

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Sunday, September 15, 1912.*

VOL. X. No 18.

## Hungary and Its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

THE INCOME tax-payers who are liable to the second class of this tax are liable to this too. In order to avoid a double taxation it was however laid down that the former tax must be reckoned at the same time as the latter.

In the technical execution of this principle however numberless complications ensued, so that this 2nd Class of the personal property-tax was abolished by Act 8 of 1873, while the 3rd Class was converted into a 4 per cent. supplementary tax on individuals liable to the tax on land, houses, capital and rent or employed in manufactories shops, mines, industries, and liberal arts paying more than 80 crowns in taxes.

The income-tax sanctioned by Act 26 of 1868 was only nominally such, because it was removed from all standard of subjective taxation, since it did not extend to the total income of the taxed subject, but in three independent classes, according to the objects of taxation, touched that individual income which was outside the land and house tax, and did not spring from these sources. These



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess EMIL DESSEFFY.

classes were as follows:

1. Manufactories, commerce, industries, and the so-called liberal arts, further the royal income, mines, rents, and in general profitable businesses, without regard to the fact whether the object of taxation was a physical person or merely a legal one.

2. A special tax on fixed incomes.

3. On the interest of capital rent and deposits in banks.

An existence-minimum existed only in the 3rd class and was 630 crowns.

In the 1st and 3rd class a 10 per cent. tax ratio was in operation, with the excep-

tion of some mining business at 7 per cent.

In the second class the permanent emoluments, except the indemnities of rent, which were tax-free, were subjected to a progressive tax at 1 per cent.

The basis of taxation in the 1st class was calculated on the average net income of the last 3 years, for mines, and in the 2nd and 3rd class on the income of the preceding year which the tax-payers were bound to avow. The assessment was managed by the tax assessment com-

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missions formed the tax-payers, against whose decision people could appeal to the reclamation commissions which decided finally. A further appeal to the finance minister was only allowed, if it was doubtful whether the income was liable to taxation, or to which class it belonged.

(To be continued.)



### The Kisfaludy Society.

THE REOPENING of the Kisfaludy Society's post-vacation sessions under the point-presidency of Professor Zsolt Beöthy and Dr. Albert Berzeviczy was attended with a number of interesting announcements and features pleasing to the members who were present on the occasion. The Secretary, Julius Vargha, in delivering his report, referred to the fact that from Milan the Society had received a volume of the *Biblioteca del Popolo* containing several of Petöfi's poems and other Hungarian songs in the Italian language. Stephen Hegedüs represented the Society at the recent unveiling of Gregory Csiky's memorial.

This gentleman followed with the reading of some poems of his entitled «*Hangok éjjel*», which called forth the enthusiastic applause of the distinguished and critical audience.

Afterwards Andor Kozma introduced several

author of a number of highly meritorious poetical works, which had won for him the *Nádasdy Prize* of the Academy of Science. The proceedings concluded with a banquet at the *Hôtel Continental*.



### The Hungarian Lowlands.

II.

THE BUDAPEST-ORSOVA line connects the Hungarian metropolis with Roumania and the Orient. Starting from the Western Terminus, on the right we pass the celebrated pig-breeding establishment of Kőbánya, whilst on our left are factories and industrial establishments.

Leaving the station of Perczel-Cserő we enter the great Hungarian Alföld, the first station of which is Czepléd. Others are Nagykőrös, Kecskemét, and Kis-Kun-Félegyháza. Czepléd was a large village as far back as the time of the Árpáds, and today it is a town of 30,000 inhabitants. In Árpád Square is the beautiful reformed church, built in the renaissance style.

Nagykőrös is also an ancient town. After the recapture of Buda it suffered more from the German defenders than it had done from the Turks; and the inhabitants were left with only one possession — a black cow, which was kept in the crypt of the church. Today there are more than a



Peasant Girls of Kalocsa.

Slavonian popular songs which he had translated into Hungarian, the meter being preserved.

The last speaker was the Secretary, who introduced a guest in the person of Louis Palágyi, the

thousand acres of acacia woods in the environs. On the right of the reformed church is the Kossuth monument; the house where John Arany, the poet, lived is in the vicinity and bears a memorial tablet.

Nagykőrös is principally renowned for its fruits and its cucumbers, which supply the metropolis.

