

HUNGARY

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Budapest, Tuesday, October 1, 1912.

VOL. X. No 19.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Fi- nance.

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

ON THE ba-
sis of these
antecedents the
modifications
of 1875, still
valid, were car-
ried through,
partly in the
interest of an
exact, separate
settlement of
the different ob-
jects of taxes,
partly of an
increase of ca-
pability of taxa-
tion then much
needed through
the financial
condition of
the times. The
taxes of under-
takings and
companies li-
able to public account which once belonged
to the income-tax of class I, have received a
special regulation. From the same class the
tax of mining companies was excluded and
regulated by a special law.

With regard to the object of taxation of
the above undertakings and companies the
ground principle is valid that companies must
be taxed according to the profits of their
undertakings, and at the same time according
to the dividends payable to the individual
shareholders or members, on basis of the



On the Budapest Racecourse.

to their members is free from tax up to 6
per cent.

The law on the taxation of mining com-
panies makes no distinction in the respect,
whether the mine is the property of a com-
pany liable to public account or not.

A modification occurred in this class of tax,
namely that the 7 per cent. ratio formerly
applied to the
mines, was only
left for coal mi-
nes, while others

balance sheet
&c, according
to the average
of 3 years. For
this reason the
individual in-
land sharehol-
ders are not
to be taxed
separately un-
der this title.
This tax rate
remained 10
per cent.

In settling
the income li-
able to taxa-
tion the law
reckons up
what can be
deducted under
the title of ex-
penses of work-
ing. The so-
called self-help
societies enjoy
under certain
conditions the
favour that the
interest paid

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

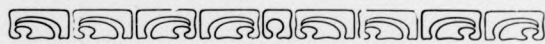
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Michael Székely and his New Flying-Machine.

were submitted to a 5 per cent. tax, except for the by-pits, which as independent undertakings pay 10 per cent. tax. The tax basis is formed from the yield reckoned on the three years average, and the law fixes in detail what should be deducted from the total under the title of expenses of working. (To be continued.)



Baron Hengelmüller's Resignation.

AS ANNOUNCED a short time ago our ambassador to Washington has resigned his post, to the sincere regret of the American-Hungarians. During the long period of eighteen years that Baron Ladislas Hengelmüller has filled diplomatic offices in the United States — first as minister at New-York, afterwards as ambassador at Washington — he has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his compatriots at home, as one who had Hungarian interests ever at heart.

But he is said to be «pining for home», and we must admit that to a man of patriotic

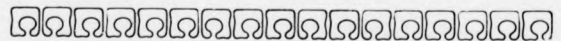
instincts eighteen years of exile is no small infliction. Nor is that period all that he has passed in foreign lands. His first fully responsible diplomatic post was minister to Belgrade. After the resignation of King Milan in 1889, however, the Baron was appointed to a similar position in Brazil, whence in 1894 he proceeded to New-York, also as minister.

The White House shares the regret of the American-Hungarians at the Ambassador's approaching departure, for as a diplomat his conduct has won the respect of America's public men. The ex-President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, is His Excellency's bosom friend, their friendship dating from a period anterior to the former's election to the presidential chair.

It was also due to his good offices that Roosevelt's European tour was extended to this country.

The Baroness Hengelmüller (née Countess Dunin-Borkovszky) also will be much missed in Washington society, where she is a prominent figure and a most popular hostess.

It is announced that the Baron will leave America on the 1st January next, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Constantine Theodore Dumba, formerly Minister at Belgrade.



Aviation in Hungary.

LAST week saw some very distinguished foreign aviators on the municipal flying-grounds at Rákosmező. They included Graham White, the famous English «flying man», who has an aeroplane factory of his own at Hendon, near London. There were also Mr. Gates, director of the Hendon aviation ground, and the engineer Wm. Hevessy, manager of the Blériot factory. These with their Hungarian professional friends made up a somewhat numerous party. We ought to be proud that the most noted of the world's aviators have thought it worth while

to come here to witness our progress in the science of aviation. They inspected our hangars, and their commendatory remarks as to their excellence are highly gratifying. Especially since it has been said hitherto that we Hungarians cannot construct flying-machines for ourselves, but must get them from abroad. The observations of our visitors knocked the bottom clean out of that pessimistic idea.

Professor Horváth's monoplane came in for admiration, as well as the machines of Svachulay and Lányi, the steering-gear of the latter's being on the same principle as Graham White's.

As a demonstration in honour of our guests, notwithstanding a strong wind was blowing, Stephen Dobos mounted the Svachulay bi-plane and flew successfully seven times round the field.

The first great festival of the Hungarian aviators has left many impressions behind; but the one standing out prominently before all the rest is that we have got beyond the mist of doubt and indecision and are on the march to conquer the air. Michael Székely has given fresh impulse and encouragement to his compatriots by his successes at Vienna and here.

