

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE 3rd Class was changed into a special capital interest and rent tax by Act 22 of 1875, which did not extend only to the former basis of taxation but as general tax to all the income not submitted mediately or immediately to the other kinds of taxation. This tax touches not only the yield of interest and rent in the kingdom, but also the revenues coming from land and house property in foreign parts, or the income of shares in foreign companies, if the tax has not been previously paid on this income to a foreign state, which observes with Hungary the principle of reciprocity.

On savings deposit-institutions of credit had to pay according to Act. 25 of 1875, instead of deposit tax a stamp duty of 3 per cent. for the interest paid to the depositors or added to the capital. Act. 7 of 1883 changed this method again, and returned to the 10 per cent. taxation of deposits.

The basis of taxation of the capital interest and rent tax is formed by the total interest and rent received on the year preceding the tax year. The rate is fixed at 10 per cent. To certain life-rents a more moderate ratio is applied, i. e. 5 per cent.

The tax and the income tax left untouched by the new laws mentioned above were comprised in Act 29 of 1875 under the title of «Profit» tax. This law recognises 4 classes of profit tax. To the first belong the so-called small profits, — to the second those taxpayers who pay tax on land, houses and capital interest. The 3rd and 4th. Class embraces those parts of the income-tax which are not touched by the aforesaid special laws.

Contrary to the earlier personal property-tax the 1st Class tax laid down by Act. 29 of 1875, underwent only the change that, in order to do away with the poll-tax character, the taxation were amended corresponding to the relations of gains and with respect to the character of the place: further that from the point of view of the proper assessment of the profit,



«Rebecca at the Well.»



small trades were separated from the income tax and were submitted to a taxation by tariff in the 1st class of the profit tax.

The property tax then left unchanged of the 2nd. class received its present shape in the same year owing to Act 47 of 1875. This act created a new kind of tax, the tax, the general supplement tax based upon the principal taxes. That two supplement taxes should not exist simultaneously there was a reversion to the original standpoint, and individual activity in regard to the utilisation of the land, houses, or capital, according to the total state taxes

assessed in the respective dwelling places as bases of taxation, was again submitted to the profit-tax at the rate of 4 to 8 crowns.

Freedom from taxation — besides for soldiers and civilians of similar occupation — remained in force for those incapable of occupation. In 1883 also day-labourers were exempted from taxes.

The object and basis of the profit-tax of the 3rd. Class (together with the 10 per cent. tax ratio) remained as they were before especially the profit of letting, from trade and commercial pursuits, and from the liberal arts.

Only the deficiencies of the tax minimum imposed with the object of the correct settlement of the income liable to taxation were amended to a certain extent, and in their importance so modified that in future they should serve not as taxes but as a basis of taxes.

The profit-tax of the 4th Class, a salary-tax remained quite identical with the former income tax of the 2nd Class.

In assessment the principle of taxing according to amounts is still in force. (To be continued.)



H. R. H. Archduchess ISABELLA (Princess GEORGE of Bavaria).

Fashionable Wedding.

THE UNIVERSITY Church, flower-bedecked for the occasion, was one day last week the scene of the marriage of Naval Lieutenant Percival Pachta-Rayhofen, commanding the gun-boat *Szamos*, with Countess Maria Lónyay, daughter of Count Gabriel Lónyay and his wife (née Baroness Charlotte Földváy). There was a great gathering of the Hungarian aristocracy in their picturesque gala costumes, among them being H. R. H. Archduchess Stefanie, Count Arthur Vay, Count Ladislav Vay, Count Paul Weissenwolff, Countess Helen Hartenberg, Countess Martha Lónyay, Countess Wilhelmina Hartenberg,

Countess Iréne Almássy, Count Albert Lónyay, Count Fritz Pachta, Countess Pachta-Scherr-Thoss, Count Elemér Lónyay, Count Julius Apponyi, Count Menyhért Lónyay, Prince Odescalchi, Baroness Rudolf Handel, Princess Odescalchi, Countess Tibor Vay, Count Vessel, Count John Pejacevich, Baroness Albert Kaas, Countess George Almássy, Count Albert Pejacevich, Baroness Gagern, Count Ladislav Keglevich, Countess Ella Vay, Count Stephen Csáky, Baroness Rosa Kaas, Count Sigismund Lónyay, and many others.

Canon Francis Robitsek, DD. officiated, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Nicolas Aubermann and Dr. Aurél Madarassy. After the wedding-breakfast at the Park Club, the happy pair departed for Abbazia, where the honeymoon will be spent.



Finance in Hungary.

THE HUNGARIAN Minister of Finance, Dr. John Teleszky, addressing his constituents, stated that the final accounts for 1911 closed with a surplus of 62,000,000 crowns (£2,583,330), while of the Rente issue of 156,000,000 crowns (£6,500,000), for which provision had been made in the Budget, only 112,000,000 (£4,666,660) had been issued.