Kecskemét is a modern town, and more modern than ever today, having been rebuilt after the

area of the Tisza. Our records first mention Szeged in the year 1138. King Matthias held several councils here. After the battle of Mohács the town was plundered by the retreating Turks. In 1542 it fell



Szeged Farmer and His Wife.

earthquake a year or so ago. Going through Rákóczi Avenue, the elegant private houses to the right and left of the Courts of Justice attract our attention. This leads to Deák Square, the centre of the town. Opposite the Town Hall stands the Kossuth monument, and, farther on, in Friars' Square is the Town Theatre. The suburbs are extensive; of 156,000 acres of town property, 90,000 are planted with fruit, principally grapes and apricots, for which Kecskemét is renowned. The yearly produce of wine is about 100,000 hectolitres, which is classed among the best in Hungary.

Félegyháza is quite a new settlement. This town with its 34,000 inhabitants is in course of development.

Leaving Félegyháza we enter the county of Csongrád, in which we travel until we reach Szeged.

Soon we see on our left the tower of Szeged town hall which, illuminated at night, can be seen from afar. This town is known throughout the world, and it has paid dearly for its renown. In 1879 the river Tisza broke its bounds and laid the town in ruins in a few hours. This terrible catastrophe moved people in all parts of the world to pity, and help was forthcoming on every side. In a few years a new town sprung up on the ruins of the old one. Today one sees no signs of the disaster in this modern city of 103,000 inhabitants.

Szeged has had a great and honourable past. Its archaeological discoveries entitle it to be classed among the richest parts of Hungary. The Hunnish invaders settled first on the hills in the inundation

into the hands of the Turks, and it was not till the spring of 1686 that it again came into the possession of the Christians. Many a time it has been visited by floods and fires, but its people have never despaired. Its most beautiful spot is Széchenyi Square, the chief ornament of which is the new town hall in the baroque style. From its tower a fine view of the town and its surroundings is obtained.

We visit the banks of the Tisza. Before us is the Stefania Promenade with the remains of the old fortress, but the view from the Tisza bridge is more interesting. On each bank of the river is a scene of activity. Steamboats hurry to and fro. Here also are the finest houses of the town. On the left of the bridge is the Palace of Culture, which is partly the Museum, the Picture Gallery, and the Somogyi Library, containing more than 50,000 volumes. In Klauzál Square is a statue of Kossuth.

One of the finest squares in Szeged is Dugonics Square with the imposing edifice of the Royal Courts of Justice and statue of Andrew Dugonics, pioneer of Hungarian popular poetry. The chief object of interest in the Lower Town is the Matthias Church and its cloisters. The church boasts many relics, including a chasuble made from the mantle of King Matthias. In the suburbs, are the fine new Synagogue and the infamous Star Prison, dating from the middle of last century.

Szeged is a noted industrial town. Its steam



Shepherd of Kecskemét.

mills, timber yards, furniture works, spinning mills, distilleries, etc. are known throughout the country. The town and its suburbs are very extensive; between Fényháza and Szeged we may travel in an express train for one hour exclusively on land belonging to Szeged.

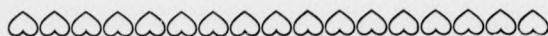
The people of Szeged are characterised by their reserve; and the inhabitants of the upper and lower towns have racial differences. The type of burgher in the lower town is short and thick-set, whereas in the upper town he is taller and better looking.

Let us take a walk in the country. From the acacia-planted roads one can see the white farm-buildings. The roofs are sloping, triangular, and the walls are of decorated planks. Only one small window with a green lattice looks out on the street, through the chinks of which peep blossoming creepers. The paprika hanging in rows on strings from the eaves of the houses gives a lively touch of colour. In these farm dwellings there is generally an open hearth, beside which hang the plates and kitchen utensils.

The best paprika grows in Szeged and is the chief product of the farmers. Formerly it was ground by the farmers themselves with pestle and mortar, but this industry has now been taken over by the

factories. Shipbuilding was an industry of Szeged, but on the advent of iron ships it has declined. Fishing must also be reckoned among the declining industries of Szeged.

In the neighbourhood is Witch Island, where up to the eighteenth century persons accused of witchcraft were taken and burnt.

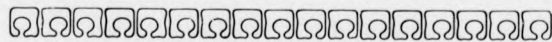


## Our Reading Table.

### Motoring in the Balkans.

THE ADVENT of motor-driven vehicles has indeed laid the world open to travellers in a way hitherto unexampled. And of this truth the book before us, written by an American lady, Frances Kinsley Hutchinson, gives ample illustration. We may cavil perhaps a little at the title, for the party passing from Trieste through Fiume traversed the Croatian district of Hungary, and spent most of their time journeying in Dalmatia and Montenegro. This gave an opportunity for much scenic description, but the authoress was apparently more interested in the manners and customs, the dress and appearance of the natives of the places visited, of which she gives excellent and animated accounts, not forgetting touches regarding the ancient history of various towns, castles and districts, which had evidently been studied.