After some discussion White concluded an engagement with Antal Wéber — a pupil of Professor Horváth — for his factory, before departing for England. He is using Daimler motors for his new military monoplanes, which will accommodate four persons and a cannon.



The Hungarian Lowlands.

III.

LEAVING Szeged, we enter the county of Torontál. Our train passes flourishing villages and seas of waving corn. Past Nagykikinda and St. Hubert (originally a French settlement), we now reach Zombolya, a thriving village possessing brick-yards and steam-mills.

We now enter the county of Temes, and in a

few minutes arrive at Temesvár, the county town, with a population of 55,000. As a Roman settlement it was one of the most renowned forts of *Dacia Ripensis*, and in later history became famous for its resistance to the Turks, being the key of the southern promises. In 1551 it came into the possession of the Habsburg House, from whom the Turks wrested it in the following year. Stephen Losonczy, the last Count of Temesvár before the Turkish dominion, was compelled by his foreign mercenaries to surrender the town to the enemy. It came again into the possession of the Christians in 1716, after the Peace of Passarovicz.

One of the greatest battles of the War of Independence was fought at Temesvár, the result of which was that Kossuth and his government resigned and the Hungarian army capitulated at Világos. Thus Temes was taken away from Hungary and declared an Austrian province.

This state of things lasted till 1860, when the county and town of Temesvár were restored to their lawful owners.

The municipality bought at great expense the outer fortified walls and surroundings, and on their site beautiful houses and public buildings have been erected.

Temesvár may be called a «Garden City», for everywhere are gardens, public and private. Coming from the Joseph-Town ward we see the Theatre, in Italian renaissance style; to the right the restored Hunyady castle, originally the seat of the Count of Temes. In 1849 this building was so ruined by the bombardment of the town that it was demolished and a new one — a replica of the old — erected in its place.

Through Hunyady Street we pass to Losonczy Square in the Inner Town; here is the Cathedral. Near by, in Lonovics St. is the Archeological and Historical Museum.

Between the Joseph-Town and the Inner Town is Scudier Park, named after Baron Anthony Scudier who gave it. In the centre is his statue in bronze.



Goose-girl on the Banks of the Tisza.

Near the park is the Railway station, one of the largest and finest in Hungary.

In the industrial quarter (*Gyárváros*) are a Teachers' Training College and a High School for Girls, a State Secondary School, and the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Temesvár is pre-eminently a manufacturing town, hence signs of agricultural life are absent. Tobacco factories, mosaic and brick works, mills and textile establishments are constantly busy. The match factory's productions reach even far-distant Asia.

Further on is the watering-place of Buziás, one of the most exclusive and elegant health resorts in the country. It is easy of access, has splendid medicinal waters, sheltered situation, while the comfort of its hotels and its amusements render it extremely popular.

After passing the station of Topolovecz we are in the county of Krassó-Szörény, and in a few minutes we arrive at the county-town, Lugos, with 16,000 inhabitants and an active trade. The town lies on both banks of the Temes, spanned by a fine iron and two wooden bridges. The streets are beautified by many public buildings. On the right bank of the river is Izabella Square with the Greek Catholic Church and stately County Hall. Other public buildings are the Courts of Justice, the Secondary School, and the Theatre.

At Karánsebes (6500 inhabitants) the valley is narrow and on the right are mountains. It is the seat of the Greek Oriental bishop. Karánsebes is succeeded by beautiful mountain-railway tracks. The peculiar formation, the deep valleys and dells of this region are very fascinating to the traveller.

After passing the station of Temes-Szlatina the mountains suddenly close in, forming the defile of Örményes, which is so narrow that in some

places the railway is cut through the rocks, the line continually crossing the road and the river. Following the irregular winding course of the Temes, we arrive at the highest point of the line, situated in a tunnel a kilometer long, whose significance is seen in the inscription it bears — «*Ad Orientem*».

Emerging from the tunnel we traverse the valleys of the Bélapatak and Cserna, forest-crowned mountains succeeding deep valleys and sky-piercing rocks breaking the expanse of forest. The mountain-sides are cleft in places by steep waterfalls, and then several valleys run across the line, through the openings of which we catch a passing glimpse of the wonderland beyond.

We now approach Mehádia on the farther side of which is the steep high rock called the Strajut, standing guardianlike over the valley; through which we arrive at the tasteful and charming station of Herkulesfürdő.

Half an hour's delightful carriage drive takes us to the famous baths. This resort contains one of the oldest hot-springs of the world. In the second century before Christ the Romans used it, and its title *Ad aquas Herculi sacras* was probably conferred upon it by the Emperor Trajan. Its salt-springs are almost unique and many different maladies are cured by their fortunate composition. Its fame is world-wide, three parts of its visitors being foreigners. Its spa and hotels satisfy the most refined taste. The property of the Hungarian State, its administration is excellent and exemplary. There is accommodation for all kinds of sport: trout-fishing in the Cserna, game-hunting in the environs, while in and around the district are charming promenades.

From Herkulesfürdő to Orsova we may choose between the railway and the carriage-road.

