

HUNGARY

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An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, April 15, 1912.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

IF CONSIDERING the sums spent for purposes of education, which until 1880 did not amount to more than 10 million crowns a year and at present make more than 12, we form a judgment on the activity which Hungary has developed in the course of the last 25 years in the department of culture — and during these years there was often cause for uneasiness in the economic life of the state — we find that these sums and the results achieved by them, if everything could not be realised which public opinion loudly called for, give us the consoling reflection that the finances of the state proportioned to our resources, indeed sometimes beyond them, are applied to the service of intellectual culture.

However the question how much Hungary spends annually on government, administration, army, and education, and how these expenses develop is as a matter of course connected with the development of public life and the increase of the demands to be fulfilled by the state. Characteristic in this relation is the difference existing between our expenses and



Photo by Strelisky.

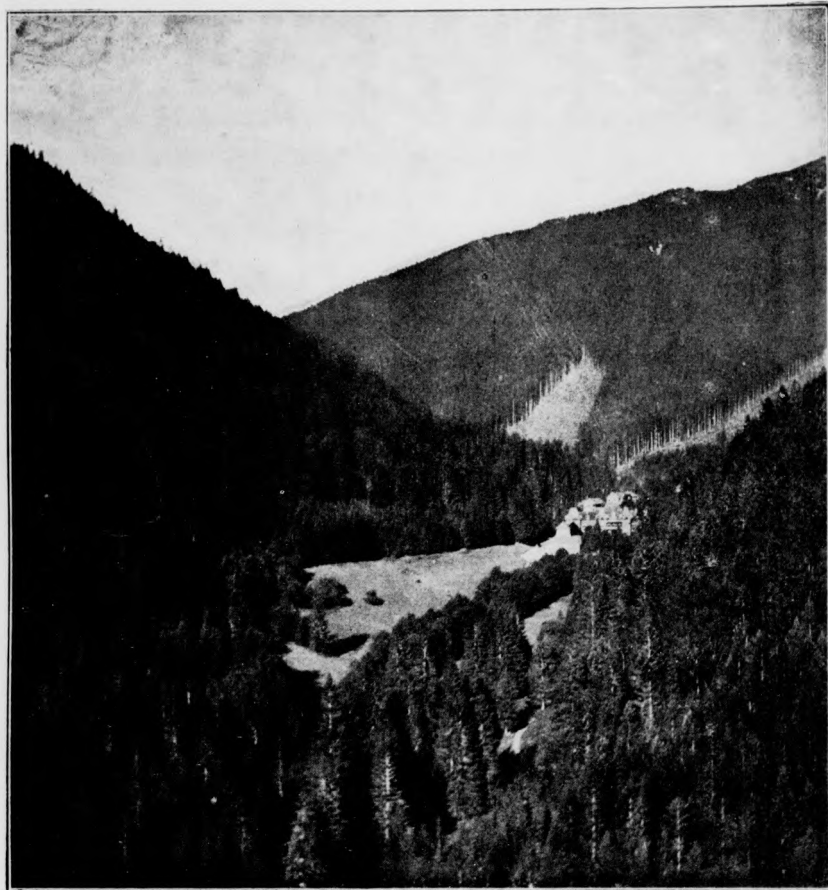
Countess ANNIE PÁLFFY-DAUN.

proprietor of numerous lines of extensive business (mines, forests, railways, manufactories, posts, telegraph, telephones) and monopolies. Further, that among the state expenses considerable investments are forthcoming in a great part defrayed by the current income, and that a considerable part of these expenses (at present 32 per cent.) is applied to the liquidation of the Public Debts (the debts incurred by the nationalisation of the railways being here included which debts are derived from economic creations, from

those of other European states, namely that the relative increase of expenses is greater with us because the establishment of the state on a modern basis proceeds with us in relatively shorter time than elsewhere. This difference is best explained by the fact that the number of the civil state officials, apart from the railway officials, has risen since the restoration of the constitution from 10,000 to 34,000. A peculiar character is lent to our relations from the fact that in our budget we meet with great business charges which the state has to defray as the

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
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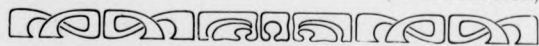
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Korytnicza Baths.

the redemption of the railways, as well as from the fact that the income could not keep pace for a long time with the rapid increase of the exigencies of the state. In the history of modern political economy there is no public activity such as we find in Hungary, inasmuch as it strives to promote the furthering of neglected economic relations and consists either of immediate economic creations or of such indirect expenses and dispositions which bear the character of economic investments or have arisen in consequence of such investments.

(To be continued.)



Count Albert Apponyi's Lecture.

ON THE 28th ult. Count Albert Apponyi delivered the last of his series of lectures on *«The Austrian Theory of Hungarian Common Law»* in the cupola hall of the University.

Among the audience were Professors Eugene Gaál, Zoltán Désy, Béla Földes, Julius Sághy, Right Revs. Valerius Smialovszky and John Csernoch, Bishops of Arad and Győr, and many other distinguished persons.

The Count, after referring to the result of his historical investigations, turned to the question of the imperial style and title. Francis I relinquished the title of Roman Emperor in favour of that of Emperor of Austria, this change being announced in a special rescript to every municipality and court of law in the country. The Hungarians raised no objection until it was proposed to merge the dignity of King of Hungary with the Austrian imperial dignity. That proposal they strenuously combated, and in the end victory crowned their efforts. Reverting to the subject of the laws in 1848, it was pointed out that no new laws were promulgated; the old ones were retained; dualism had ceased, as well as centralisation, though the sovereign independence of the Hungarian state

was not recognised until 1867. Article XII of 1867 states that public rights, the management of home affairs, and the independence of the country are secured to Hungary by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction; and lays down that the Common Ministers of Austria-Hungary should work together in all matters affecting the common interests of the two states.

An enthusiastic ovation greeted the learned lecturer at the conclusion of his address.



In Furthermost Hungary. A Journey by Raft down the Tisza.

PERHAPS the most delightful of the experiences of a tour among the Carpathian Mountains is a journey by raft down the Tisza.