To be able within the brief period of 7 weeks to visit Abbazia, Zengg, Zara, Sebenico, Spalato, Ragusa, Cettinje, Mostar, Sarajevo, Plitvica Lakes, Zagreb, Marburg &c, starting from Trieste and finishing at Vienna — to consider 100 miles journey slow work for a day — to pass over such heights as the Vratnik (2326 ft.) and Mali Stalan (3483 ft.) Passes with ease — to read of such doings arouses a yearning in the breast even of a much travelled individual to gird on his goggles and imitate the feat. The volume before us is well written, barring the terrible American spelling, and plentifully illustrated with photographs of which many are excellent. Our congratulations to the authoress on an eminently readable production.



## Personal Notes

H. M. the King arrived in Vienna from Ischl one day last week, and was received at the railway station by Count Paar, aide-de-camp in chief, Baron Schiessl, chief of His Majesty's Cabinet, Dr. Kertzl, Court Physician, and other dignitaries. His Majesty has sent a donation of 20,000 crowns towards founding a girls' school in connection with the new nunnery at Gödöllő.

\*

H. R. H. Archduchess Maria Valeria and her children have left Ischl for Wallsee.

\*

Archduke Joseph's heir at Budapest University. On the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. among the applicants for admission to the University was the young Archduke Joseph Francis, eldest son of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. The prince intends to make law his chief branch of study.

\*

The Prince-Primate, Cardinal Vaszary, remains at Balatonfüred, but the unfavourable weather has confined His Eminence to his room for some days.

Bishop Medárd Kohl is at present making a visitation of the Esztergom diocese, at the close of which he will resume his permanent residence at Budapest.

\*

The Prime-Minister, after an absence of two months, has returned to Budapest. — The Agricultural Minister Count Béla Serényi, who has been spending the summer vacation at Kaltenleutgeben, has arrived at his estate of Putnok, thence he went to Mezöhegyes to receive the Crown Prince and other military dignitaries who arrived there for the manoeuvres. — Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction, has returned to Budapest. — Ladislas Beöthy Minister of Commerce has returned from Semmering to Budapest. — Dr. John Teleszky, Minister of Finance, has returned from his holidays and taken up his office last week. — General Hazai, Minister for Defence, is attending the annual manoeuvres at Mezöhegyes. — All the Ministers are expected in town for the opening of Parliament on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. which date practically completes the official summer holidays. — Dr. Charles Némethy, State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, has resumed the leadership of his department.

## The Music Makers of Europe.

AMONG the many races which make up the population of the Austro and Hungarian Empire, the most characteristic certainly are those curious people called Czigánys, mostly termed abroad *Tziganes*. Hungary is the home of the Gipsies, in so far as they have any home. In all other European countries they were persecuted for centuries as emissaries of the Evil One and enemies of Christianity, but the Hungarians took pity on them and treated the wanderers as lost children.

There are now about 150,000 Tziganes in Hungary. They may be divided into three classes: Those who go bare-headed and bare-footed, the wandering gypsies; those who wear headgear and shoes on Sundays, the semi-nomads, and those who always wear hats and shoes, and are elegantly dressed, and who have, to a great extent, abandoned the nomadic life of their ancestors. The Tziganes of the last-named category are generally musicians and are always in evidence at public entertainments and social functions in London, Paris, Vienna, and all the principal European capitals. When the Tziganes first arrived in Hungary they were not trained musically, but they soon appropriated Magyar music, and out of it have made a weird art of their own.

No popular fête takes place in Hungary without a Gipsy orchestra. At election time a Tzigane band always heads the electoral processions, and no wedding is considered complete without Tzigane music for the dance. The Tziganes have become natural musicians, playing from inspiration and unable, as a rule, to read music. Liszt, who made a study of the Tziganes, says that music is to them



Gipsy-Life in Hungary: The Encampment.

Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

a sublime language, a mystic song which they often make use of instead of conversation.

Their camps are always set up at some distance from the nearest town, and near a forest if possible. The Gipsy huts, for they are nothing more, consist of a single room, and are devoid of furniture. The family eat and sleep on the bare boards. At all hours there is a smouldering fire in the hut, over which hangs a sandstone pot; the Tzigane has no fixed time for his meals, but eats whenever he feels hungry. The menu usually consists of stews, potatoes and lard. On festive occasions such tit-bits as hedgehogs, foxes and squirrels are indulged in. Cats they consider a princely diet, and dogs are trained to hunt hedgehogs and foxes. The

for half an hour or longer, until he has received a coin.