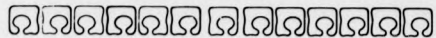
During the peace negotiations held at Belgrade in 1739 both Turks and Austrians demanded the cession of Orsova. A clause was therefore inserted in the treaty to the effect that Orsova should become the property of the Turks on condition that in the period of one year they should divert



Gathering Turnips.

the course of the Cserna westwards into the Danube, and thereby form a frontier-line.

The Turks began the work at tremendous expense, but it was not a success and the undertaking had to be abandoned. Notwithstanding this, Orsova, became definitely a Turkish possession at the accession of Queen Maria Theresa.



Society Chat.

CASINO and club life has begun earlier this autumn, owing doubtless to the shortened summer. The National Casino must however be excepted, as it is not thought *de riqueur* to frequent that resort of fashion and high life so early. The same observation applies also to the Park Club, which is at present forlorn and desolate, its aristocratic members being at the races.

The Lipótvárosi Casino is lively enough. Most of its members have already returned and are relating their holiday experiences for each other's delectation.

The greatest activity is perhaps at the Országos Casino, where the ex-Premier, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, presided at the annual reopening session and made a brief rousing speech in which he said: «A time may come when no one will remember that I ever was a minister, but I shall always be loved as the director of the Országos Casino.» A proud boast, no doubt, though the illustrious statesman did not utter it without reason.

The present centre of attraction at the Országos Casino is Mr. Oscar Vojnics, who is just home from a twenty-months' hunting expedition in the primeval forests of India. The members gather in admiring groups to listen to tales of lion and tiger-shooting, hairbreadth escapes, and wonderful episodes in that enchanted land.

It seems as though most Hungarians chose Lido as their holiday-resort this year, and many — as though to recompense themselves for the cholera scare which hustled them away early last year — are still pursuing the gay life at that Venetian suburb. The hotels are packed to overflow. Among our fellow-citizens sojourning in the neighbourhood of the Grand Canal are (or have been) Count Julius Csekonic, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Végh, Mr. and Mrs. Ladislav Beöthy, Mme Therese Csillag, Francis Bolgár, Stephen Zlinszky, Béla Földes, Paul Csúzy, M. Ps., Professor John Csarada, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Tóthváradí-Asbóth, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Drasche-Lázár, etc.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Alfold Peasant Girl.

Our Reading Table

A Monograph on Hungary.

Hungary. By a number of Hungarian authors, and edited by *Albert Kair*, Inspector of the Royal Hungarian State Railways. Budapest. Price £2 10 s.

THE HUNGARIAN Minister of Commerce who ordered this splendidly produced monograph and had it translated into English did a great service to his country. Hungary is all too little known to English people. For one thing, she has been largely interpreted for us through the Austrian medium, and the policy of the Austrian Emperors during the first half of the nineteenth century almost succeeded in convincing the rest of Europe that Hungary formed a sort of appanage of the Austrian crown. Even now it is difficult for an Englishman to realise that Hungary is a sovereign and independent State, whose only link with Austria is the single person who is at once King of Hungary and Austrian Emperor. Yet Hungary should be known to Englishmen, if only that her history as a State shows so close a parallel to ours. She had her constructive «Norman Conquest» within a century of ours. Her Magna Charta was granted in 1222. Her constitution has grown organically as ours has, and is now based as ours is upon customs and practices for which there is no written authority, but which no statesman would break and politically survive. Yet maps that one sees still are labelled «Austro-Hungarian Empire», though there is no state of

that name, and the names of Hungarian towns are given in German, though they are universally spoken of in the Magyar tongue. Much of the commerce described in this book is hidden from us by the common practice of describing it as Austrian. The finest European flour, for instance, is Hungarian, though it is often called Austrian. The monograph before us, printed upon excellent paper, carefully written so as to form a brief survey of all the districts in the country, and illustrated by several hundreds of fine photographs, gives just the kind of information about the country which is needed.

It deals with the great geographical divisions in turn—a chapter to Budapest, five chapters to the Alföld (Lowlands), four chapters to Western Hungary, one to the Western Carpathians, four to the Central Carpathians, two to the North-Eastern Carpathians, and the last one to the narrow seaboard.

The plan chosen is the very natural one (especially since the book is edited for the Hungarian State Railway) of describing places along the great railway routes. Photographs could scarcely be more finely produced. The letterpress is not only clearly written, as it should be in brief descriptions of the kind—it is beautifully printed. The sights of towns, industries, types of peasants—and few types are more picturesque than the horse-herds and cowherds of the Hungarian plains—interesting monuments, the splendid scenery of the Carpathians, everything that could be presented in this attractive form of illustrated description is so presented.

Those who have sight of the book will see that so large a country—it is bigger than Austria—with so much mineral resources scarcely beginning to be developed, must grow in importance in the future. Few things are more necessary to English observers of foreign matters than a study of Hungarian affairs.

English Etiquette: Introduction.*

London, september 1912.

