



HUNGARY

VOL. X. No 9.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Wednesday, May 1, 1912.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

IT IS NOT the task of this chapter to relate in detail what the state has done in the department of regulating the water supply, road and railway-making: how it has worked and still does work in the interest of the preservation of the Tisza valley from inundation, the regulation of the upper and middle Danube, the Rába and its tributaries, the Temes and the Béga, what sums it has spent and how much it spends in the form of guarantees or redemption of taxes. Useless is it to detail the investments forthcoming in the budget and not defrayed by extraordinary operations; among which we meet also the current-investments in Hungarian railways which naturally increase with the increase of the railway system and in 1894 amounted to 36 million crowns. In estimating the present finances of the state and especially in considering the picture of national credit the railways are the subject which merits a special and detailed treatment in consequence of its immediate effect on the finances of the state.

The development of our railway system can



Photo: Strélsky.

Countess LILLY ALMÁSSY.

way system developed slowly, not only because the scanty population and the want of great towns enlisted private capital in the making of such lines as offered the prospect of better profit, but also because the political position and the misfortunes of Austria in the west and in the Italian provinces inclined the Absolutist government to hasten the construction of the west and south lines.

After the restoration of the constitution the government and the public emulously strove to achieve the com-

be divided into clearly marked periods. The first is that of the construction of the principal system on the basis of government guarantee, the second is that of the redemption of the most important lines already built.

About 1869 among the most important railways the Baziás-Vienna line of the Austro-Hungarian state railway, the south railway, the Budapest-Lozsoncz line and a part of the Kassa-Oderberg were already made. The Transylvanian line was projected. Before the constitutional period the creation of the rail-

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SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum.
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pletion of the railway system. This effort was fostered by the general economic condition. The land had some good harvests, the general political outlook was peaceful, the production of capital in the western states was continuous and took unusual dimensions, gold was abundantly to hand and cheap in the international market, and the spirit of enterprise was very active.

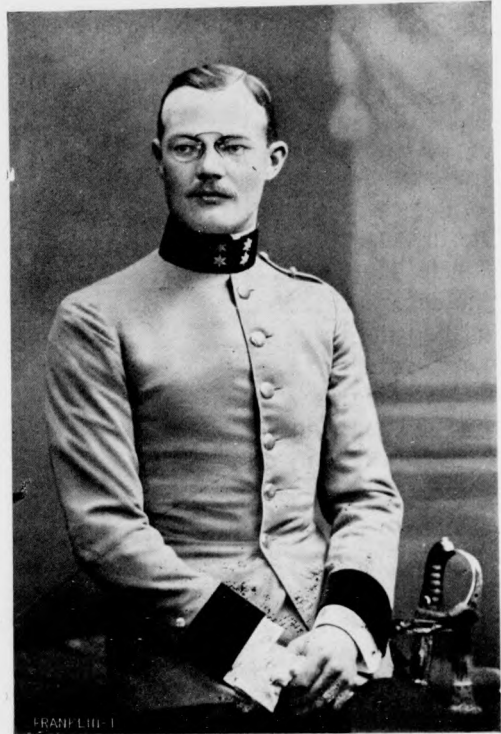
In 1868—69 the legislature made concessions to no less than 5 main railways and one branch railway, and gave the guarantees for interests on the same. These were the Alföld-

the period of the great inundation of Pest (in 1838) took their origin in the Károlyi Palace; as well as the first Hungarian Agricultural Society, the Tisza Steam-Navigation Co., the Magyar Equestrian Union, the Agrarian Credit Institution, the Alföld-Fiume Railway, and many other enterprises which have marked epochs in later Hungarian history.

The Károlyi family has always been distinguished for the example set by its illustrious members in all patriotic movements and works. This was especially so in 1848—49, when the family spared no sacrifice in their efforts to help the nation to regain its lost liberties. For this they were deservedly popular, sharing the confidence and esteem



Pictures: Vasárnapi Ujság.
H. R. H. Archduchess ELLA.



Photos by Goszleth and Son.
Count GEORGE WALDBURG.

A Royal Romance.

Fiume railway, the north-east Hungarian railway, the east railway, the west railway, the first Hungarian-Galician railway and the Arad-Temesvár railway. (To be continued.)



The Passing of an Historic Mansion.

THE FIAT has gone forth that the old residence of the Károlyi family in Egyetem-utca is to be demolished in the interests of the modernising of the Hungarian capital. With this sacrifice to the exigencies of brand-newness goes a bit of Hungary itself, for the history of the building is bound up with that of the country.

Prior to the War of Freedom this family mansion was already famous. The patriotic movements in

of the people with the Andrássys and Bethlens. The doomed palace was erected by Count George Károlyi in the latter half of the eighteenth century, at the time when Count Stephen Széchenyi (the «Greatest Hungarian») was promulgating the doctrine that the Magyar nobles should reside in the metropolis. The land on which it is built was bought for 33,000 florins from Count John Barkóczy. The mansion itself cost 496,000 florins.

In 1838 more than two hundred refugees from the flood that devastated Pest sought shelter in the palace, where they were maintained at the expense of the Count.