By Dr. Henry
Harvey

On a fine August day I found myself at Máramaros-Sziget, enjoying, along with some twenty other British tourists, the warm welcome and generous hospitality which the Hungarians know so well how to lavish on their guests.

Máramaros-Sziget is a bright little Hungarian town of some 14,000 inhabitants, situated in the far North East of Hungary, among those lovely Carpathian Mountains, the soft and tender beauty of whose lower ranges forms so exquisite a con-

trast to the wild and romantic grandeur of the bold jagged peaks and dark ravines where roam unchallenged, even to-day, the bear, the wild boar, the lynx and the chamois.

We left Sziget by an early train for Visóvölgy where our journey on the rafts was to begin. The train climbed slowly through wild and beautiful scenery, through rich orchards laden with fruit, through fields of ripening maize, past gently undulating meadows, and rushing streams.

On either side rose mountains, tier behind tier, clothed with thick forests of mingled birch and pine. A model farm, a school of arboriculture and other kindred institutions were pointed out to us as the train rolled along — all bearing witness to the discriminating care and earnest efforts of the governing authorities to disseminate every branch of useful knowledge in a manner both thorough and practical.

Truly they are most intelligent, eager to obtain knowledge, enterprising and painstaking these Hungarian — especially those of the younger generation.

We now were nearing our destination. Everywhere among these fascinating Carpathian Mountains, nature is beautiful and smiling, varied anon with river, rock, meadow, mountain, forest or wild ravine.

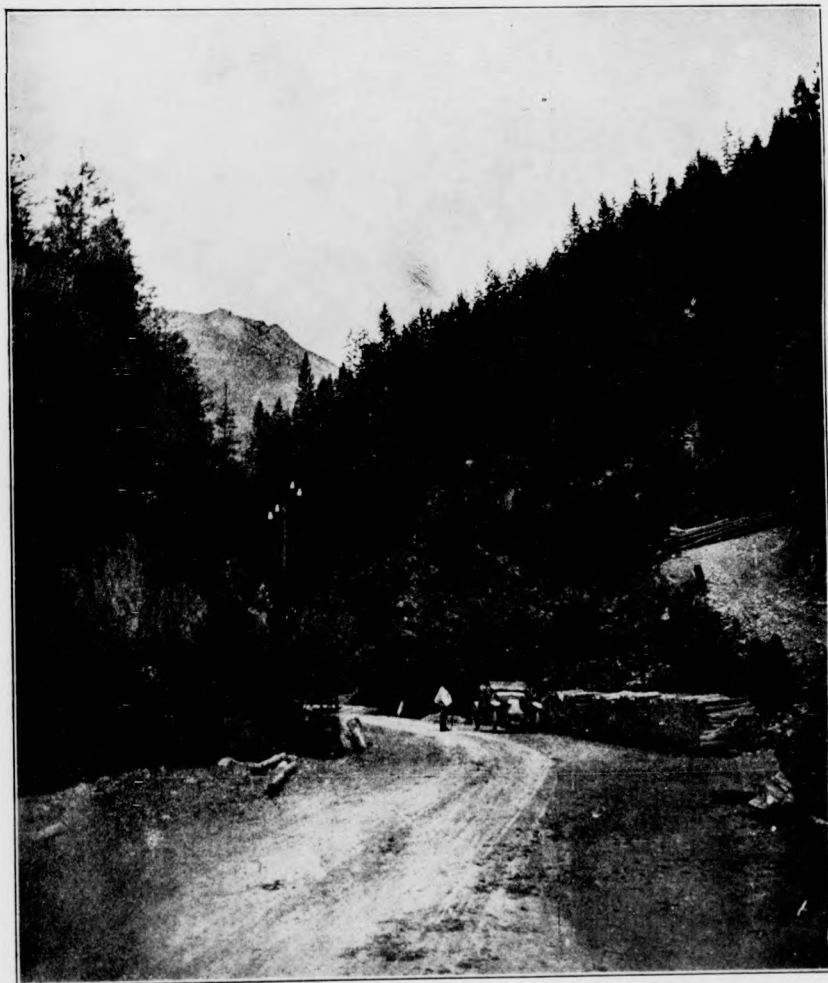
The people seemed to have had intimation of our coming, for flags and hearty greetings from interested crowds welcomed us everywhere.

At Visóvölgy, where we alighted, a short walk through pleasant meadows brought us to the river.

The rafts were moored to the banks of the stream in readiness for us. They were constructed of a number of pine trees closely lashed together by means of tree-fibre, branches of trees and other such devices. These rafts are steered and piloted along mainly by means of two huge, roughly extemporised rudders, placed at the fore-part of the raft. The raftsmen, dressed all in white, were fine specimens of Wallachians. The principal

items of their distinctly striking and picturesque costume are a white loosely fitting jacket with long, loose, hanging sleeves, somewhat after the style of a clergyman's surplice. Below the jacket they wear a long white petticoat reaching down to, but not concealing, a pair of handsome top-boots. At the waist they are girdled by a huge leather belt, not less than fourteen inches deep, highly ornamented and strengthened with various quaint brass fittings and accessories. They have long, straight, jet black hair. They are fine tall fellows, singularly silent and stately in all their movements. In our honour the rafts had been strewn with fresh branches of sweet smelling pine, and some wooden benches covered with red cloth had been placed athwart each raft. There were four rafts in all. On one of them they had hoisted a Union Jack as well as their own National Flag.

The near bank of the river was thronged by a most motley crowd of people, as interesting to us, as they themselves were evidently interested in us and all our movements. They were Wallachians, Slovaks, Magyars, Poles and Jews; each nationality being easily distinguishable from the other by well marked racial characteristics and variety of



Mountain Pass of Sturecz.

costume. There they stood in hundreds, quiet, interested, respectful, many of them motionless as statues. Those of us who had cameras did our best to obtain a souvenir of this most unique sight.