IN EVERY country there are certain conventional forms of ceremony and decorum which must be observed by those who wish to be regarded as members of good society which are known by the designation of «Rules of Etiquette». There are modes of dress and address and rules of behaviour peculiar to particular occasions, which, if neglected, often bring discomfort to ourselves and our friends, and what may be 'en regal' in one country may be a serious breach of etiquette in another. It is to save our Hungarian friends from making small mistakes, which they themselves deplore with unnecessary fervour, that these articles are being written. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the outward signs of goodbreeding are always more or less apparent in the lady and gentleman in spite of rules of etiquette.

How often have I heard complimentary remarks on the pretty manners of Hungarians followed by, «But they are so foreign, you know.» The Hungarian has one of the most adaptable natures as regards falling in with good manners and customs, and he is always eager to follow the English behaviour.

Unfortunately for us, Hungarians do their best to spoil their English visitors by turning their household arrangements round in their favour instead of allowing them to be Hungarian for the time being.

The most difficult problem for the English visitor in Hungary is the «mode of address». How to address the different people one meets is indeed a question on which visitors I am sure would like to have some enlightenment. One afternoon I walked with a friend, who seemed to be very well known, along the whole High Street of Kassa and heard at least three different forms of greeting or address given by my friend to passers-by. «Szervus» and

«Alászołgája» are the only ones I remember, and explanations did not quite make the matter clear as to why one person should be addressed differently to another. For this the Hungarian has need of a ready wit and a good memory.

Following this I was invited to the house of two venerable patriots of Transylvania to a name-day party. Being anxious to say the right thing when addressing these kind people for the first time—I asked my young host while driving to his grand-parents in the

* Questions will be answered by Mrs. Macdonald.



Herdsman's Shelter.

By Sheena
Macdonald

valley of the Szamos to translate into Hungarian a pretty and suitable greeting.

He laughed but did not grant my request.

I demanded — shall I say «Szervus or Alászolgája»?

He laughed more and said «Óh no. That would not do for you and granny».

«Then if you won't help me I'll just say, How do you do!»

Even this was denied me for on reaching the house — a dear old gentleman caught both my hands and assisted me from the carriage — He

talked so much and so quickly that I could not get in a word edgewise all the time my cavalier was leading me up the steps to his wife who threw her arms round my neck and wept on my shoulder. The younger members of the party then crowded round, all speaking at the same time warm words of welcome. I then led my kind hostess to a seat, and sat down beside her. How beautiful it all was — no wonder my young host laughed at my anxiety about addressing his grandparents — still I hardly think the path is always made so clear for English visitors unless they are privileged to be friends.

English greetings, about which we will speak later are not so effusive as Continental ones especially Hungarian and French, and the standing at attention with head uncovered during an introduction is fast giving place to the more practical English mode.

It is worth while noting that Hungarians who come to England on official business, come fully cognisant of what is required of them as regards deportment and dress — but all visitors are not so fortunate.

It is said that no court in the world is more free from the restriction of etiquette than the English court while the court over which Hungary's King presides is so hedged round by strict rules of etiquette that living becomes a toil, instead of a pleasure and its members are glad to escape from it. With such an example to follow it must be extremely difficult for our foreign visitors to fall into line with our freer mode of life, both in high and middle-class circles. Life in hotels is cosmopolitan everywhere, so our remarks will be confined to visits to English homes and to certain official functions.

Apropos of the latter, I am reminded of a Hungarian gentleman who has visited London both in a private and in an official capacity. He is one of the best educated, best mannered, and most courteous and kindest of men and would certainly not be guilty of any breach of etiquette in his own country. Yet on being invited to the Embassy at midday he arrived in full evening dress. Being



Raftsmen on the Tisza.

an intelligent observer he at once noticed he had made a mistake in going so attired to a luncheon. This annoyed him exceedingly, and long afterwards he still spoke despairingly of the error he had made, and which I am sure no English gentleman would notice. Such sensitiveness need not suffer, if one can only get hold of a few general rules to be observed on such occasions and which will be given in detail hereafter.



Topical Notes

Another Royal Marriage.

On the 19th ult. at Wallsee Castle took place the wedding of H. R. H. Archduchess Elizabeth Francesca grand-daughter of His Majesty the King with Count George Waldburg. His Majesty himself was present, and received a popular ovation on his arrival at the Amstetten station, where he was received by Baron Lederer and Counts Bellegarde and Rosenfeld. The village of Wallsee was enveloped in bunting and a triumphal arch occupied a conspicuous position in honour of the occasion. Among the other royalties at the Castle were the Crown Prince, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, his consort Princess von Hohenburg. Archduke Francis Salvator, Archduchess Maria Valeria, Princess Gizzella and Prince Conrad of Bavaria and most of the family connections of the House of Habsburg. The King's wedding gift to the bride consisted of a diamond necklace specially executed by the Court jewellers Köchert of Vienna.