Gipsy women, as a rule, go about with very scanty clothing. The young girls, in fact, when «at home», wear nothing but a small apron. Boys, until the time of their marriage, which takes place as a rule when they are between twelve and fifteen years of age, go about almost nude. After marriage, however, they attire themselves in the gaudy Hungarian national costume. The cast-off garments of some Magyar nobleman they particularly prize, and when they are able to obtain a bright red coat their satisfaction is complete.

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to restrain the vagabond propensities of the Tziganes.



Gipsy-Life in Hungary: Felling Poplar-trees.

latter are cooked in a peculiar manner. The carcase is first placed in running water for a couple of days, after which it is cooked under hot coals in a hole in the ground. The Tziganes have a partiality for the flesh of dead animals, and whenever a stable takes fire they rush to the scene in the hope of finding a carcase.

These curious people have a horror of work or restraint of any kind. Even those with a fixed residence like to be able to roam about as they feel inclined. So strong is this wandering instinct with them that they have no word in their language to signify «remain». Most of the trades they adopt are suitable for a nomadic life. They are horse-dealers, blacksmiths, wood-workers, sheep, shearers, or—and above all—beggars. It is impossible to take a country drive in some districts of Hungary without coming across a band of Tziganes, one of whom will probably follow the carriage

The Emperor Joseph II. tried to compel them to have a fixed residence, and allotted them land, distributed agricultural implements among them, and ordered them to cultivate their acres. Instead of taking up their residence in the comfortable homes they had been presented with, however, the Tziganes turned the houses into stables for their horses and cows, and set up tents near by for their own use. To prevent the corn which had been given them for seed from sprouting, they boiled it. The monarch, in revenge, decreed the abolition of the Gipsy language, forbade the use of the very name of Gipsy, and finally took their children from them to be educated by German and Hungarian farmers. But the little Tziganes grew up with all the instincts of their race, and, at the first opportunity, escaped and rejoined their parents.

As a race the Gypsies are among the finest

examples of natural selection to be found anywhere. Those who are not physically fitted for their wandering life in every weather and at all seasons are left behind to die. The survivors, both men and women, are splendid physical specimens, and usually live to an exceptionally vigorous old age.

These vagabonds have, as a rule, very graceful figures, and are rarely above medium height. Their faces are oval, their eyes black and piercing, their mouths finely chiselled, and their teeth unusually white. Next to his liberty the Tzigane loves best his pipe. Men, women and children smoke constantly. Their expression is one of perpetual melancholy, and it is a peculiarity of their language

Csorba via Tátrafüred to Tátralomnicz and Poprádfelka, it ascends the eternal pine hills, winds round precipices, whose gloomy depths have a strange fascination for the beholder, the sweet tinkling of the cow-bells and goat-bells sounds in our ears, and now and again in our upward journey we catch glimpses of white girlish forms in front of pretty villas with their smiling gardens and tastefully laid-out tennis courts. In short, all the delights of an up-to-date holiday resort are there.

Ere we are hardly aware of it, we are at Tátrafüred and our delightful tram-ride is over. Though it has really occupied twice the time, it has seemed to us no longer than the usual journey between, say, the Városliget and Hűvösvölgy. And yet,



Gipsy-Life in Hungary: Planing Washing-troughs.

that its contains no terms to express joy, happiness, wealth and prosperity, though they have many words to denote grief, fear and misfortune.



### The High-Tátra Electric Trams.

THE NEW trams of the High-Tátra do not belong to that category which get stuck at times, overturn occasionally, and which are the despair of the poor man hurrying to an appointment or to catch a train. But of course in the Tátra no one bothers about keeping appointments or catching trains, and if the tram did sometimes get stuck for half an hour — or even an hour — in that fairy region, who would care? Many might even regard such a mischance in the light of a blessing.

The Tátra tram system, as extended recently, joins up all the bathing resorts. Starting from Lake

notwithstanding its «convenience», this tramway has dissipated that mystery of the High-Tátra in which consisted the chief charm of the region. We feel that it is no longer so ethereal, so fairylike as it used to be. It was ever thus. We long for something beyond our reach; we attain it, and the mere fact that we *have* attained it causes it to be less valuable in our estimation.