On the ground-floor of the mansion there are seventy-two rooms, including the archives room, servants quarters, wardrobes, kitchens, silver repositories, heating-houses, coach-houses and stables. The court is separated from the large gardens by

iron palisading. Five staircases lead to the floor above; their supporting columns of pink marble have always excited the admiration of visitors. From the vestibule we enter a large ante-chamber, the walls of which are decorated with the portraits of former Károlyis and of eighteenth-century celebrities. An imposing library opens on this, containing nearly 12,000 volumes, many of which are of rare value and historical interest. From the library we enter the writing-room — perhaps the most fascinating of all the apartments in the palace, for it contains an article of furniture of sinister interest to Hungarians. This is the writing-table of walnut on which the ferocious Marshal Haynau signed the death-warrants

and antique furniture. In the right wing are the living-rooms of the Károlyi family, all magnificently appointed. The walls are covered with the paintings of celebrated Hungarian artists.

Passing along the portrait gallery, from whose walls scores of by-gone Károlyis look down upon us, we enter the private chapel. Beyond are still fourteen apartments, furnished *à la Biedermayer*. Before the demolition all these rooms will be photographed by order of the present noble owner. The mirrors and vases alone are worth an immense fortune.

In the left wing are the various offices, where all the family correspondence from time immemorial is preserved. Here may be seen the diary of Count George Károlyi. In the silver pantry is enough cutlery



The Károlyi Mansion, Budapest.

of gallant Hungarian patriots. A small brass tablet let in the front of the table bears the following legend:

HAYNAU
1849. július 19-től 1850. július 20-ig
itt lakott
gróf Károlyi György
pesti palotájában.
Ez asztalon írta alá
nevezetes ítéleteit.
Örök emlékezetül!

(i. e., «In this palace of Count George Károlyi lived HAYNAU from July 19th 1849 till July 20th 1850. On this table he signed his infamous death-warrants. In perpetual commemoration.»)

On the side facing Egyetem-utca is the grand ball-room, remarkable for its marble walls and an-

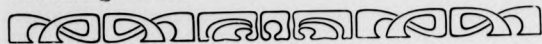
for a banquet of 500 covers, to say nothing of silver and gold table-decorations. All these were last used at a banquet in honour of His present Majesty on the 10th January 1883.

In this historic pile Count Louis Batthyány was captured in 1849 by order of Prince Windisch-graetz. In the same year, as already observed, Marshal Haynau took up his quarters there; where on August 16th he arrested Count George and confiscated his property. After five weeks' detention, however, he was set at liberty on payment of a ransom of 150,000 florins. The rooms on the ground-floor were occupied by Austrian soldiery, who did wanton mischief to the building, the cost of restoring which amounted to 60,000 florins.

The English newspapers of the day wrote of Haynau as «the Austrian butcher», and he well deserved the title. Later on he was ousted from his

comfortable position by the victorious Hungarian troops, and Count George was able to return with all his retinue amid popular rejoicing.

A portion of the beautiful gardens is to be preserved for charitable purposes, having been acquired by Countess Siegfried Pappenheim (nee Countess Elizabeth Károlyi), lady-presidente of the Pest Foundling Home.



~ Sixty Years Ago ~

II.

Philadelphia, February, 1912.

By Eugene
Pivány

ON SEPTEMBER 10th, 1851, after two years' confinement, Kossuth and about fifty of his followers boarded the U. S. frigate *Mississippi* in the Dardanelles to be free once more. Since he felt it imperative to attend to certain matters in England, he asked the commander of the boat for permission to disembark at

Marseilles and to proceed thence to England. But the French Government became so frightened by the popular demonstrations caused by Kossuth's appearance at Marseilles as to deny him the right of passage through France. Kossuth, with his wife and a few friends, then took a British packet steamer from Gibraltar to Southampton where, as also in several other British cities, he was received with high honors and extraordinary demonstrations of popular sympathy.

At last, on the evening of Thursday, December 4, Kossuth arrived on the steamer *Humboldt* at Staten Island, where he was requested by a committee of aldermen to spend the night and the following day, in order to allow the arrangements for the reception and pageant to be completed. With him were his wife, who, though an invalid, faithfully followed her husband through all his vicissitudes; Francis Pulszky, who acted as his confidential secretary and was later offered the chair of Euro-

pean history at Harvard, which honor, however, he had to decline; Mme Pulszky, née Theresa Walter; Cols. Ihász and Bethlen; and a body servant.

Saturday morning Kossuth was transported on the steamer *Vanderbilt* from Staten Island to Manhattan. On his way he was greeted from the forts and two United States war-vessels with the royal salute as if to signify that, in America at least, he was still considered the lawful ruler of Hungary. His boat was soon surrounded by hundreds of crafts of all description decorated with gay bunting, blowing their steam whistles or otherwise giving noisy expression to the pent-up feelings of their occupants in true American fashion. At Castle Garden, Mayor Kingsland, at the head of a committee of distinguished citizens, offered him the freedom of the city; but so great was the impatience of the



Reception Room, in the Károlyi Mansion, Budapest.

immense crowds that the program there could not be fully carried out. Kossuth — clad in simple black Hungarian dress, with a Hungarian sword at his belt and a *kalpag* on his head — then mounted Col. Merrill's famous war horse, *Black Warrior*, and reviewed the troops lined up on the Battery under the command of General Sanford. The review over, he was seated, with Mayor Kingsland, in a barouche drawn by six bay horses, and the parade was started.