Renunciation of Rights.

Prior to her marriage with Count Waldburg, H. R. H. Archduchess Elizabeth Francesca grand daughter of His Majesty the King, was required to fulfil the formula of renouncing, for herself and her possible descendants, all rights and claims to the thrones of Austria and Hungary. The official witnesses were Archdukes Peter Ferdinand, Francis Salvator, Charles Stephen, and Eugene, Count

Berchtold (Foreign Minister), Count von Stürgkh (Austrian Premier), Dr. Ladislav Lukács (Hungarian Premier), Count John Zichy (Minister for Public Instruction), and a number of Court dignitaries.

Royal Honours.

In connection with the recent passing of an act of military law increasing the standing army His Majesty has distributed a number of rewards to Ministers and others who figured in support of the measure. The Prime Minister (Dr. Ladislav Lukács) has received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, together with a letter expressive of the King's «continued confidence». Count Stephen Tisza, President of the House of Commons, is the recipient of a similar honour. The Minister of Justice (Dr. Francis Székely) has received the Iron Crown (First Class), and the Minister of National Defence (General Samuel Hazai) has been raised to the dignity of a Baron. The two vice-presidents of the House of Commons (Messrs. Paul Beöthy and Dr. Béla Jankovich) have been made members of His Majesty's privy council.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph to reside in Hungary.

It is rumoured in court and military circles that the heir-presumptive Archduke Charles Francis

neighbourhood either of Kassa or Pozsony is considered the most likely to be favoured by the choice of the royal pair.

Princes at Play.

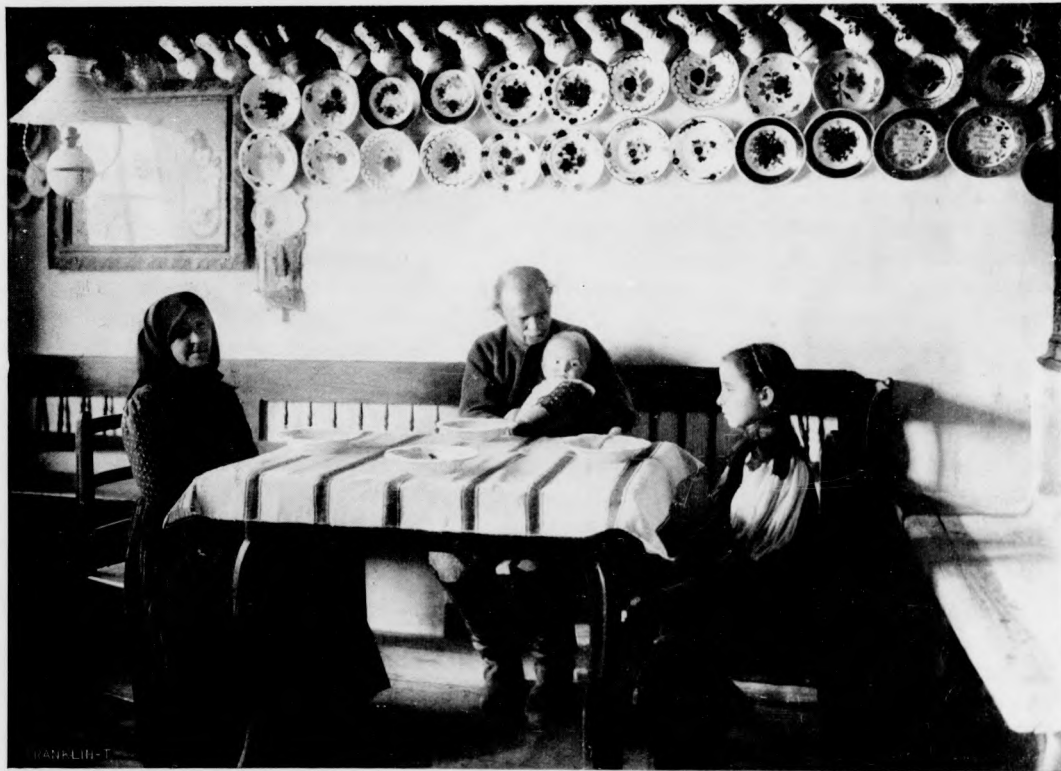
T. R. H. Archduke Frederick and Archduchess Izabella, Prince Elias of Parma and Princess Gabriella, and Prince George of Bavaria, with a numerous following of friends, are deer-stalking at Karapanca.

H. S. H. Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, who has also been shooting the covers of his Bélye-Dárda estates, spent a few days with the bishop of Pécs, Count Julius Zichy, afterwards returning home to Bückeberg.

Count Széchenyi.

Count Ladislav Széchenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is one of the incorporators of the Submarine Wireless Company, which has been incorporated at the offices of the Secretary of State at Washington.

In the application for a charter it is set forth that the purposes of the corporation are the transmission of wireless messages under or through water by means or sound waves, vibrations, or other devices, as well as submarine signalling by means of sound-wave vibrations.