Now there is this excellent local tram service we must soon expect «day-trips in the Tátra». It takes off the romance, of course, but this is a matter-of-fact age and, willy-nilly, we have to keep up with it. Tourists will leave their hotels in the morning to «do» the High-Tátra per electric tram and expect to be back in time for dinner in the evening.

But the High-Tátra is too good, too delightful to be treated in such an off-hand, hurried fashion; it is worth climbing on foot two or three of its

hills — the beauties one thus enjoys well repay the exertion, to say nothing of the beneficial effect of the exercise on one's health. It ought not to be considered sufficient to rush through the Tátra on a tram-car bent on seeing everything in as short a time as possible.

There is the charming Lake Poprád, and there is also the beautiful Fátyol cascade — these and other wonders of nature cannot properly be seen from the windows of an hotel or an electric tram. Many Hungarians even do not know the scenic value of this magnificent part of their native country.

All such we would urge upon the duty of

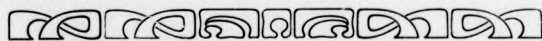
Of course the serious minded politicians only smile at this and wonder what is going to be «Teddy's» next move — and downfall.

*Taft's* real tendency in this campaign is not so much his victory, as the defeat of Roosevelt. And who can blame him for that? Roosevelt certainly acted very treacherously towards his protégé, and made us think of a child who getting tired of a plaything presents it to his friend, but later on wants it back because his friend has lots of fun with it. This was the case with Taft and Roosevelt. After Roosevelt presented the presidency — through the people — to his friend Taft, he found that his chum can «play» with it very nicely, and as a



Family Bathing.

making amends for their remissness without loss of time — or at any rate before making up their minds to take another holiday beyond the confines of the land they call their own.



### New-York Notes

New York, August 1912.

By Eugene .  
.. S. Lucas

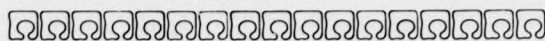
THIS is certainly the most interesting presidential campaign. If people have sought variety of policies, here they have it served by the three presidential candidates, Taft, Roosevelt, and Wilson. The most interesting among these three is, of course, Roosevelt with his «*Bull Moose*» Party, which he organized after he was defeated by Taft at the Chicago convention. The official name of the party is «Progressive Party». And it is so much so that some of the Socialistic leaders of this country hail Roosevelt as their great leader.

consequence his jealous disposition revolts, and he wants the «job» back.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic nominee is the only one among the candidates, who is not an ex-president. Therefore, using the famous American phrase, we might just as well say: «let us give him a chance». Gov. Wilson is a scholar, a free trader, a politician, and a Democrat, as far as the sense of this Party's policy goes. He has written famous books that scintillate with solid knowledge of this country's economical conditions. People think that he will be elected, and the fact is that he has more chances to get into the «*White House*» than William Jennings Bryan ever had. The greatest blunder — we might perhaps more appropriately call it «youthful error» — that he committed, was the way he alluded to a certain class of immigrants, among them the Hungarians, in his book «*The History of the United States*». It was anything but complimentary, and now he has a hard time to

make amends, and assure all the insulted nationalities that he did not mean to hurt their feelings. This very naturally will be a hard nut to crack. The Republican Party has made capital out of it already, and accuses Wilson as being an advocate of the Chinese immigration. It is remarkable that every one of the candidates knows it full well what an important question the immigration question is, and still none of them had even as much as a paragraph on it in his speech of acceptance. This very naturally breeds enmity among the foreign element of this country, which is 25% of the entire population. In a country, where, for instance, Chicago

ever, and outside of vote-getting policy it is of vital importance to know what presidential candidates think about it. But they — to translate a good Hungarian proverb — keep silent about it like the water-melon in the grass.



### Topical Notes

#### Fashionable Wedding.

On Monday last week the University Church was the scene of the marriage of Count Amadeus Emil Üchritz, Imperial and Royal Chamberlain



Washing in the River.

has more Germans than any German city, except Berlin, New York more Italians than Naples, and more Hungarians than any other Magyar city, except Budapest and Szeged, the immigration question is a very vital one. It means much not only to the foreign element, but the whole country in general. Within 44 years, according to the present growth of the country, the United States may be obliged to meet the needs of 200 million people. We have now about 1500 million people on the face of the earth. Under proper management of the soil, Texas alone would produce enough to feed and clothe all this mass of humanity. The whole country is in the building. Millions and millions of acres of uncultivated lands are waiting «the man with the hoe». And under such conditions three presidential candidates of these United States do not find it worth their while to make the question of immigration one of their main issues. This country needs immigration more now than

and Knight of the Juanita Order, with Baroness Stephania Bánhid, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Kalocsa, the Most Rev. Dr. John Csernoch, assisted by a number of distinguished clergy. The wedding breakfast took place at the Park Club, after which the happy pair departed for their country home where the honeymoon will be spent.