First came the military organizations: four brigades made up of cavalry, infantry and artillery; then a long line of carriages containing officers and celebrities of the city, state and nation; finally, various trade and civic organizations, clubs, societies and delegations. The pageant was a record-breaker for America; it took nearly two hours to pass a given point. The whole city was in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy. Not only was all New York on the streets, but from near

and far thousands upon thousands crowded into the metropolis to see and, if possible, to hear the most universally worshipped hero of the period. Broadway was lined to suffocation with humanity; the buildings were decorated with the colors of the United States, Hungary, Great Britain and Turkey; allegorical pictures were displayed with the inscription «Hungary is not lost» or other inscriptions of a similar import; thousands of little flags and handkerchiefs were waved from windows and the sidewalks as the governor's barouche was passing by; the shouts of welcome, enthusiasm and joy were deafening. It must have been the proudest day of Kossuth's career.

At last, by resorting to a ruse, the committee in charge succeeded in conducting him unnoticed to the Irving House, where Kossuth and his suite were housed as the guests of the city. But he found little rest even there, for individuals and delegations were following each other, from day today, inviting him to receptions and banquets or to their respective cities. To accept half of the invitations would have been a physical impossibility.



Grand Ball-Room, in the Károlyi Mansion, Budapest.

Even so, he had to deliver more than a hundred long speeches during his sojourn in this country. And what speeches they were! Many Americans were so enchanted by his magic power of eloquence that they followed him from place to place as if drawn by an irresistible force to hear him again.

His most important, and perhaps longest, speech was the one he delivered at the banquet given by the City of New York, for there he unfolded his program and gave his reasons for asking American's aid for the cause of Hungary. His argument was to a certain degree similar to that of Daniel Webster in the latter's speech on the Holy Alliance and the emancipation of Greece. But he went one step farther, and deduced the logical consequence of Webster's reasoning, saying, in effect, that it was not sufficient that an individual declare, howsoever eloquently, his contempt of the unlawful intervention of the tyrannical powers in behalf of absolutism, but that the American people should announce officially through Congress that, should a government forcibly intervene to prevent a foreign nation from exercising its right to the control of

its own affairs (as was done by Russia in the struggle of Hungary against Austria), the Government of the United States would consider it a violation of the law of nations which it could not view with indifference. This was called the doctrine of *Intervention for Non-Intervention*.

Having been informed by his friends in advance that objection to this doctrine would be based

which was necessary in its infancy. Kossuth was right in this, for the Government of the United States has been compelled since to disregard Washington's admonitions more than once; in fact, the very liberation of Kossuth from the prison into which European diplomacy had placed him, was an act of interference with the domestic affairs of Europe. The immediate effect of Kossuth's

plea was immense; could the proposition have been put to a popular vote, it would have received an overwhelming majority throughout the country. Col. Webb, editor of the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, — whose appointment as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Vienna, the Senate had refused to confirm — made an attempt to stem the tide of enthusiasm; but, although Kossuth himself prayed the audience to allow the colonel to speak, indignation was so intense as to force Webb to withdraw.

At the press banquet William Cullen Bryant, the poet and editor, presided, and no smaller literary stars than George Bancroft, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry A. Raymond, Parke Godwin and Charles A. Dana made speeches.

Kossuth's oratorical success in English is the more wonderful as he had had hardly any opportunity for speaking English and hearing it spoken; in fact, he was nearer to forty than to thirty when he began to study it in the solitude of his prison in Buda. But he had an excellent teacher — Shakspeare, whose partially obsolete words and syntax he would use with striking effect. He coined one new English word, *solidarity*, which has remained part and

parcel of the English language ever since. He was very skilful in weaving into his speeches incidents of local history or the sayings of great American statesmen. He was deeply religious, often used religious language, and stood always on high moral ground. But the principal factors of his success as an orator were the sublimity of the principles he espoused, his original grouping of facts, the lucidity of his expression, and, above all, his magnetic personality. He who came within his enchanted circle, could never quite disenchant himself. (To be continued.)



Room in the Karolyi Mansion, used by Marshal Haynau in 1849.

principally on Washington's farewell address in which «the father of his country» admonished the people to abstain from interference with the affairs of Europe, he proved with admirable dialectic power from Washington's own writings that the advice of non-interference was bequeathed by Washington not as an eternal principle, but only as a temporary policy which was very wise and necessary in the infancy of the nation. But now — argued Kossuth — the nation has grown to the proportions of a giant, and can not follow the policy

The «Daily News» and the Magyars.

THE *Budapesti Hirlap* in a recent issue makes reference to certain communications it has received from a Hungarian in London, including a copy of the *Daily News* containing a leading article on the Hungarian political situation.

The correspondent observes: «As you may see, *Scotus Viator*' is regarded here as an authority on Hungarian political questions. The *Daily News* is a liberal paper and at one time was friendly to Louis Kossuth and the cause of Hungary. Now all the English papers are opposed to us. According to the *Times*, there will be a rapprochement between the Bohemians and Croatians, and then the Slavonians will go over to them. It is difficult to say how it will all end. The sad thing about it is that, while we are quarrelling our national welfare and prosperity go to the wall. In my opinion this *Nye pozvolyem* policy will cause our country to share the fate of Poland».