The State as Over-Parent: State Children and their Foster-Parents. Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

Joseph and his consort Princess Zita are about to acquire a permanent residence in Hungary, as they intend to give up both their present establishments at Kolomea and Hetzendorf next year. The

Count Széchenyi was recently in New York and Newport, but is now in Hungary. The Countess Széchenyi is still in America, at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, her mother, in Newport.

The Eucharistic Congress at Vienna.

During the past fortnight the world's press has been filled with graphic accounts of the progress and discussions on the propable results of the

districts, 28 exhibitors. In the fruit section were 346 exhibitors. For sale and tasting purposes, 1200 bottles and several casks of wine were at disposal. At the inaugural proceedings the Agri-



The State as Over-Parent: Visit of the Official Physician.

Eucharistic Congress in Vienna, at which sixteen Catholic nations have been represented. The most interesting item of celebrations was perhaps the gorgeous procession through the principal streets of the Austrian capital on Sunday the 15th ult., mostly composed of the various religious orders and congregations and national groups wearing distinctive costumes and headed by splendid banners. The Emperor-King and Court party in great pomp took part therein; while all the foreign Church dignitaries were accommodated with Court carriages — except those of Hungary, who took their own carriages with them. In one case a Hungarian bishop had his coach specially gilded for the occasion at a cost of nearly 50,000 crowns (£2000).

National Exhibition of Wine, Grapes, and Fruit.

Two years ago the National Vine-growers Society at Szeged arranged an exhibition of wine, grapes, and fruit, the success of which was such as to encourage a repetition of the experiment last month; this year's exhibition being held from the 22nd to the 24th ult. inclusive. Judging from the number of exhibitors and the aggregate amount and value of the exhibits, the exhibition of 1912 was even more popular than that of 1910. In the sandgrown wine section were 272 exhibitors with upwards of a thousand brands of wine; the wines of the hill districts, 82 exhibitors with 300 brands; sandgrown grapes, 210 exhibitors; grapes of the hill

cultural Minister was represented by Dr. Antal Hampel, Ministerial Councillor; the ministerial delegates being Baron Francis Gerliczy, Paul Bokor, and Dr. Imre Gerle. Luncheon was served at noon at the Tisza Hotel.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming congress of vine and fruit-growers. Having suffered much damage to their grapes by the ravages of moths, the growers are anxiously awaiting the signal for the destruction of these pests. Grape and fruit-farmers from all parts of the country have sent in their adhesion to the organising committee.

Exhibition at Szombathely.

On 22nd September an interesting art exhibition was inaugurated at Szombathely under the direction of the antiquarian and savant Baron Kálman Miske and the artist Julius Vég, all the collections having been loaned for the purpose by church authorities and private citizens. Among the painters represented by their works are Luke Cranach, Ruysdael and Snyders (Dutch School), Tiepolo and Canaletto (Italian), Boucher and Watteau (French), while Kupecki and Mányoki are not unworthy exponents of Hungarian art. A statue of Charles V by Leone Leoni and a number of magnificent bronzes, as well as renaissance furniture, oriental carpets, and ornaments are among the numerous attractions of the exhibition, which will remain open until the 6th inst.

October 6th at Arad.

The usual martyrs' memorial celebrations will take place at Arad on the 6th inst., being the 63rd anniversary of the execution of the Hungarian leaders in the War of Freedom. The burgomaster, Louis Varjassy, will preside, the customary commemorative address being delivered by Professor Stephen Hegedüs; after which wreaths will be deposited at the foot of the monuments to the departed heroes and patriotic songs sung by visiting choirs. Invitations to participate in the solemnities have been issued to the members of both Houses of Parliament, legal and civic dignitaries, university

were the bishop of Csanád, many members of both Houses of Parliament and legal dignitaries. The city of Szeged will before the close of this year have its fair share of public monuments: of Count Stephen Széchenyi, Pista Dankó, Guidó Rapaich, Francis Deák — and Rákóczi II.

«Bertalan Szemere».

Dr. Ernest Kiss has produced an excellent life of Bertalan Szemere, one of the brightest characters that adorned the heroic period of the XIXth century. First, as a young man, a member of Parliament, afterwards as a county official, his genuine



Scene in the Park at Dunaörs.

Photos by Jelly.

professors, representatives of cultural, literary societies, etc.

«The State as Over-Parent»: A Correction.

In an article that appeared in our issue of July 1st entitled «*The State as Over-Parent*», the number of children under State care was put at «less than 30,000» and the annual expenses in connection therewith at «less than £150,000». We are now informed on authority that at present the number of children is 54,000 and the annual cost of their maintenance and instruction nearly £400,000

Statue of Rákóczi at Szeged.