#### Agricultural Ministry's Activities.

In an article on the action of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture in developing the agriculture of Hungary, the International Institute of Agriculture states 5554 bulls have been given gratis or at reduced prices to breeders, with 4646 boars, 277 rams, and 35 ewes. With respect to horses, there are now four Imperial stud farms, with 902 service stations for 3040 stallions, in addition to 194 let to as many breeders. At one of the stallion stations sixteen English thoroughbreds are kept for service.

There are 555 co-operative dairies in the country, to which State subventions are granted under certain conditions. Much has been done by the Ministry for mountain dairies, refuges, shepherds' huts and

a hold on the Mediterranean. The British Fleet has never troubled about the blind alley of the Adriatic, nor has the French navy anything to do there. Why should the hard-earned crowns of Hungary



The Hungarian Shepherd.

roads at an expenditure of £1135. The Ministry has also spent £7,187 on the improvement of meadows.

#### Concert at Tátralomnicz.

On Wednesday evening last week another grand concert took place under the auspices of the Tátra Club and the august patronage of H. R. H. Princess Zita for the benefit of the Upper Hungary Children's Hospital fund. Fifty to a hundred crowns were paid for seats, so that the material result of the entertainment must be very gratifying to its promoters. Not only was the audience a highly distinguished one, including Prince and Princess von Hohenlohe and members of the most aristocratic Hungarian families, but the performers who gave their services for the good cause were also of the same noble order. Dr. Dezső Járossy, professor of music, opened the concert, among the artistes being Count Ernest Zichy (violinist), Countesses Dora and Gabriella Pejacsevich (pianistes), Count Mark Pejacsevich, Countess Alexr. Teleky, Madame Gorove-Oláh, and others contributing to the harmony of the evening.

#### European Peace.

The hopes of peace rest largely in the dissensions of Austria and Hungary and the worth of the new Russian navy. Already there is a strong movement in Hungary to give up the construction of Dreadnoughts to be used for giving Germany

go to build ironclads that may possibly be butchered to make a German holiday in the North Sea?

#### Interesting Amateur Entertainment at Balatonföldvár.

Those who had the pleasure of witnessing the gorgeous display at Balatonföldvár last week are not soon likely to forget it. The responsibility for the arrangements was undertaken by Mdme Gustavus Kálmán, Mdme Antal Steller, and Baroness Ellen Barkóczy, and these ladies have cause to feel proud of their achievement. The entertainment, or representation, took the form of living pictures, culminating in a veritable little pageant entitled «*Venice by Night*», with Lake Balaton for the Grand Canal. The piece «*Summer*», in which the performers were twenty flower-wreathed children, was lovely. Miss Sári Kálmán appeared with conspicuous ability in five characters. Other interesting set-pieces were «*Biedermayer*», with its excellent costumes, and «*A Gipsy Encampment*». Miss Ida Schwarz gave eminent satisfaction with her singing.

#### German Notabilities at Pöstyén.

Countess Maria von Hohenau (nee Princess von Hohenlohe), wife of the German Imperial aide-de-camp, and daughter are among the guests at the Thermia Palace Hotel at Pöstyén. Other visitors are Baron Reischach (Master of the Horse to His Imperial Majesty) and his family. At the end of August 15,841 strangers were staying in this popular Hungarian watering-place.

#### The Olympic Games at the Urania.

Dr. Béla Nagy, leader of the Hungarian fencers at the recent Olympic Games at Stockholm, and Dezső Lauber, Secretary of the Tatra Club have written jointly a lecture on the above subject for production at the Urania Theatre in connection with 200 excellent snap-shots and 30 cinematograph films. These will enable the public at home to obtain a faithful and vivid representation of all the interesting sporting events that took place in July last in the Swedish capital.

#### «Life and Literature».

We have received No. 9 of an elegantly got-up fortnightly entitled «*Élet és Literatura*», edited by Messrs. Edmund Karasz-Csaby and Augustus Ambrózy. The leading feature of the present issue is a letter from Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S. who is now sojourning in this country. The annual subscription is 12 crowns, single number 60 fillér.