In another letter the same writer states: «Here is something also about the obstruction. Our Vienna brother laughs in his sleeve because we Hungarians supply the water to work his mill. *Divide et impera!* And the poor blind Magyars and the Nationalities are doing the former to enable the Austrians to maintain the ascendancy over us.

Then follow quotations from the *Daily News* article, which not having seen, we can take no responsibility for a correct rendering of the sense thereof:

«There was a time when Hungarian nobles and statesmen did all in their power to secure their self-government and freedom against Austrian usurpation. Now, however, the population of Hun-

gary is a chaos of races differing from each other in both blood and language. The census is a fine art by which the Magyars make themselves appear to be in the majority, in order that they may thus have an excuse for depriving the non-Magyars of their rights. Those who read Mr. Seaton Watson's (*Scotus Viator's*) books can see for themselves by what trickery this is done. The elections are en-



Countess George Károlyi's Salon, in which Count Louis Batthyány was arrested in 1849.

gineered in such a corrupt fashion as to exclude all but Magyars, and those who adopt their policy, from parliament. Thus it comes about that the successful candidates are the oligarchs, the nobles, financiers, and adventurers generally. Corruption is on the increase, and Hungarian tyranny will soon be equal to the Russian.»

This will suffice to settle the Hungarians at the time when the English parliament is about to give Home Rule to Ireland.

What does this Home Rule mean? It means that,

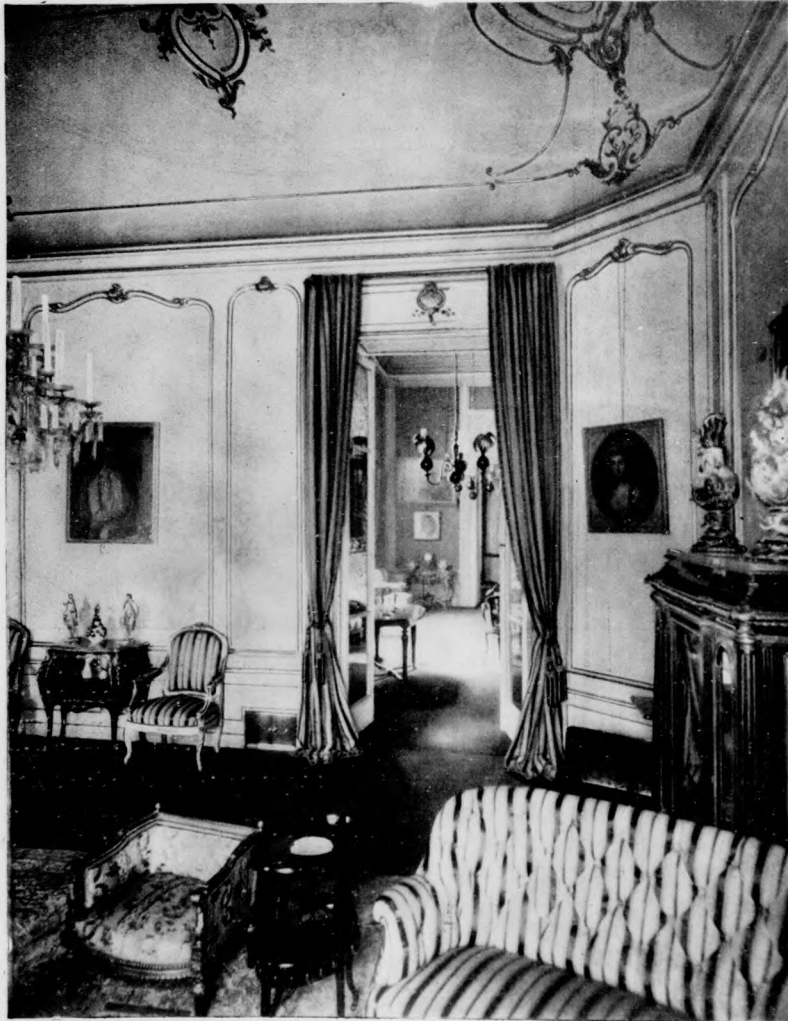
having reduced the Irish nation to beggary and emigration, England is now prepared to grant them what Croatia was already in the enjoyment of when the Hungarian Constitution ruled, until Austria managed to confiscate it temporarily. All our Nationalities are free; their «subjection» is a malicious libel.

In religion they enjoy such freedom as the Catholics of Ireland will dream about for a long time before getting it.

The friend who writes to us asks: «Can we do nothing against this?»

No, we cannot. The English press does not want information, does not want truth, does not desire to be enlightened; it prefers *„Scotus Viator”*, and lies and misrepresentation, which it sends him to collect. Our London friend need not think that Mr. Watson is bribed by the Slavonians: they do not pay, they are generally themselves paid. It is useless to quarrel with either the *Daily News* or *„Scotus Viator”* when our own Julius Justh and his party are saying the same thing.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Reception Room, in the Károlyi Mansion, Budapest.

The Position of Austria-Hungary and Irish Home Rule.