But «time and tide wait for no man», and as two million cubic metres of water had been set free from one of the numerous water reservoirs which the Government Engineers have constructed at various points on all the timber-carrying streams in these forest regions, it behoved us to start on the flood. So away we glided, quietly, smoothly, with delicious and apparently motionless haste. The river was still swelling. It was now twice the size it was when we first approached it. On we speed faster and faster. At every hamlet along the banks are to be seen the same motley, statuesque, silent crowds patiently awaiting our arrival. Some-



The Vigadó (Concert Hall), Budapest

times festoons are hung on a rope across the river, with the Hungarian equivalent for «WELCOME» worked in with flowers. Bouquets of roses and wild gentian are thrown into the rushing stream, skilfully timed to strike the side of the raft and to allow of the raftsmen securing them for us.

We pass under two large bridges, crowded with spectators of all ages and costumes. More bouquets are thrown, and our hearty English cheers meet with a warm response. So swiftly are we borne along, so entrancing is the soft, fairy-like beauty of the whole thing, so delicious the sense of swift, unjarring, noiseless motion that we unanimously vote all other modes of travelling in comparison with this to be «as moonlight unto sunlight, or as water unto wine!» Ah! but our delightful river trip has ended. We have reached our destination. Swiftly and dexterously the rafts are swung round, and we are landed at Nagyboosko, where again welcoming crowds, in many-hued costumes, are awaiting our arrival.

~~~~~ Sixty Years Ago ~~~~~

I.

Philadelphia, February, 1912.

TO SEE the events of sixty years ago in their proper historical perspective, we must cast back a hurried glance at the political relations which have existed between the United States and Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The equilibrium of power which had been so rudely shaken, without any regard for «divine rights», by Napoleon, was restored to a certain extent by the Congress of Vienna. To further consolidate the new conditions, the Tsar Alexander the First concluded the so-called Holy Alliance with the «Emperor» of Austria and the King of Prussia. The Tsar, who was then under the in-

fluence of a hysterical woman, Mme Krüdenner, may have been perfectly sincere in the protestation of those high-sounding Christian principles on which the Holy Alliance was based. But Prince Metternich succeeded in making it a tool in his schemes for centralization and unrestricted autocracy; and used it at the frequent diplomatic congresses for the declaration of principles which were direct denials of the right of self-government, and which would have made the kings

and emperors the sole depositaries of all right and authority, responsible for their deeds to God alone.

Well did Daniel Webster say that these principles would carry Europe back into the middle of the dark ages. And as to America, they would mean that the whole system of government, in fact the very existence, of America is unlawful; that the Americans are but in a state of rebellion or of anarchy, and are tolerated among civilized states only because it has not yet been convenient to conform them to the true standard.

The American people were fully aware that the political institutions, for which they had shed their blood, in which they believed with an almost fanatical faith, and to which they attributed their progress and prosperity, were looked upon by the potentates of Europe as unlawful and temporary experiments. When, therefore, the oppressed millions of Europe rose at last in 1848 and threatened to wipe out the whole system of tyranny, nowhere were the events followed with keener interest, with

By Eugene
... Pivány

more hatred of the tyrants or with more sympathy for the struggling patriots than in America. For the American people hoped not only for the liberation from thralldom of many millions of human beings, but also for the vindication of their own history, and for the triumph of their own political principles and ideals.

When they saw that the German and Italian peoples soon dropped their swords, one by one, and only Hungary and little Venice were still proudly flying the unfurled banner of liberty, all their interest, all their sympathy was turned toward Hungary. From then on, the American people saw in the Hungarian nation not merely the defender of its own liberties, fighting heroically against the two greatest military powers of the age but also the champion of all the oppressed peoples of Europe on whose failure or success depended, notably, the liberation of the Italian peoples and the downfall of the Papacy. In the eyes of the American people, the providential leader of this gigantic struggle, the very incarnation of the spirit of European freedom, was Louis Kossuth. Thus it was that they gave him a reception the like of which no foreigner, with the possible exception of Lafayette, has ever been accorded. But while Lafayette was considered a benefactor of the American colonies, Kossuth had no claim to American gratitude, and was honored merely for his personal worth and as the representative of European democracy.