#### Natural Gas in Hungary.

An English syndicate is negotiating with the Hungarian Minister of Finance for a concession to work the important natural gas deposits at Kis-sármás.

#### Snow in the High-Tatra.

A cold snap appears to have set in in the Tatra, and for three successive days snow has fallen, the lofty peaks presenting a lovely aspect in their mantles

#### Another Discovery of Earth-Gas.

In the forest of Schemmert on the outskirts of the town of Megyes another earth-gas well has been discovered at a depth of 100 yards below the surface. It is estimated that it will yield 8000 cubic feet of gas daily. As this will be utilised for lighting the town and for working the machinery in a number of factories of Megyes, we may well suppose that the discovery has occasioned great rejoicing among the ratepayers of the district.

#### Autumn Exhibition, National Salon.

The annual autumn exhibition of the National Salon opened on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. consists this year principally of the Antal Illés bequest, the smaller collections of Ladislás Beszédes and Joseph Sándor, and a selection of the best works of talented young Hungarian artists. Altogether some 860 pieces were submitted, of which the jury chose 246.

#### Universal Commercial Congress at Boston.

The universal congress of chambers of commerce and private commercial bodies interested, will meet this year at Boston, U. S. This country will be represented by delegates from the chambers of commerce and industry of Arad (Dr. Louis Varsjassy), Debreczen (Julius Szávay), Eszék (Cedomile Pivicsics), Győr (Maurice Szendrői), Kassa (Dr. Aladár Sipos), and Nagyvárad (Dr. Louis Sarkadi). These gentlemen sailed, together with the represen-



Swine Resting after their daily Bath.

of dazzling white. In the neighbourhood of Igló a strong wind has prevailed and the temperature has fallen so low that it has already been found necessary to heat the rooms.

tatives of the OMKE (*National Hungarian Commercial Union*) and of private bodies, by the Cunard steamer «*Pannonia*», which left Fiume on the 31<sup>st</sup> ult.

#### Aviation in Hungary.

The erection of a school of aviation in this country is seriously contemplated, and a subvention for the purpose is promised conditionally on the building being finished first. Several sites have been mentioned for the proposed school, but it is the earnest desire of the military authorities to have it near Budapest.

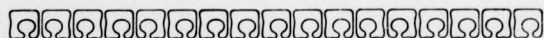
#### Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The return of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for the week ended the 23rd ult. shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: — Gold reserve, 1241,566.000 Kronen; increase, 1,183.000 Kronen. Silver reserve, 284,859.000 Kronen; decrease, 1,707.000 Kronen. Gold bills, 60,000.000 Kronen; unchanged. Advances, 125,958.000 Kronen; decrease, 3,157.000 Kronen. Notes in circulation, 2178,366.000 Kronen; decrease, 34,013.000 Kronen. Other securities, 801,729.000 Kronen; decrease, 13,939.000 Kronen. Note circulation 8,090.000 Kronen below the tax free maximum, against 25,430.000 Kronen above the tax free maximum last week.

#### Hungarian Crops.

The monthly report regarding the state of the crops issued by the Minister of Agriculture, under date August 19, says that normal weather conditions prevailed for the wheat and rye harvesting operations. The maize crop is estimated at 51,000.000 metercentners, as compared with 34,900.000 metercentners last year. The sugar-beet crop is expected to be very good. The potato crop is estimated at 53,780.000 metercentners, against 44,370.000 metercentners last year.

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#### Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

**A Leszámitóbank félévi mérlege.** A Magyar Leszámitó- és Pénzváltóbank igazgatósága báró *Madarassy-Beck* Miksa elnöklete alatt tartott ülésében megállapította az első félévi mérleget. A mérleg, a nyereségáthozatot is beleértve, 2,783.553 korona 63 fillér nyereséggel zárul és így a tavalyi esztendő hasonló időszakában elért 2,636.773 korona 68 fillér nyereséggel szemben *146.779 korona 95 fillér többletet* mutat föl.

A *nyereség- és veszteségszámla* áttekintéséből kitűnik, hogy a nyereség majdnem kizárólag a folyó banküzletből eredő üzleti eredményt tünteti föl és ennél fogva csak természetes, hogy a gazdasági élet jelenségei megfelelően jutnak benne kifejezésre. Az elmúlt félesztendőben nagy mértékben növekedtek az intézettel szemben támasztott hitel igények. Az így a rendesnél nagyobb hitel- és leszámitó üzlet,

valamint az előző évinél magasabb kamatlábnívó a kamatszámra megfelelő emelkedésében jut kifejezésre; amennyiben e számla eredménye a múlt évi első félévi nyereséget 503.905 korona 75 fillérrel haladja meg. Ugyancsak öröndetes emelkedést mutat a jutalékszámra nyeresége is.