AMONG his arguments on Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law quotes, to prove that Mr. Gladstone was wrong, the case of Austria-Hungary. «Austria and Hungary», solemnly says the English Conservative leader, «are still united, but by a tenure so frail and under conditions so desperate that even now the Emperor is threatening abdication». Our King Francis Joseph in eighty-two years of age. Is that not reason enough why a monarch should desire to abdicate, without the implied supposition that Home Rule has been a failure in the aged ruler's dominions? It is true the King has complained of the friction between the races comprised in his heterogeneous domain. A very old monarch and the most composite State in Europe make a combination obviously difficult to work. But the point is this: Does anybody propose to do away with Home Rule in Austria-Hungary? No scheme other than the two countries managing each its own affairs has been advanced, or would be seriously contemplated. Hungary has always

regarded itself as a distinct nation. Home Rule is the sole condition on which it remains in the Austrian federation. If Mr. Bonar Law could demonstrate that Austria held Hungary against its will, that Austrian Imperialism kept the Hungarians subject, or that any plan was being discussed to that end, then he might say he had an argument against Home Rule. But he can quote nothing of the kind. Further, does he realise that Hungary has a degree of independence far beyond the modest scope proposed for Ireland? The Hungarian Parliament is absolutely on an equality with the Austrian Parliament. Neither has any representation in the other. For certain joint purposes, their representatives meet, but that is all. In any Irish Home Rule scheme the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is taken for granted. According to the *Edinburgh Evening News*, Mr. Bonar Law further cites Germany as a country where centralisation is going forward,

and Home Rule would be repudiated. Which of the German States has been swallowed up by the predominant partner, Prussia? Which of them has had its Parliament taken away? Has Saxony, or Bavaria, or Baden, suffered this diminution of self-government?

Apropos of the connection between Austria and Hungary, this became permanent when the hereditary right to reign in both countries was conferred on the Austrian dynasty by the celebrated transaction called the Pragmatic Sanction, incorporated in Hungary in the Laws I and II of 1723. This transaction secured the identity of the physical person who is to rule in Austria and in Hungary. It proclaimed the mutual obligation of both countries to assist each other against foreign aggression, while at the same time it asserted in solemn terms the independence and the ancient liberties of the Hungarian Kingdom. There was a reign, that of Joseph II., in which one of the most strenuous attempts was made to convert Hungary into an Austrian province, an attempt which nearly brought disaster on the whole Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Joseph II. on his death-bed had to retract all the measures enacted by him in order to incorporate Hungary into some great Austrian Empire; and under his successor, Leopold II., to do away with any remembrance of that attempt in the preceding reign, a law was enacted, a law resembling the celebrated English laws known as the «Petition of Right», and the «Declaration of Right». No new enactment, but simply the reassertion of the legal status as it had been. According to that legal enactment, Hungary is «*a free and independent kingdom*». There exists, then, no parallel between Hungarian Home Rule and Irish Home Rule.

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Palace of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, Budapest.

The Rights versus the Privileges of Woman.

ONE PRIVILEGE is worth a whole shoal of rights, yet there are many women today casting aside all their sacred privileges for what they term their «rights». For years women have been clamouring for equality, and now they have got it, under some conditions, what good does it do them? The present state of affairs points to its having had a disastrous effect on womankind. Women have entered into competition with men in the professions; they have taken their places in the City offices on an equality with men, and in some cases they have usurped the places of the men altogether. Hence men of their own age and social position begin to treat them as they do their male friends. All this, however, can never change a woman into a man, and we can never get away from the fact that man and woman are the complement of each other, and therefore each is not constituted either in mind or body for the work of the other.

The Lord Chancellor said, not long ago, that women were superior to men in many things, and men superior to women in some things. There should be, however, no question of superiority or inferiority, as each can only excel in the qualities inherent in his or her nature.

We have no great respect for the effeminate man: how much less must a man have for a mannish woman? At the same time every true man would a thousand times more readily do a service for a woman than for another man. And this is the feeling today in spite of the great cry of the women that chivalry is dead. If women do find this case in their own experience, they have only themselves

By Sheena
Macdonald



Ministry of Finance, Budapest.

to blame. Good women in all ages have kept alive the chivalry in men, and it will not be wanting today if woman, who leads, shall carry out her part of the contract with nature and be *herself*. It is the chivalrous man today who refuses to serve in the civil police force, because he fears that he may have to handle a woman rather roughly in the discharge of his duty. With a band of male law-breakers he would have no compunction whatever.

The present generation are not so familiar with the adage, «The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world», as were our forefathers and their womenfolk. Since their time, however, civilization has brought us many advantages, and unrest and rebellion have been slowly but surely creeping into the hearts of women and even those who are the mothers of the nation. The fire thus kindled has been fanned into flame by fanatics, who have become not only objects of ridicule themselves but have cast a slur on womanhood. Their greatest sin has perhaps been the inciting of young and impressionable girls to join their ranks, and when the feelings of these have become incensed beyond control, have sent them out to carry destruction before them. Were these girls a little more matured, their true instincts of womanhood would no doubt cause them to shun such tactics. It is well there is a law to deal with such perverters of our young womanhood.

It goes without saying that the woman who is continually clamouring for her «rights», whether she be successful or not, is fast losing the power she has held for ages. Her most recent actions show how incapable she may become of governing even her own household, by trying to reach the impossible.