Louis Kossuth's first official intercourse with the American Government occurred under very romantic circumstances in which the heroism of a woman, as so often in Hungarian history, played a prominent part. On December 2, 1848, when a clash between the Hungarian and Austrian troops seemed inevitable, after nightfall, in a raging snow-storm, a Hungarian peasant cart made its way through the Austrian sentinels, and stopped in front of the American legation at Vienna. A woman in Hungarian peasant garb alighted from the cart, and went directly up to the office of William H. Stiles, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*. To his great surprise, she addressed him in elegant French. At first she talked of indifferent matters; but after feeling certain that she was really speaking to the representative of the American Government, she asked him whether he had a reliable servant. Stiles had to confess that all his servants were in the hire of the Austrian police; but he had a secretary whom he could trust. The secretary accordingly accompanied the mysterious woman to the street, and returned presently carrying the rack of the cart. At the request of the lady who, Stiles thought, was «nearer a princess than a peasant», the two men took the rack to pieces. The fair courier examined each slat

minutely, and at length selected a piece, exclaiming: «This is it». To the two men the piece selected looked exactly like the others. But on being split in twain with a knife it was found to contain a letter in which Kossuth requested the representative of that state which was the «natural supporter of liberty and civilization», to use his friendly offices with the Austrian Government for the prevention of bloodshed. Stiles called on Prince Schwarzenberg and, on his advice, also on Prince Windisch-Grätz; but the latter, although exceedingly courteous, told him that he would not «treat with rebels».

War became thus unavoidable. We know how Hungary's *unnamed demigods* — as Kossuth later



Post-Office Savings-Bank, Budapest.

called *honnéds* whose names could not be recorded singly by History — snatched victory from seemingly certain defeat. Hungary's star was shining brightly. The Government of the United States evinced so great an interest in the struggle of the Hungarians as to dispatch a confidential agent to Hungary with instructions to report, among other things, on the advisability of recognizing the independence of Hungary. The veil of secrecy hung over the reports of Ambrose Dudley Mann, the confidential agent, for sixty years, until last year the Senate finally ordered them to be made public. We learn from the reports that Mann arrived in Vienna when Hungary's fortunes were already on the wane, and the Hungarian Government had become an «itinerant one». In addition to this, the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna, the only person who could have assisted him in case of trouble, was on leave of absence.

Mann's decision, therefore, to stay in Vienna and await developments there, was quite warranted.

He too, like every liberal-minded person, expected that Great Britain would intervene against the brutal intervention of Russia. Of this he wrote later in one of his reports that «Great Britain either

of Hungary; and on the thirteenth of August Hungary «lay at the feet» of the Tsar of all the Russias.

Kossuth fled to Turkey, whose noble-hearted sultan firmly refused to extradite him in spite of threats of war on the part of Austria and Russia.



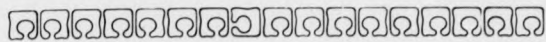
Under the Dome, House of Commons, Budapest.

misconceived the nature of the obligations imposed upon her as the most liberal and enlightened of the European powers or was ignorant of the principles and interests involved in the issue». He hoped in vain. Lord Palmerston — the very same Lord Palmerston who, twelve years later, went out of his way to recognize the Confederate States of America as belligerents — did nothing in the case

To avoid military hostilities, however, he had to intern him and a small band of his followers at Kiutahia, in Asia Minor.

A wail of sorrow went up in America at the downfall of Hungary. Meetings of sympathy and protest were held all over the country, the one at Faneuil Hall being addressed by Daniel Webster, then senator from Massachusetts. Some enthusiastic

Americans even made bold and adventurous plans for kidnapping Kossuth by stealth and smuggling him on an American vessel. To the legislature of Ohio belongs the honor of having been the first to urge — under the influence of a lecture delivered by the Rev. B. F. Tefft — upon the President and Congress intervention with the Sublime Porte for the liberation of Louis Kossuth and his followers. Congress did pass a resolution to this effect, offered the use of a national vessel for the transportation of the Hungarian refugees, and made them free grants of land for their settlement. These were noble deeds which no Hungarian can remember without a feeling of profound gratitude. (To be continued.)



—❁— New-York Notes ❁—

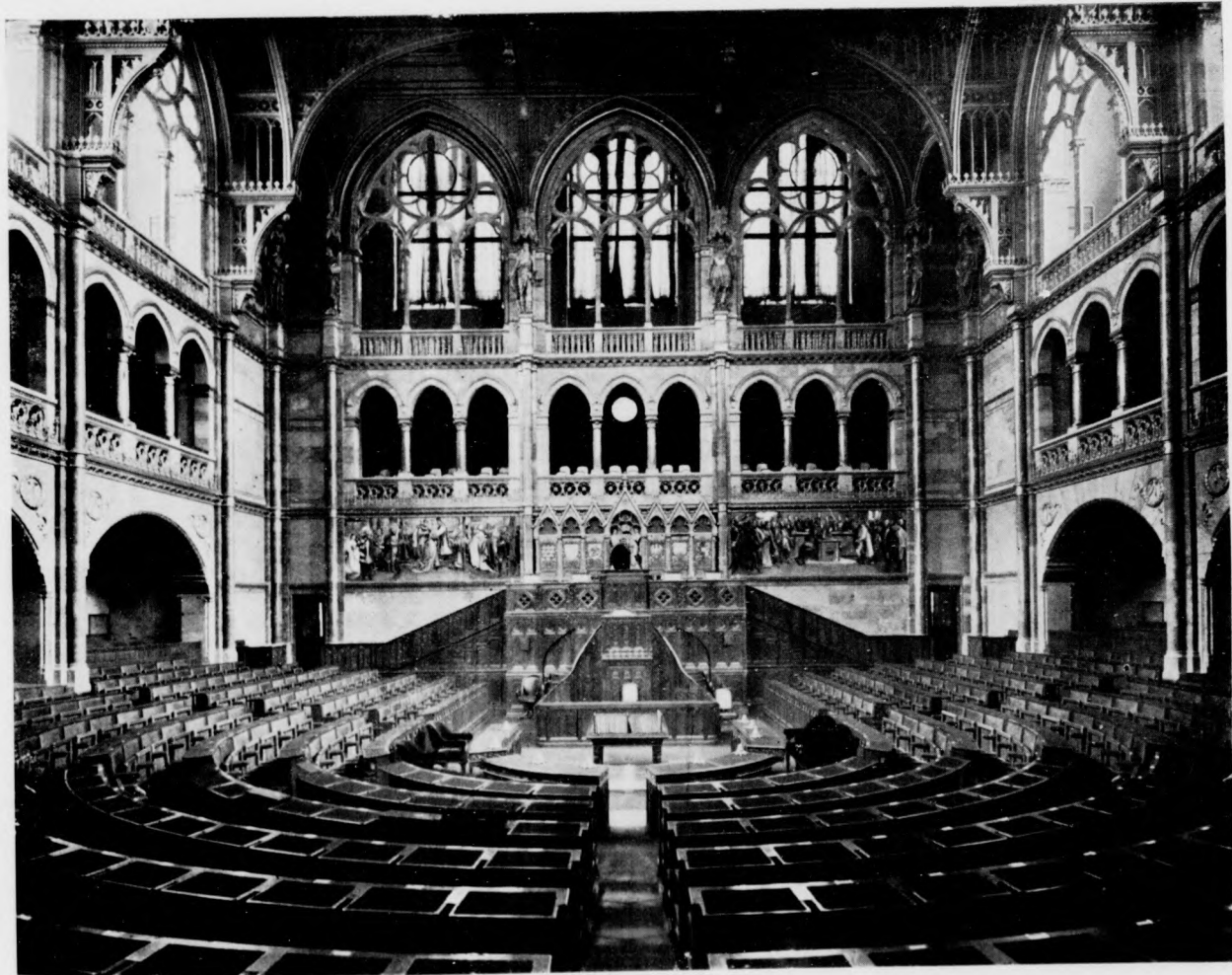
16th March, 1912.

By Alexander
Green

NEW-YORK has been of late so infernally dull, at least to me, that I am glad to be able to sit down and have something really worth while to write about. And that something is not about the coal-strike that is assuming formidable proportions here, nor about Col. Roosevelt's efforts to wres-

