, incidentally observing that it was he who opened the *first* session of the Society forty years ago. The secretary, Count Paul Teleky, read letters and telegrams from persons unable to attend. It was resolved to make a Lóczy foundation, the profits of which to be awarded to geographical explorers. To this object upwards of 3000 crowns were collected on the spot.

English Ballet Troupe at Budapest.

At the Budapest Theatre is now appearing a troupe of English ballet-dancers known as the *Gaiety Girls*, though among them are several members of the sterner sex, including a negro, Charles Gregory. The ballet is followed by Offenbach's



Grain Elevator, Danube Embankment, Budapest.

operetta, «*Orpheus in Hell*», in which *Euridice* is personated by Yolanda Gyöngyi, whose bell-like voice charms her audience. A talented cast contributes to the pleasure of the theatre-going public.

Adriatic Research.

Under the auspices of the Hungarian Adria Society an interesting lecture was delivered on the 1st inst. by Professor Brückner, of Vienna University, on *Scientific Research in the Adriatic*. The audience included, among many others, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President of the Academy of Science, Dr. Géza Entz, Dr. Francis Schafarzik, Dr. Imre Lorenthey, Dr. Béla Erődi, Maurice Déchy, Fellow of the Academy, and Béla Gonda, Ministerial Councillor, president of the Adria Society. Commencing with a retrospect of the work of the Society, the lecturer observed that the first to explore the Adriatic were the professors of Fiume Naval



The Law Courts, Budapest.

Academy. Their successors were the Adriatic Committee of the Imperial Academy of Vienna on the steamer «Argo». The Austrian Adria Society have now acquired the Triest and Rovigno biological stations and are taking their part in the scientific investigation; the Austrians and Italians having united their forces for this useful and interesting work. One expedition lasted two months, in which soundings were taken in various parts, establishing the fact that the greatest depth of the Adriatic is 1200 yards only, and not 1800 yards as was hitherto believed. The lecture was illustrated with lantern views, greatly to the delight of the audience.

Death of the American Consul at Fiume.

Mr. Clarence Rice Slocum, Consul of the United States at Fiume, died last week and the body has been conveyed home to America on a Cunard liner. Mr. Slocum, who was only 39 years of age, was the son of General Slocum, statues of whom may be seen in New York and Mayne. The name of Slocum recalls a distressing incident. It was the excursion steamer «General Slocum» which eight years ago foundered with nearly a thousand children on board, some 800 of whom lost their lives. The late consul leaves a widow and an only daughter. He was an indefatigable worker, and much appreciated by the Union Government. He was, besides, very popular among the Hungarians of Fiume.

Puccini and Loránd Fráter.

A soiree was recently given by Iván Hűvös, Deputy Director of the Budapest Tramways Co., at his private residence in honour of the famous Italian *maestro*. Puccini was himself present, as also was Loránd Fráter, one of Hungary's popular poets, vocalists, and musical composers. At such functions anything in the nature of professionalism is of course taboo, but on this occasion an exception was made at Puccini's own desire. Mr. Fráter sang a couple of his own compositions to the pianoforte

accompaniment of Dr. Stephen Bárczy, the Burgomaster. The *maestro* expressed his keen pleasure with the Hungarian ballads as rendered by their author.

A Sign of Spring.

It does one good to see the chairs for the use of the public set out on the Corso once more. As a matter of fact we see no valid reason why they should ever be taken in; many would use the chairs in winter, were they available, for a quiet rest and contemplation of Father Danube and the Buda hills. The principal thing,

however, is that they are out again, and we hope ere long to see comfortable looking elderly matrons and gentlemen basking in the sunshine or taking their «forty winks» as usual.

Evenings with Shakespeare.

The Bethlen Gábor Club gave last week a series of four «Shakespeare Evenings» in the large hall of the Reformed College. The lecturer on each occasion was Joseph Váradi, who presented the great English dramatist as studied from various points of view: 1. «Shakespeare and the Puritan Stage», 2. «His Greatness», 3. «His Tragedies», and 4. «Shakespeare and Humanity». Vocal and instrumental music enhanced the pleasure of the audience, as well as recitations from the works of the famous Bard of Avon.