**A Magyar Agrár- és Járulékbank Részvénytársaság** igazgatósága megállapította az intézetnek 1912. évi június 30-ra lezárt félévi mérlegét, mely a múlt évben 24,000.000 korona alaptőke mellett elért 1,042.903 korona 51 fillér tiszta nyereséggel szemben 32,000.000 korona alaptőke mellett *1,458.275 korona 24 fillér tiszta nyereséggel* zárul, a nyereségáthozat figyelembevétele nélkül.

**A Magyar Jelzáloghitelbank félévi mérlege.** A Magyar Jelzáloghitelbank félévi mérlege, mely *3,609.399 korona 91 fillér tiszta nyereséggel* zárul, tehát 131.500 koronával *nagyobbal*, mint a tavalyi félévi mérleg. Ez a fényes eredmény annál szembezőkőbb, mert míg a pénzsűk idő, a milyen az idei esztendő is, rendszeren kedvez a Crédit mobilier-kamatjövendelmének, a jelzálogintézetnek nem kedvez, mert nehézzé, sőt a legtöbb esetben lehetlenné is teszi a záloglevél elhelyezését. Ha a Magyar Jelzáloghitelbanknak mindazáltal sikerült leküzdeni ezt a nehézséget, sőt a tavalyinál is nagyobb nyereséget tudott elérni, az tisztára a vezetés, még pedig elsősorban *Szék* Kálmán kormányzó érdeme, a ki bölcs előrelátásával a kellő időben tudta elhelyezni Párisban az intézet zálogleveleit, még pedig nettó 33 millió korona értékben. Ez a félévi mérleg biztosítéka annak, hogy az évi mérleg is oly eredménynyel fog zárulni, a mely csak fokozni fogja a részvényesek elismerését és háláját a kitűnő vezetés iránt, mert bizonyos, hogy az osztalék meg fog felelni a várakozásnak.

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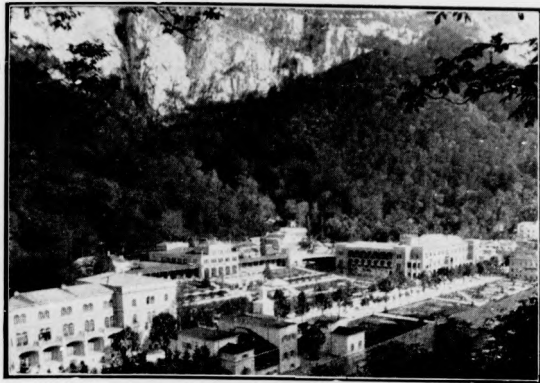
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Baths ...**

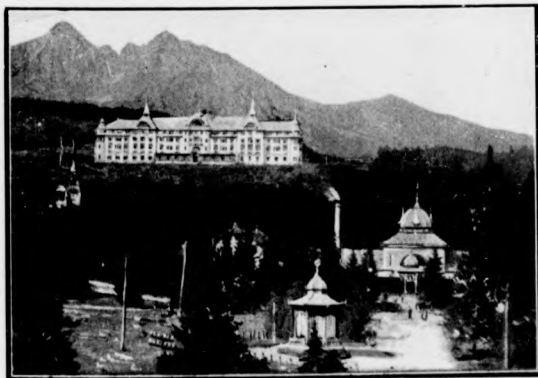
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**Railway Time-Table :**

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.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfeleka	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 :**

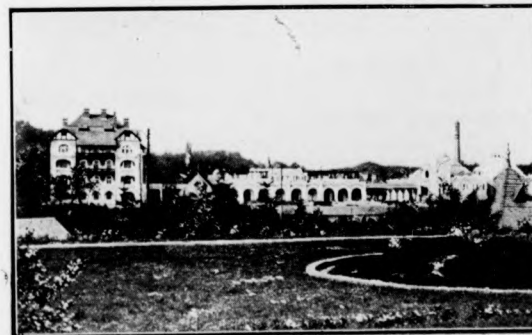
7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-48
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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**Vizakna .**

**Railway Time-Table :**

7-30	2-00	12-30	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-52	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	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-44	11-37



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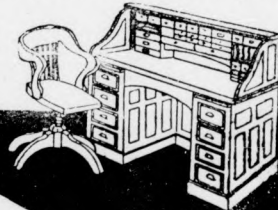
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