the reins of government from judge Taft, nor yet of the long line of thirty thousand sturdy Irishmen at this moment marching down Fifth Avenue in honour of St. Patrick, but of the much-heralded production at the Opera of the \$ 10,000 prize work «Mona». It may have reached your ears before that this was the famous winner of the contest opened by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House to encourage native composers, the presentation of which was promised for the Grand Season. This promise was redeemed Thursday evening amidst superb staging and the contribution of the most renowned of American singers ever brought together in one cast, and the reception accorded to the opera, the greatest ever accorded on this stage, must have been more than gratifying for those concerned.

Whether, however, this unprecedented demonstration is an earnest of the lasting character of the piece, it is hard to say. First-nighters cannot always be relied upon as the pulse of public sentiment; also the fact that the fate of an American opera hun in the balance, might have contributed somewhat to the general enthusiasm. Speaking dispassionately, I am inclined to believe that, in this case particularly, popular approval must be taken with



Sessions Chamber, House of Commons Budapest.

a grain of doubt. «Mona», with all its good qualities granted and duly esteemed, lacks one element that, of all requisites, is the most indispensable: connection, understanding between stage and audience. Singers and hearers at the *première* were leagues and centuries apart from each other, and hopelessly so.

The blame for this may be equally divided between the librettist, Brian Hooker, and the composer, Horatio Parker. We must note at the very outset that although the work of Americans, the opera is in no sense to be taken as native. Neither is its subject-matter American, nor is its musical setting reminiscent of anything that we have vaguely come to recognise as typically native features. «Mona» is the story of a Briton maiden of Boadicea's lineage who is leading a peaceful and contented existence, happy in the anticipation of conjugal bliss with Gwynn as her husband, until informed by her foster-parents and the Chief Druid that she is both by prophecies and unmistakable signs marked out to be the deliverer of her race from the detested yoke of the Romans. From that moment she is blind to all but her patriotic purpose, unsexes herself, banishes her lover from her presence, refuses to heed his advice to beware of the power of Rome and — leads her people to hopeless disaster. Gwynn who, in reality, is the son of the Roman commander by a British woman, therefore by instincts and sympathies a Briton as well as a Roman, tries in vain to avert the catastrophe or to save Mona. She will see in him not the lover, the mediator, the saviour of her race, but a mean traitor, worthy of naught else but death at her own hands. Gwynn dies and she is led away to an uncertain fate by the triumphant legionaries of the Empire.

This libretto alone, read in the privacy of one's home, is a most interesting piece of literature, with much of poetic beauty and strength in the portrayal of the intrinsic contrast between the two opposing civilizations, but with this all is said. It is not the book of which operas are made. With its long series of fulminations against Roman rule — a partisan piece of writing on the surface — it is entirely unfitted for lyric delivery. It presents, to be sure, in many instances, splendid psychological snap-shots of Britain under the Roman yoke; but in its panoramic development it is too undramatic, almost monotonous. In other words climacteric points in it yield importance to excessive dialogue and disputations.

The major part of the blame, however, rests undoubtedly on the shoulders of the composer, and

this comprehends his having selected the libretto in question or, his choice once made, not having required extensive alterations in it. For the rest, Mr. Parker — a professor of music at Yale University, well known for his other compositions especially the «Hora Novissima» — betrays evidences of too complete a mastery of musical technique, the kind that leads invariably to too much calculation, not to say sophistication. Thus his orchestration is



Cast of Ferenczy's Drama «The Ways of Love» at the National Theatre, Budapest.

acknowledged as leaving nothing to be desired, as having intense beauty obtained by a curious manipulation of thematic material. But by some strange design it is almost completely separated from the music of the stage, the connection between the two consisting in Wagnerlike motives alone. As to voice effect, that is reduced to a minimum. Voice is treated as an adjunct of orchestration on the one hand, and as the handmaid of word on the other. The natural result is that the opera is an opera of declamation, austere and bleak, without any lyric offsets. In fact not the least bit of concession is made to popularity in the form of sympathetic