On the 29th ult. the inhabitants of Szeged decorated their town in honour of the unveiling of George Vastagh's fine equestrian statue of the national hero, Prince Francis Rákóczi II. in Széchenyi Square. Among these who availed themselves of the invitation to the festivities on the occasion

worth and conspicuous abilities rose him to the several posts of minister, government commissioner, and premier. Dr. Kiss's narrative is realistic and holds the reader's attention till the last page is reached. Price 4 crowns from the office of the *Budapesti Hirlap*.

Trades Exhibition at Fiume.

The Fiume Trades Exhibition appears to be very popular outside the limits of Hungary's only seaport. On the opening day there were 2400 visitors, and on the two following days 1500 and 2000 respectively. The Hungarian Minister of Commerce has been advised that a party of officials of the Port Admiral's department at Pola have visited the exhibition and made purchases of maritime requisites; as well as a representative of the Navy Department. There have been also delegates from Dalmatia and Montenegro, whom the Ungaro-Croata Steamship Co. conveyed gratis.

Vichy to Pöstyén by Automobile.

The other day a motor-car, drew up before the Royal Hôtel at Pöstyén that had done the journey from Vichy, via four different countries, in seven days. Its occupant was Mr. Belleville-West, an English millionaire. The 2800 miles were covered with stoppings for the night only. Mr. West informed those interested in his feat that last year his car had brought another gentleman from London. After this second long journey not the slightest defect is observable in the car.

Kisfaludy Society Competitions.

The Kisfaludy Society — an institution for the preservation and promotion of the national litera-

ture sent from that country five mountain goats as a present to the State Babies' Home at Pécs. It is expected that good results will be obtained from the use of the goats'-milk in the rearing of the children, the experiment having already been tried with success at the Johanna Rauschenberger institution.

Industrial Exhibition at Paris.

We hear from Paris that an international industrial exhibition is being arranged in the French metropolis. The exhibition is proposed to be divided into three principal sections: architecture, furniture, and decorative art. Special groups will be devoted to theatre, street, and garden decoration. Hungary



A Herd of Swine: Dunaörs.

ture — announces the following competitions: The *Árpád Széfer* prize of 1000 crowns for a short story or a lengthier narrative of fact; the *Count Alexander Vigyázó* prize of 240 crowns for an historical essay; the *Greguss* prize of 2000 crowns for the best critical work on the period 1905—1911. Competitors must submit their manuscripts either typed or copied in a handwriting not their own under a *nom-de-plume*, and under sealed cover.

Promotion.

Royal Councillor Armin Barát, chief of the Prime Ministry's press department, has been appointed Ministerial Sectional Councillor in recognition of his valuable services. «*Hungary*» adds best wishes to the numerous congratulations received by Mr. Barát on his new appointment.

Goats for a Babies' Home.

The Agricultural Minister, Count Béla Serényi, who has been holiday-making in Switzerland, has

is one of the first countries to offer their support to the useful movement.

A Woman-Jockey in Hungary.

News is brought to this office that Miss Bulford, the daughter of the well-known Continental jockey Sidney Bulford, has just made application to the Budapest Jockey Club for a jockey's license. She has already received the full training of a jockey. Miss Bulford will have the honour of being the first licensed woman-jockey on record.

Ex-King Manuel in Hungary.

Don Manuel, ex-King of Portugal — who has been staying as the guest of Princess Carl Theodore of Bavaria on the Starnberger See — has arrived at Oroszvár Castle on a visit to Count Elemér Lónyay and his Royal consort Archduchess Stephanie. His sojourn extended over a period of four days, which was passed principally in partridge-shooting.

Another Earth-Gas Well discovered.

We hear from Dicsőszentmárton that the borings ordered by the State have been successful in other parts of Kisküküllő country, an earth-gas well having been discovered as extensive as that at Sármás recently referred to.

Budapest Autumn Races.

The last meetings of the season commenced on the 21st ult. and will continue until the 10th inst. on the racecourse contiguous to the City Park. The sporting fraternity, accompanied by ladies, assembled in force at the opening meeting in the hope of recouping themselves for the losses of a bad year. A lively scene was that before the Grand Stand, filled with

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

A Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank tőkeemelése. Most, a mikor minden bankalapító tevékenység szünetelni kénytelen és rövid idő alatt vagy hatvan pénzüntézzel van az országban kevesebb; a mikor a jelentős bankok is elfáradva vagy kimerülve az elmúlt esztendő tőkeemelő mozgalmában, jobb időkre várnak; a mikor a pénzüntézzel korlátot szab az erővel teljes nagy intézetek mozgásának: a *Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbanknak* mondhatni magában álló tőkeemelése különös figyelmet érdemel. Csak több évtizedes munkában megedzett, nemzetközi súlyú intézet képes ebben az időben a rendes üzleti tevékenységen túl terjeszkedő hatalommal



Wine-Harvest: Gathering the Grapes.

members of the aristocracy but just returned from their summer vacation, all looking the picture of health and high spirits. Though there is no 100,000 crown prize this year, there are prizes of 30,000, 20,000 crowns, and quite a large number of smaller prizes. On the opening day the *Hatvan* prize was run for, followed by the *Prince of Wales* handicap; and on successive days the *Agricultural Ministry* prize, *Autumn Trial Stakes*, *St. Leger*, *Three-year-old* handicap, *Totalisateur* handicap, *St. Ladislas* prize, *Two-year-old* prize of the State, *Jockey Club* prize, and other events in which all lovers of equestrian sport are interested.