Since the world began, woman has led and ruled man, and he has been her willing slave. In her unbalanced state of mind, it looks as if she would reward his dog-like devotion by taking his place of honour. How little does woman appreciate her power! Is there a man alive who has not in his heart some sort of reverence for woman, born and nurtured by a loving mother? In his youthful folly he may forget even her for a time, but sooner or later memory recalls her words, her actions, her advice; and how these bring comfort and relief when all else fails! Is

it not the mother who moulds and forms the character and thus does a big share in the great state to which we belong? How many great statesmen have testified to the power of the mother and wife and their influence for good in their own lives and in the work they had to perform for their country?

We are told that women in evolution must come to the top some time. English women, and indeed all women, should remember that this has already happened, and without any undue straining after power, unseemly in a woman.

Queen Victoria left us an example of true womanliness. Have not St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Margaret of Scotland, and many others at the height of power, shown us what woman can do and dare and still be *woman*. Victoria, raised to the highest possible seat of power this world has ever given to man or woman, fulfilled her vocation as queen, wife, and mother with a simplicity, gentleness, and all the attributes that go to make up true womanliness.

London, April 20th 1912.



Topical Notes

The King and Court.

His Majesty's visit to Budapest and Gödöllő has been postponed. Later however the King will pass two or three weeks in Hungary, afterwards returning to Schönbrunn until the time comes for his usual summer migration to Ischl on June 1st.

At present Archduke Francis Salvator and Archduchess Maria Valeria are the King's guests at Schönbrunn, where the arrangements for the marriage of their daughter Archduchess Ella (Elizabeth

Francisca) are being discussed. The forthcoming wedding will be a purely family affair, and quietly celebrated at Wallsee.

★

H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, who is now completely restored to his accustomed health, spent last week in shooting over his Kisjenő, Bánkut, and Mezőhegyes properties. On Sunday morning, after church, he walked into the village, where he was soon recognised by the peasants who accorded him a hearty reception.

A Royal Romance.

The Archduchess Elizabeth Franciska, the favourite granddaughter of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, has been betrothed in the presence of His Majesty to her brother's tutor, Count Geo. Waldburg, a lieutenant of dragoons, in residence with her parents at Wallsee. The Emperor-King went to Wallsee for the Easter holidays, this being the first time he has left Vienna since the autumn. He has always shown himself hostile to mésalliances, but this case cannot be counted as one, as Count Waldburg, though poor and obliged to take tutor's work as he is unable to live on his army pay, belongs to a former minor German ruling family which is now mediatised. The betrothal will cause much surprise, as it was generally supposed that the Archduchess Ella was about to be engaged to the Duke Franz Joseph of Bavaria. The romantic attachment of the 20-year-old Archduchess and the smart dragoon officer who has lived in the same house for the last three years, prevailed over dynastic considerations.

A Study-Tour to London.

The teaching staff and boys of the IInd and IXth District Commercial School of Budapest devoted their Easter holidays to a visit to London, under the guidance of Dr. Árpád Körömy. Among the places they were fortunate enough to get permission to visit were the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, the Mint, General Postoffice, and the Docks, inspecting some of the great passenger and merchant-vessels. During their brief sojourn in the English metropolis they have no doubt acquired some idea of the great resources of the mighty British Empire.

Viennese University Students in Budapest.

After a visit to the Opera our youthful guests sat down to a supper provided by the University, among the hosts being Professors Isidor Fröhlich (Rector), Dr. Oscar Asbóth, Dr. Francis Hanuy, Dr. Joseph Lukacsis, and Dr. Radó Kövesligethy. Next day the party dividing, one group went by train to Izsák község to study life on the Puszta, and the other for a trip on the Danube. The third day was devoted to the sights of Budapest, including the University and the hospitals, their guides being Dr. Edmund Wildner and Dr. Elemér Miklós. In the evening they were entertained to supper by the *Mensa Academica*. On the following morning they proceeded to Lake Balaton.

Spring Exhibition at the Art Gallery.

On the 27th ult. the annual spring exhibition was inaugurated at the Art Gallery. Altogether 1212 paintings, 76 sculpture pieces, and 36 archi-



The Royal Palace, Budapest.

tectural designs were submitted to the Committee, and of these 640 paintings, 56 sculpture pieces, and 20 architectural designs have been accepted. The selection of the former was entrusted to Messrs Eugene Jendrassik and Charles Kernstock, both painters in whose judgment Hungarian artists are prepared to place implicit confidence; and the latter to the eminent sculptor George Zala, whose works are to be met with in the Royal Palace, all over the Metropolis, and in the principal provincial towns of Hungary.

The British-American Literary Society in Hungary.

On the 18th ult. the members of the B.-A. L. S. assembled at the Hotel Bristol to hear an address by the Rev. W. K. Firminger (Anglican chaplain) on «*Calcutta and English Literature*». The reverend gentleman having spent a number of years in the city on the Hooghly river, he was well qualified to speak on the subject. Many interesting sidelights on English history and British rule in India were shown; but the principal point of the whole address was the connection of Calcutta with English writers and members of their families.

On the 25th Mr. Chas. Mc. Cowie was the speaker, his subject being «*Bernard Shaw as Playwright*». During the course of the address the members learnt much that was interesting concerning a gentleman from whom the B.-A. L. S. hopes soon to receive a visit. Among the audience on this occasion was Miss M. M. Moffat, of London, a well known writer on historical subjects.

The «Children's Days».