The Minister for Public Instruction and Anti-alcoholism.

The Minister for Public Instruction has ordered that in all the State elementary schools throughout the country the teachers shall observe an annual anti-alcohol day, to be devoted to instructing the pupils as to the evils of drink and the advantages of temperate living. The National Anti-alcoholic League of Hungary has for many years given lectures at different times in various schools, and it is in grateful acknowledgment of the good results achieved that the Minister has now resolved to open the school-doors to a definite propaganda of total abstinence principles.

Cattle-breeding in Hungary.

The Hungarian Statistics bureau has just issued a return of the cattle bred in the country during the last decade. Data of an interesting kind is furnished. As for instance, we find that the number of horned cattle reared during the period was 6,183,424, as against 5,829,483 shown in the return for 1895: an increase of 353,941, or a little over

6 per cent. This is not much, of course, and does not correspond with the increase of the population. As regards the horses, which form a staple part of Hungary's breeding industry, an increase of only 27,681 is shown. This practical stagnation is put down to the growing popularity of horseless means of locomotion — the railway and motor-car traffic. Ass and mule-breeding does not play a great rôle, for during the past sixteen years only 21,393 of the former and 885 of the latter have been produced in the country. Swine figure largely in the return. A total of 6,447,134 is shown, as against 6,415,197 in last return: an increase of 31,937. Not satisfactory, of course. Swine-fever has played considerable havoc with the species on both sides of the Danube; on the right bank 22·8% have succumbed to the scourge, on the left bank 16·6% = 39·4% loss. Sheep and goats show an increase respectively of 170,098 and 44,991. Altogether these statistics give rise to gloomy concern, and we can but trust that the *next* return will show a more hopeful state of affairs.

Exhibition at the Art Gallery.

*Fine Art ...
and Science* On the 9th inst. Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction, inaugurated at the Art Gallery an exhibition consisting of the works of the late Ladislav Hegedüs and Edmund Tull, aquarel and pastel paintings, and a collection of works of the Society of Graphic Artists.

Spring Exhibition: National Salon.

The usual Spring Exhibition of the National Salon will be held on April the 15th and 16th,

when the following prizes will be awarded: The Frederick Glück Prize of 300 crowns, the Lipót-város Casino Prize of 500 crowns, as well as one gold and two silver medals to be awarded by the Salon for graphic sketches.

Hungarian Academy of Science.

The Hungarian Academy of Science held a Committee Meeting on the 3rd inst., Dr. Albert Berzeviczy presiding, several important business matters being dealt with.

On the following day a public meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Ignacius Goldzieher. W^m Pecz opened with a dissertation on the *Tropus of Pindar*; after which Eugene Darkó gave a treatise on *The language of Laonikus Kalkondiles* and of other Greek authors.

The Historical Society.

The annual General Meeting of the Historical Society was held on the 14th inst. in the great hall of the Academy of Science, Count Géza Teleki presiding. The business on the agenda included the passing of the accounts for last year, filling up vacant places, and report on the result of the Thaly Competition. These matters disposed of the audience were treated to an instructive lecture by Dr. Aladár Fest on «*The Nationality and Linguistic Relations of Fiume in the Middle Ages*».

The Natural History Society

has awarded the Szily medal this year to Baron Loránd Eötvös. At its session on the 8th inst. in-



The «Clotilde» Palaces, Budapest.

teresting papers were read, by Kálmán Kertész on «*Measures against the house-fly in America*»; by Julius Leidenfrost on «*The fish of Asia Minor*»; and by Andrew Szűts on «*The Decapodes of the Quarnero*».

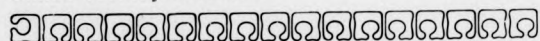
A New Art Journal.