phraseology. Intellect reigns supreme throughout, cold, Yankee calculation devoid of emotions. «Mona» is, in short, everything that Verdi is not. It is not great. At most, it is pleasant — to those who can follow it. As the opera — it would be more effective as a spoken drama — ends poetically beautiful, dramatically unsatisfactory, with the total failure of the British revolt and the picture of the solitary girl realising too late the curse of the dreams of

native theme close to the heart and understanding of the audience, treated with less of the unbending severity of «Mona» and with more concession to popular favour — is what America awaits from a native composer.

It will be of further interest to you that Menyhért Lengyel's «Typhoon» is just now holding its own in anglicised version at a local theatre. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the play is more than worth seeing. The acting is good, the staging better, and the novel idea the play embodies excels both. In fact the merit of «Typhoon» is that it has blazed a path towards a new viewpoint in the dramatic treatment of Orientals. Represented as they have hitherto been, mainly as desperadoes, or doll-like *geishas*, the Japanese in Lengyel's play come into their own as human beings, pure and simple, with the strength and foibles of the rest of us.

I am inclined to rate only as of secondary importance the other underlying idea, namely, the dramatization of the Oriental spirit. With a band of double-dealing and courteous Nipponese, the very incarnation of self-restraint, determined to let nothing thwart the progress of their common cause, the play becomes an overt realization of the formidableness of the much-talked-about Yellow Peril. It is something we associate with things German, and deplore as to its jingoistic import and programmatic tendency. That it is all well put together, is another story. The play is one to leave behind a lasting impression — of a certain kind. The sight of a cool Japanese diplomat losing his self-control the moment his race is spurned; strangling the girl that offers the insult; the self-sacrificing attitude of his countrymen to save him upon whose shoulders devolves their common mission — is stirring, to say the least. But it does not touch the emotions, much less purge them. It leaves one unmoved at the end. Chameleon-like in its changes, it fascinates while it lasts, but you emerge from it cold, not to say chilly.

But then this may be due, in part, to the juggling with scenes that has taken place in the otherwise excellent version of Emil Nyitray and Bryon Ongley, found necessary as a concession to the «star system». For the rest, the subject-matter is too uncanny.

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

power and government for which she sacrificed life and happiness, one has a faint suspicion that somehow the whole thing has been but an exposé of the futility of Woman Suffrage.

It is safe to say, in conclusion, that the fate of «Mona», whatever it will be, will not affect materially the destiny of opera in America by native composers. «Mona» is only a first attempt, written in the blessed inexperience of the collaborators as to the preliminary requisites of lyric drama, and, as a first attempt, it is highly creditable. But there is room for improvement. An opera along more suitable lines — perhaps derived from a

## Topical Notes

### International Hygienical Exhibition.

Last week the International Hygienical Exhibition at Rome was inaugurated by Their Italian Majesties, who afterwards made a tour of the foreign sections. In the Royal entourage were Ministers Di San Giuliano and Credaro, with a considerable number of diplomatists and politicians. Their Majesties were conducted over the Hungarian section by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador.

### The British-American Literary Society in Hungary.

As the holiday season draws near the B.-A. L. S. is doubling its activities, its Social Evenings now taking place weekly instead of on alternate Thursdays as is usual.

The 4<sup>th</sup> inst. will be remembered for the lecture by Dr. Julius Germanus on *Sir Richard Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca*, which afforded much interesting information concerning the religious observances of the Mahometans.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> inst. Mr. A. L. Delisle (Secretary of the Society) spoke on *The Influence of Greece and Rome on English Literature*. In the course of half an hour's instructive address the speaker pointed out that «the best Greek and Latin scholars are now found — not in Athens and Rome — but in England and Germany, neither the Greeks nor the Italians competing with those two nations as students of their ancient literature».

The Rev. W. K. Firminger will be the speaker on Thursday next.

### Engagement of Count Antal Apponyi.

From London is announced the engagement of Count Antal Apponyi of Nyitra and Jabloncza, to Miss Cicely Nelke, only daughter of Mr. Paul Nelke, the multimillionaire banker, of Nelke, Phillips, & Co. the largest firm operating on the Stock Exchange.