The annual Children's Days (*Gyermeknap*) on which street collections are made on behalf of the orphans and destitute little ones, will this year take place on the 3rd and 4th insts. A meeting of the Committee was held on the 27th ult. at the County Hall for the purpose of appointing the voluntary lady collectors to their various posts. Among those present were the Burgomaster Dr. Stephen Bárczy, and the President of the Child Protection League, Count Edelsheim-Gyulay. The services of the Post Office band in the cause have been offered and accepted. Béla Zerkovitz has written a song for the occasion, which, set to music, can be bought for 50 f., the proceeds going to swell the League's funds; while 'benefit' performances will also be given at many of the places of amusement.

Bishop Fraknói's latest Foundation.

At last week's session of the St. Stephen's Publishing Company, the President, Bishop William Fraknói, announced his intention of presenting the Company with 25,000 crowns per annum for the promotion of religious instruction and sacred art. The learned prelate is desirous that the history of Hungarian culture, from Stephen's time to that of King Matthias, shall be brought out at a popular price; also a publication on Church Law. The Committee ex-

pressed their pleasure at the Bishop's munificent offer. Mr. Charles Erdős has been appointed manager of the Company for six years.

Decorations for State Secretaries.

Messrs. Imre Jakabffy and Alexander Jeszenszky, State Secretaries respectively in the Home Office and Prime Ministry, have been honoured by His Majesty the King, the former with the Grand Cross and the latter with the Middle Cross of the Order of Leopold.

«Daily Mail» Manager in Budapest.

Mr. A. J. Grane, Continental publication manager of the *Daily Mail*, has been spending several days here, gathering material concerning the bathing-resorts of Hungary and other information interesting for prospective tourists to this country.

The Hungarian Geographical Society.

At a recent session Dr. Rezső Havas presented a report on the commercial docks question. This was followed by an interesting address by Dr. Alex. Tonelli on our agricultural relations with Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek előnyösen kaphatók **NERUDA NÁNDOR** gyógyárú-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV. ker., Kossuth-Lajos-utca 7.*



Közzgazdaság. — Financial News.

Az Adria. Az Adria magyar királyi tengerhajós-társaság, közzgazdasági életünknek ez a legfontosabb és példásan vezetett intézménye, most teszi közzé 1911. évi mérlegszámát, a mi kitűnő üzleteredményről tesz tanúságot. Az 1911. évet 1,275.781 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárta le az Adria. A részletes mérleg főbb tételei ezek:

Nyereség- és veszteségszámla. Kiadás: Hajóbiztosítási díjak 857.995 korona 33 fillér. Értéksökkenési tartalékalap 1,252.353 korona 80 fillér. Leírások 92.670 korona. Általános költségek 885.050 korona 58 fillér. Tisztviselői nyugdíjalapnak 99.429 korona 55 fillér. Megtérített károk és hiányok 26.592 korona 29 fillér. Kamatok 214.010 korona 81 fillér. Egyenleg mint nyereség 1,275.781 korona 33 fillér. Összesen 4,703.983 korona 69 fillér. Bevételek: Nyereség-áthozat 1910. évről 31.256 korona 88 fillér. Magyar királyi állami szubvenzió 1,452.000 korona. Hajók jövedelme 2,470.301 korona 99 fillér. Házbérek jövedelme 103.851 korona 29 fillér. Kamatjövedelem 333.950 korona 08 fillér. Különnféle jövedelmek 312.623 korona 45 fillér. Összesen 4,703.983 korona 69 fillér.

A Foncière közgyűlése. A múlt év tiszta nyeresége 420.472 korona 37 fillért tett ki. Az igazgatóság javasolta, hogy ebből a nyereségből a részvénytőkének 5%-os osztalékára és a további 3%-os felülosztalékára összesen 320.000 koronát fizessenek ki, 15.906 korona 32 fillért pedig új számlára vigyennek át. A jelentést a közgyűlés egyhangulag tuda-

másul vette s az igazgatóságnak és felügyelő-bizottságnak a fölmentvényt megadta. A közgyűlés ezután az eddigi felügyelő-bizottsági tagokat, névszerint: Ribári Lajost, Doctor Gyulát, Feleki Bélát, Thiemann Márkot és Wolfinger Lajost újból megválasztotta egy évre.

Az Adriai biztosító-társulat idei közgyűlését — melyen az 1911. évnék, a társulat alapítása óta 73-ik üztetévének zárószámadásait terjesztették elő — folyó hó 23-án tartotta meg. Az igazgatóság üzleti jelentésének általános részéből kiemelendő, hogy a lefolyt év a tűzbiztosításra nézve rendkívül kedvezőtlenül alakult, folyományaképp annak a rendkívül nagy szárazságnak, mely az év legnagyobb részén át Európa majdnem valamennyi országában uralkodott. Egyebekben a zárószámadás a következő lényegesebb adatokat tartalmazza:

Az életbiztosítási (A) ágazatban 84,919.960 koronáról szóló ajánlat nyújtott be; a kiállított kötvények 72,570.714 korona tőkeösszegegről szólnak. A biztosítási állomány az üztetév végén kerek 503 millió korona biztosított tőkére és 1,447.298 korona biztosított évi járadékra rúg. Halál és elélési esetekben, valamint életjáradékok fejében 9,834.228 korona fizettetett ki. Az életbiztosítási díjtartalék 1911. év végével 141,980.237 koronát, illetve a viszontbiztosítók részének levonása után 130,397.539 koronát tett ki, az előző évhez képest tehát 8,661.915 korona többlet mutatkozik saját számlára.