A new periodical has just appeared from the press of the St. George Bohemian Society. Bearing the title «A Gyűjtő» (*The Gleaner*), we may say that, judging from the first number, our new contemporary bids fair to prove one of the most beautiful things in artistic literature. The editor is Dr. Ladislav Siklóssy, and among its contributors are many of our most eminent writers. The initial number already contains articles from the pens of Zoltán Farkas, Eugene Radisics, Zoltán Takács, Géza Lengyel, and Antal Radó. The annual subscription is 20 korona.

The Kisfaludy Society

gave a recitation evening on the 6th inst. the programme being as follows: Julius Vargha recited two poems by Count Géza Zichy; Julius Pekár «*The two Piros*» of Sigismund Sebők; Gustavus Heinrich a translation from John Wiegand; Andrew Kozma the «*Scheffel and Ekkehard*» of Géza Antal.

The publishing committee afterwards held a session at which Count Joseph Mailáth and Albert Wodianer of Vásárhely were elected to the committee, vice Messrs Stephen Görgey and Gustavus Emich recently deceased.



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Ötven millió. A Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltó Bank e hó 12-én délelőtt tartotta báró *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* elnöklésével negyvenkettedik évi rendes közgyűlését. Az 1911. üzletév egyike volt a legjobbaknak és így az igazgatóság a közgyűlésnek, habár a lefolyt üzletévben a részvénytőke 10 millió koronával fölemeltetett, e fölemelt — elegendő 50 millió koronát kitevő — alaptőkére is ugyanolyan osztalék kifizetését hozhatta javaslatba, mint tavaly, t. i. 30 koronát részvényenkint. A közgyűlés az igazgatósági javaslatot egyhangulag elfogadta. A közgyűlés a jelentés tudomásulvétele és a mérleg megállapítása után a fölmentvényeket megadta. A közgyűlésen dr. *Zsoldos Károly* részvényes a részvényesek nevében elismerését fejezte ki úgy az elnöknek, mint az igazgatóságnak, felügyelőbizottságnak és tisztikarnak az év folyamán a bank érdekében kifejtett buzgó és sikeres működésükért, mire báró *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* mondott köszönetet.

Új igazgató. A Budapesti közúti vaspálya-társaság igazgatósága *Gál Károly* központi felügyelőt, a ki a Közútinál már régóta vezető szerepet tölt be, *igazgató-helyettesé* nevezte ki. Ez a kinevezés a közgazdasági élet vezetőit nem éri váratlan, mert *Gál Károlyt*, a ki mint bizottsági tag a főváros

közdolgaiban is élénk munkásságot fejt ki, mindenfelé mint kiváló, értékes munkaerőt ismerik.

A Magyar takarékpénztárak központi jelzálogbankja mint részvénytársaság Mándy Lajos elnöklése alatt f. hó 12-én tartotta meg XIX. évi rendes közgyűlését. Leitner Zsigmond vezérigazgató terjesztette elő az igazgatóság jelentését, a mely konstatalja, hogy az intézet munkásságának eredménye a lefolyt évben is kielégítő volt. Öröndetes tényként említhető föl, hogy a vidéki pénzüintézetek újabb kölcsönök átruházása és címletek beszerzése tekintetében a régi bizalommal fordultak a központi jelzálogbankhoz, a mi által egyébként maguk is abba a kedvező helyzetbe jutottak, hogy értékpapírállományuk szaporításával mobilitásukat előmozdították. Az igazgatóság 1911. év folyamán 5224 kölcsönüggyben 37,296.455 koronát szavazott meg. A jutalékszámra és egyéb a jelzálogos és községi kölcsönügyletből elért jövedelmek 1,268.741 koronát tesznek ki. A mérleg 1,765.703 korona tiszta nyereséget mutat föl. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság jelentését tudomásul vette, az előterjesztett mérleget elfogadta, a felmentvényeket megadta és a tiszta nyereség fölosztása tekintetében a következőképen határozott:

1,200.000 korona, azaz a részvénytőke 60/0-a osztalékra, 198.652 korona a tartalékalapnak 2,100.000 koronára, 110.000 korona pedig az árfolyamkülönbözeti tartalékalapnak 220.000 koronára való kiegészítésére, 30.000 korona nyugdíjalapra, 118.972 korona igazgatósági jutalékokra, 10.000 korona az intézeti ház leltári értékének csökkentésére fordították, végül a fennmaradó 98.078 korona 45 fillér új számlára vitessék át. A közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy a társaság alaptőkéjét 50.000 darab 200 koronáról szóló részvény kibocsátása által további 10,000.000 koronával 30,000.000 koronára emeli föl. Ezek után a közgyűlés a lelépő felügyelő-bizottsági tagokat újból megválasztotta. A szelvények 1912. évi márczius hó 15-től kezdve az intézet pénztáránál 12 koronával váltatnak be.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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1. Agricultural Hungary.
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5. Hungary: A Sketch, by Julius de Vargha.
6. The Royal Hungarian State Railways Illustrated.

**A Balatontavi Gőzhajózási Részv.-Társaság
menetrendje.**

Érvényes 1912. évi márczius hó 10-től 1912. év április hó 30-ig. Az állomások nevei mellett balról álló idő-
adatok felülről lefelé, a jobbról állók pedig alulról fel-
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dulók és nagyobb társaságok számára előleges bejelentés
után külön hajók állnak rendelkezésre. — Menetrenddel
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Ezennel közhírré tételek, hogy a Magyar Királyi Szabadalmazott Osztályorszáti Játék (XXIX. sorsjáték) 6. osztályának húzása i. évi márczius hó 20-tól április hó 18-ig tartatnak meg, még pedig a következő napokon:

márczius: 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30; április: 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18-án.

A húzások a négy első napon 1 1/2 órákor, a többi napokon 9 órákor kezdődnek és a magyar királyi ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében nyilvánosan történnek a Magyar Királyi Szabad. Osztályorszáti Játék húzási termében. A sorsjegyeknek a 6. osztályra való megújítása a játékterv szerint, minden igény különbeni elvesztésének terhe alatt 1912. évi márczius hó 13-ig eszközlendő.

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Magy. Kir. Szabad. Osztályorszáti Játék Igazgatósága.
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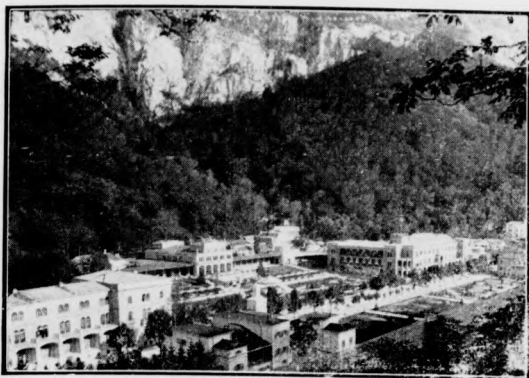


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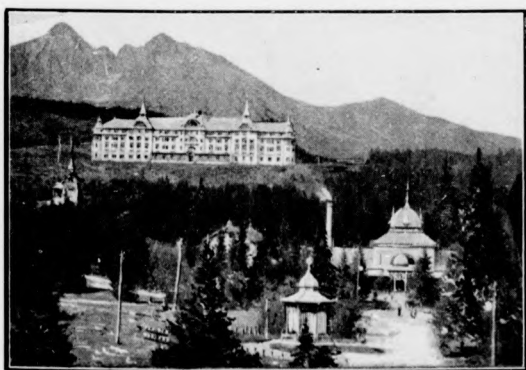
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Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-33	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 (Ránküfired)	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	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	9-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Vizakna .

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-20	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus Dép.	6-56	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-30	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna Dép.	5-44	11-37

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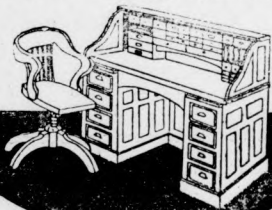
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