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versenyharczot állni, a mely versenyharczoknak minden győzelmé a magyar gazdasági életet gyarapítja. Ebből a szempontból a Jelzálog Hitelbanknak a francia piacon elért sikerét mint gazdasági eseményt jegyezhetjük föl, a mely nem maradhat jótékony hatás nélkül és a melyről az alábbi közlemény számol be:

A *Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank* igazgatósága az intézet részvényeseit ez évi október hónap 3-ára rendkívüli közgyűlésre hívta egybe, hogy fölhatalmazást kérjen egy 60,000 darab, egyenkint 100 arany forintra = 250 frankra = 202½ német birodalmi márkára szóló új részvény kibocsátásával keresztyülvendő tőkeemelő műveletre. A bank befizetett részvénytőkéje ez idő szerint — 200,000 darab részvényre fölosztva — 20,000,000 arany forintot = 50,000,000 frankot = 40,500,000 német birodalmi márkát tesz és így a tervezett új kibocsátás folytán 26,000,000 arany forintra = 65,000,000 frankra = 52,650,000 német birodalmi márkára lesz emelendő.

A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasmű Részvénytársaság. A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasmű Részvénytársaság a múlt héten megtartott igazgatósági ülésén az 1911/12. üzemév mérlege előterjesztett és jóváhagyott. A nyereség **11,327.369·58 koronát** tesz ki a tavalyi **9,351.178·14 koronával** szemben, mely a múlt évről elővezetett **1,287.336·10 korona** hozzávonásával **12,614.705·68 koronára** emelkedik. Az alapszabályszerű és rendkívüli leírások és tartalékolások elvégzése után **2,262.506·70 korona** összegben (a múlt évi **2,062.426·70 koronával** szemben) az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a közgyűlésnek javasolni fogja, hogy a fennmaradó **10,352.198 korona 98 fillér** összegből az alapszabályszerű jutalékok és a rendes tartalékalap szaporítására fordított összegek levonása, továbbá **600.000 koronának** a külön tartalékalaphoz való csatolása, a tisztí nyugdíjalapnak **100.000 koronával** és a munkástársaládának **100.000 koronával** való javadalmazása után a **37,120.000 korona** részvénytőkét képező minden **200 korona** névértékű részvény után **19 százalékos osztalékul 38 korona fizetessék ki a tavalyi 17 és fél százalék = 35 koronával szemben** (a 40 millióra fölemelt teljes részvénytőke tudvalevőleg csak az 1912/13. üzletétől kezdve osztalékjogosult), a fennmaradó **1,411.615·43 korona** pedig új számlára vezetessék elő.

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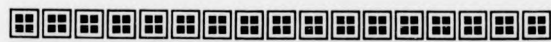
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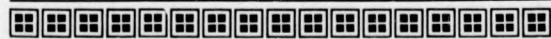
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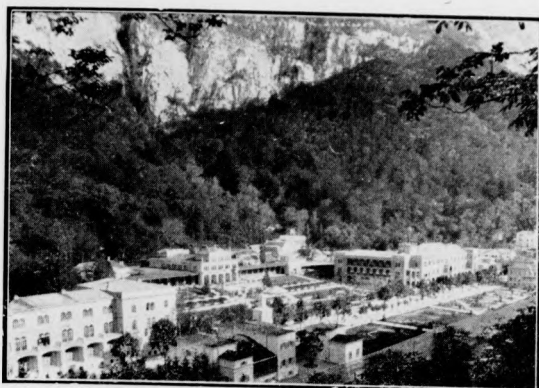
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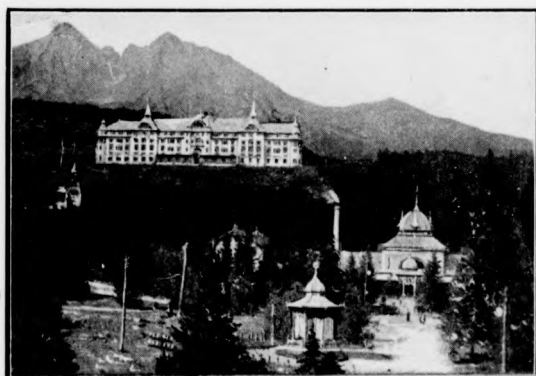
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Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-21	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.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	Poprádteleka	Dép.	10-33
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	2-43
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-52	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-22	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-56	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-30	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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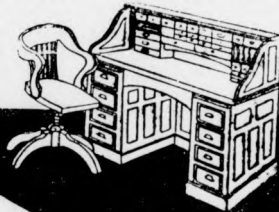
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