Az elemi ágazatok (B) ágazataiban: a **tűzbiztosítási ágazat** díjbevétele 27,903.348 korona, **szállítványbiztosítás** díjbevétele 3,415.047 korona, a **betörés elleni biztosítások** díjbevétele 697,298 korona. Viszontbiztosítási díjak fejében 14,299.355 korona adatott le. A kárfizetések 22,217.180 koronát, a viszontbiztosítók hányadának levonásával 12,111.666 koronát emésztettek föl. Az elemi ágazatok díjtartalékai összesen 20,593.614 koronát, illetve a viszontbiztosítás levonásával 11,411.560 koronát tesznek ki.

Az alapszabályszerű átutalások levonása után, beleszámítva a hivatalnoki kar nyereségrészesedését, az ekként fennmaradó nyereségegyenlegről a múlt évhez hasonló osztalék, azaz **160 korona** kerül szétosztásra **minden új kibocsátású részvény** után.

A társulat **alaptőkéje** és különféle **tartalékai** az üztetév végén a következőképp alakulnak: teljesen befizetett alaptőke 10,000.000 korona, vagyontartalék 13,000.000 korona, árfolyamingadozási tartalék 1,472.023 korona, nettodíjtartalék 139,809.099 korona, nettokártartalék 4,713.482 korona, összesen 169 millió korona. A nyugdíjpénztár és a társaság alkalmazottainak ellátási pénztára összesen 3,563.855 korona fölött rendelkezik.

Pótválasztás útján a következő urak hívtak meg a társaság választmányi tanácsába: **Bethlen Pál gróf** (Kolozsvár), **Brunner Ármán dr.** nagyiparos (Bécs), **galgóczi Heteés Antal dr.** ügyvéd (Budapest), **Neurath Lajos**, az Osztrák Hitelintézet igazgatója (Bécs) és **van der Straten-Ponthoz Rudolf gróf** (Weinern).

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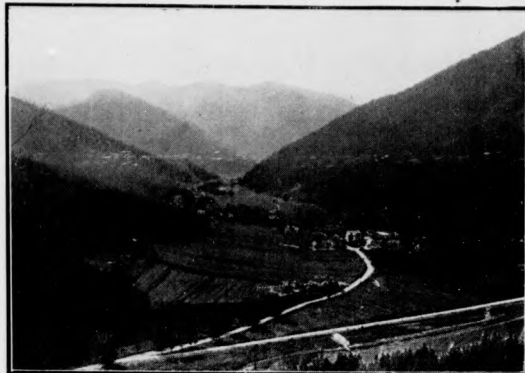
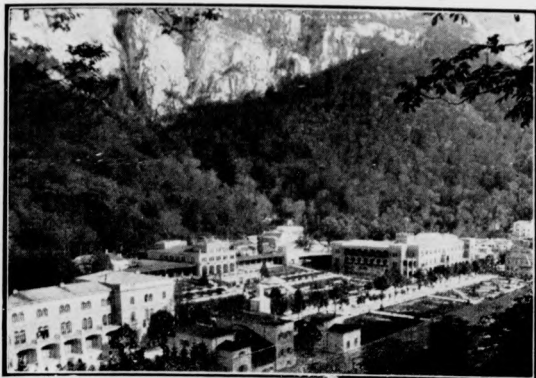


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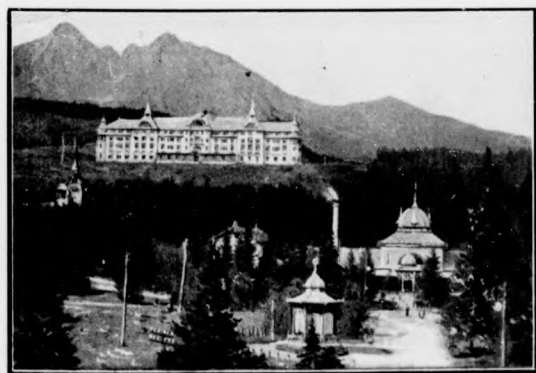
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Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-00	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
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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10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-45	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	2-45
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 :

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-56	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-08	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-44	11-37



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HIRDETMÉNY

Ezennel közhírré tétetik, hogy miután a Magyar Királyi Pénzügyminiszterium ellenőrző közegei a Magyar Királyi Szab. Osztályorsjáték (XXX. sor-játék) I. osztályára szóló sorsjegyeket felülvizsgálták, azok a főarúsitóknak árusítás végett kiadattak.

Az I. osztály huzása 1912 május hó 22. és 24-én tartatik meg. A huzások a Magyar királyi állami ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében, nyilvánosan történnek, a huzási teremben. Sorsjegyek a Magy. Kir. Szab. Osztályorsjáték valamennyi árusítóinál kaphatók.

Budapest, 1912. évi április hó 21-én.

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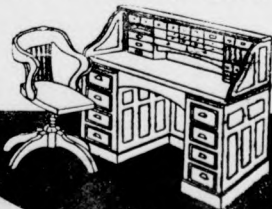
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