### Italian Technical Students in Budapest.

The students of the Turin Royal Polytechnic who arrived in Budapest a few days ago, should have no reason to complain of Hungarian hospitality, unless that it was too overwhelming. The object of their visit being the further acquisition of knowledge, they began by an inspection of the power-station of the Budapest General Tramway Co. A visit was afterwards paid to the Manfred Weiss ammunition works, where the firm provided dinner for their guests. In the afternoon the City Slaughterhouse was visited, also the Pumping Station, where the manager, Ágoston Böhm, acted as their cicerone and afterwards entertained them to tea. Next morning the Museums of Fine Art and of Agriculture were «done»; our visitors also made the acquaintance of the animals at the Zoo, return-

ing for dinner given in their honour at Gundel's Restaurant by the Municipality. The afternoon was agreeably spent in strolling about the Royal Palace and Citadel. At 6 p. m. a fencing match was witnessed at the Polytechnic University, the visitors being received by Dr. Szilárd Zielinszky. At the close Signor Luigi Sobrero presented an Italian flag to the students, accompanying the presentation by an appropriate speech in French. They also deposited a wreath at the foot of the statue of the Palatine, Archduke Joseph, who founded the institution. Here again a banquet sealed the newly-formed friendly union of Italian and Hungarian technical students.

### Thirst for Realism.

Two Istrian shepherd boys have been condemned to three and four week's hard labour respectively for trying to upset a car containing Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the heir to the throne, and his brother, the Archduke Max. The Archdukes, were motoring from Abbazia to Pola, when they came suddenly on two large blocks of stone in the middle of the road; the car, however, was only damaged and not overturned. Matheis and Butkovitch, the two boys, who were found hiding at the side of the road, confessed that they had rolled the rocks into the road when they saw the car coming, as they wished to witness a real motor-car accident such as they had seen in the cinematograph theatre.

### English Footballers at Budapest.

During the Easter holidays the chief attraction has been the visit of the Bishop-Auckland Football Club team. Matches were played between the guests and the Magyar Torna Club on the Hungária-út grounds; followed by contests respectively with the Ferencváros Torna Club, and the Magyar Athletic Club. The results in the first contest were 4 to 1 for the visitors.

### The Discoverer of the South Pole.

Captain Amundsen, the now famous Norwegian, on returning from his South Pole expedition has announced his intention of lecturing in the principal European cities. The Hungarian Geographical Society has invited him to include Budapest in his itinerary. He was once before, some years ago, the guest of the Society, and we do not doubt that he will receive a hearty welcome should he decide to renew his acquaintance with the Hungarian capital.

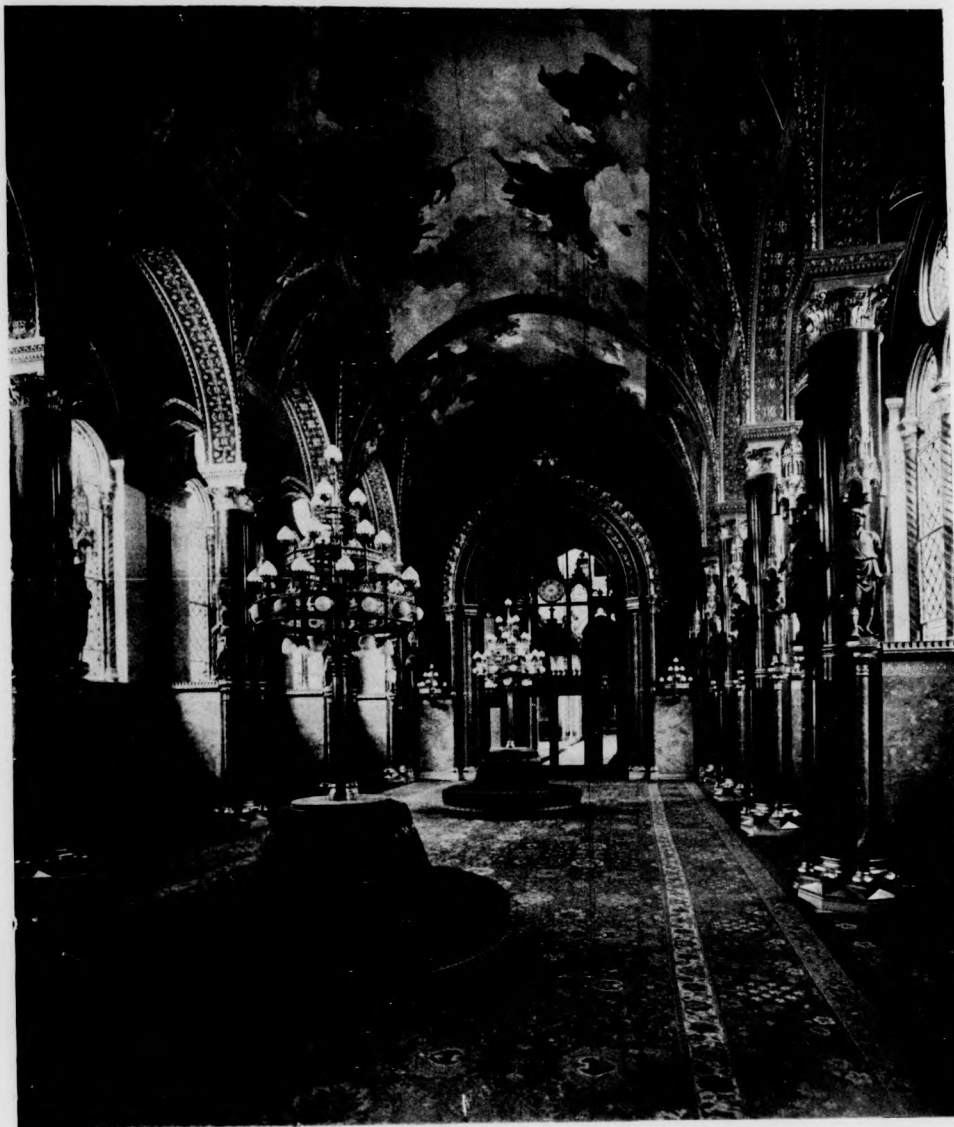
### Our Theatres and the State.

Mr. Victor Molnár, ex-State Secretary, has just published a brochure on the above subject, in the course of which he points out that the theatres of the country should be fostered and encouraged, since they are the greatest educational means. Only

240,000 crowns are given by the Government to all the provincial theatres, while two millions and a quarter are devoted to the theatres of Budapest. These are no better off now they belong to the Ministry of Public Instruction than they were before. If the State cannot protect them better in future, it would be better to make them independent and allow their directors to share the profit and

quarter, 3,991,251 crowns, as against 3,407,422 in 1911.

The B. V. V. V. (*Budapest City Electric Tram Co.*), also shows progress, the income for the month of March being 815,402 crowns, as against last year's 668,304 crowns. For the quarter, 2,318,719 crowns, as against 1,911,300 crowns for the corresponding period last year.



The Lobby: House of Commons, Budapest.

bear the loss. The writer opines that the present order of things will not last much longer, and hopes the Ministry of Public Instruction will realise its mistake in time.

#### Tramway Co.'s Revenue.

The B. K. V. T. (*Budapest General Tramway Co.*) reports an income of 1,452,902 crowns for the month of March, as against 1,219,477 crowns for the corresponding month last year. For the past

#### Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

**A Triesti Általános Biztosító Társulat** (Assicurazione Generali) f. évi április hó 4-én tartott 80-ik közgyűlésén terjesztettek be az 1911. évi mérlegek. Az előtünk fekvő jelentésből látjuk, hogy az 1911. december 31-én érvényben volt *életbiztosítási tőkeösszegek* 1,189,790,207 kor, és 74 fillért tettek ki és az év folyamán bevett díjak 51,905,357 korona és 81 fillérre rúgtak. Az *életbiztosítási osztály díj-*

*tartaléka* 24,558.447 kor. 87 fillérrel 351,843.680 kor. 02 fillérre emelkedett. Az *életbiztosítottak osztalék-alapja* 6,987.470 korona 49 fillért tesz ki. A *tűzbiztosítási ágban*, beleértve a *tűkörüveg-biztosítást*, a díjbevétel 18,155.625,823 korona biztosítási összeg után 31,117.251 korona 84 fillér volt, miből 10,777.655 korona 29 fillér viszontbiztosításra fordított, úgy, hogy a tiszta díjbevétel 20,339.596 kor. 55 fillérre rugott és ez összegből 14,714.913 korona 09 fillér mint díjtartalék minden tehertől menten jövő évre vitett át. A jövő években esedékessé váló díjkötelezvények összege 148,108.144 korona 98 fillér. A *betörésbiztosítási ágban* a díjbevétel 1,494.546 korona 70 fillérre rugott, miből levonván a viszontbiztosítást, a tiszta díjbevétel 816.101 kor. 49 fillért tett ki. A *szállítmánybiztosítási ágban* a díjbevétel kitétt 5,133.335 korona 29 fillért, mely a viszontbiztosítások levonása után 2,339.844 korona 58 fillérre rugott. *Károkért a társaság 1911-ben* 45,723.647 korona 90 fillért és alapítása óta *1,063.798.459* korona 33 fillért fizetett ki. E kártérítési összegből *hazánkra 211,795.053* korona *79 fillér* esik. A *nyereség-tartalékok* közül, melyek összesen *23,957.883* korona *59 fillérre* rúgnak, különösen kiemelendők: az alapszabályszerinti *nyereségtartalék*, mely 6,804.335 korona 18 fillért tesz

ki, az *értékpapírok árfolyamingadozására* alakított tartalék, mely az idei átutalással együtt 14,962.260 kor. 76 fillérre rúg, továbbá felemlítendő a 160.000 koronára rúgó *kétes követelések tartaléka* és az ingatlan-tartalék, mely az idei átutalással 2,031.287 korona 65 fillért tesz ki. Részvényenként 700 arany frank osztalék kerül kifizetésre. A társaság összes tartalékjai és alapjai, melyek elsőrangú értékekben vannak elhelyezve, az idei átutalások folytán 392,746.965 korona 47 fillérről *416,840.622* kor. *40* fillérre emelkedtek, melyek következőképpen vannak elhelyezve: 1. Ingatlanok és jelzálogkövetelések 101,703.390 kor. 60 fillér. 2. Életbiztosítási kötvényekre adott kölcsönök 36,489.996 korona 03 fillér. 3. Letéteményezett értékpapírokra adott kölcsönök 4,961.098 kor. 36 fillér. 4. Értékpapírok 249,564.355 kor. 85 fillér. 5. Követelések államoknál és tartományoknál 19,182.014 kor. 70 fillér. 6. Tárczaváltók 634.457 kor. 05 fillér. 7. Készpénz és az intézet követelése a hitelezők követeléseinek levonásával 4,305.309 korona 81 fillér. Összesen *416,840.622* korona *40* fillér. Ezen értékekből *82 millió korona magyar értékekre esik*. — Ezen alkalommal arra utalunk, hogy az Assicurazioni Generali legújabb leányintézete, a «Minerva» általános biztosító részvénytársaság Budapesten a kezességi és óvadék-, valamint az el-



Grand Staircase, House of Commons, Budapest.

tulajdonítás, lopás, hűtlen kezelés és sikkasztás elleni biztosítást, nemkülönben a versenylovak, telivérek és más értékesebb tenyészállatok biztosítását vezette be mint új ágazatokat hazánkban.

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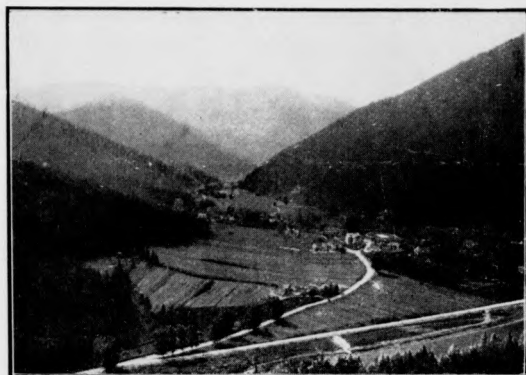
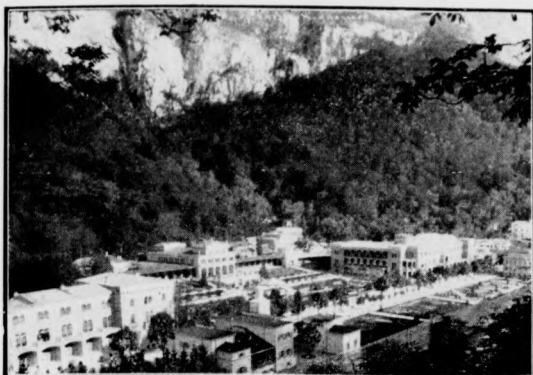
1. Agricultural Hungary.
2. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
3. Law XLVI. of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.
4. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education, Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc. Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums Art-Instruction, etc.
5. Hungary: A Sketch, by Julius de Vargha.
6. The Royal Hungarian State Railways Illustrated

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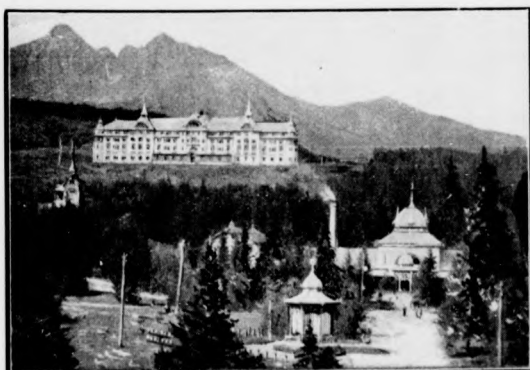
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous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

**Railway Time-Table :**

|       |       |       |      |                |      |       |      |      |
|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 9-40  | 2-40  | 11-30 | Dép. | Budapest Ouest | Arr. | 12-50 | 1-30 | 6-35 |
| 6-53  | 12-34 | 8-29  | Arr. | Herkulesfürdő  | Dép. | 3-45  | 3-24 | 8-55 |
| 10-15 | —     | —     | Dép. | Budapest-Ouest | Arr. | 7-15  | —    | —    |
| 9-25  | —     | —     | Arr. | Báziás         | Dép. | 4-15  | —    | —    |
| 10-—  | —     | —     | Dép. | Báziás Bateau  | Arr. | 2-10  | —    | —    |
| 3-10  | —     | —     | Arr. | Orsova Bateau  | Dép. | 6-—   | —    | —    |
| 3-5   | 6-05  | 8-16  | Dép. | Orsova         | Arr. | 1-00  | 1-42 | —    |
| 3-45  | 6-44  | 8-55  | Arr. | Herkulesfürdő  | Dép. | 12-30 | 1-45 | —    |

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**Railway Time-Table :**

|       |      |   |   |                   |      |       |
|-------|------|---|---|-------------------|------|-------|
| 10-45 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest Est      | Arr. | 6-30  |
| 4-04  | Arr. | — | — | Kassa (Ránkfüred) | 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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**Fenyőháza**

**Railway Time-Table :**

|      |      |      |   |              |      |      |       |      |
|------|------|------|---|--------------|------|------|-------|------|
| 7-05 | 5-15 | Dép. | — | Budapest-Est | Arr. | 7-10 | 9-50  | 9-15 |
| 1-47 | 4-25 | Arr. | — | Ruttka       | Dép. | 8-30 | 11-24 | 9-45 |
| 2-30 | 4-42 | Dép. | — | Ruttka       | Arr. | 7-50 | 7-57  | 2-25 |
| 3-04 | 5-27 | Arr. | — | Fenyőháza    | Dép. | 7-01 | 7-14  | 1-56 |

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**Vizakna**

**Railway Time-Table :**

|      |       |       |      |   |          |      |      |       |
|------|-------|-------|------|---|----------|------|------|-------|
| 7-30 | 2-00  | 12-30 | Dép. | — | Budapest | Arr. | 7-40 | 6-40  |
| 6-20 | 12-50 | 9-44  | Arr. | — | Kiskapus | Dép. | 6-50 | 1-00  |
| 7-10 | 2-28  | 11-30 | Dép. | — | Kiskapus | Arr. | 6-15 | 12-33 |
| 8-42 | 3-34  | 12-53 | Arr. | — | Vizakna  | Dép. | 5-14 | 11-37 |



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