In the present year there had been no need

for an issue of Rente. Next year it was intended to make such an issue in view of the projected large reproductive works. That issue would be larger than was actually required for these undertakings, in order to assist the country's economic position as much as possible.

There could be no question, continued the Minister, of actual difficulties in Hungary. Any credit difficulties existing were due chiefly to the withdrawal of foreign capital. There were no arbitrary or excessive withdrawals of credit whatever; still less was it correct to speak of the prevalence of unsound conditions on the Budapest Bourse or of excessive gambling. At most, one could speak of temporary difficulties, in the removal of which the joint Austro-Hungarian Issue Bank was taking a large share, a mission which it could fulfil better than an independent bank. The Government and large banks would also do their utmost to place affairs on a sound basis.



Aviation Meeting in Kolozsvár.

Ideal Flying.

WEATHER does not affect the enthusiasm of the aeroplanists as was witnessed at Kolozsvár for in spite of the inclemencies of the weather, a large number of interested spectators journeyed through mud and mire to witness flights by the

celebrated aeroplanist Mr. Illner and his proficient pupil Mr. Wladimir last week.

The exhibition of flying was due to the enterprise and public spirit of that splendid specimen of a Hungarian sportsman Count Ádám Teleki, who has, so to speak, raised the wind for the Kolozsvár aeroplane and advanced the interests of Hungarian aviation as well as creating a vast deal of new interest in the science.

Although the Weather God did not smile on our day we journeyed out ready to brave his frowns in order to cheer our townsmen's pluck. The place fixed upon for the meeting was not fortunate for it is a large low-lying field and proved well adapted for holding the rains of many yesterdays as well as to-day's for it rained steadily and relentlessly. We splashed through the field to our box and stood on our seats. The band struck up a lively march. Carriages and pedestrians increased (also the rain!) until the field was lined with umbrellas. Presently from out the shed emerges slowly and majestically the wings of the aeroplane. A cheer goes up on her appearance. A little crowd precedes and follows her as she advances to the middle of the field. The crowd scatters, leaving her alone with her two pilots and the men who hold her to earth. The leather clad pilot (Illner) takes his place and the other notes that all is in order; the propeller revolves faster and faster! The signal is given «All stand clear!» and away she bounds. Spurning the slush from her tiny



Town Hall, Keeskemét.

wheels she rises like a veritable bird up in the air, higher and higher and straight she flies. All eyes are up-turned following her every movement. Her wing dips and she curves gracefully over our heads. Round and across, up and down she flies. A cheer goes up and the pilot waves his hand in acknowledgement ere he glides to earth. Illner has shown us what he can do, and now comes the turn of Count Teleki's champion, Wladimir. Again the propeller revolves faster and faster! Again she spurns the earth, then up! A moment we hold our breath for a wing dips ominously, but she rights and away, steady as a bird! Round and across she flies, away and back again; rising and dipping as



Hungarian Shepherd Type.

the capable hands of Wladimir desire, and then again she glides gently to the ground. In the midst of our cheers the pilot steps out and after embracing his family advances to his patron. It is a stirring moment when the two sportsmen grip hands. Count Teleki's face lights up with pleasure for he has witnessed the splendid success of his generosity. Again we cheer! Advance Kolozsvár — ay and Hungary, for to-day we have seen another step forward. Hungary will not remain behind, even in the latest science of mankind!

J. J. Dempsey.

Pension Opera, Budapest, 21. Andrássy Road.
Tel. 82—14. Select Boarding House In fashionable part of City. Excellent Kitchen. Special regard for comfort of guests. English, French and German conversation. Baths, Electric light, Lift. Terms moderate.

Budapest to Bázias.

I.

THE ARAD line branches of the main line, Budapest-Kolozsvár, at Szolnok, or to be more precise, at the junction of Szajol.

Mezőtur is the first township of significance that we touch at. Of the town itself not much is to be seen, only the spire of the Reformed Church being visible.

Immediately after leaving the station we pass the river Berettyó and enter the county of Békés, one of the parts of Hungary which were totally devastated during the several hundred years of Turkish supremacy.

In this county, rich in villages, only eleven inhabited places, comprising 2000 souls in all, remained after the expulsion of the Turks.

It was on account of this fact that, in the first half of the XVIII. century, Baron John Haruckern, high-sheriff of the county, invited settlers from all parts of the country, guaranteeing them freedom in the choice and exercise of their religions. In this manner Hungarian, German, Slovak, and Roumanian settlers came to Békés county, some of the descendants of whom have become Magyarised, whilst the others have retained their respective languages and customs; it is the numerous offspring of these people who today inhabit the thickly populated county of Békés.

The inhabitants of the western part of this county resemble the Hungarians of the Tisza district; and those in the east are like the people in the county of Bihar.

The populous township of Gyoma is the first that we touch at in the county of Békés.

Before arriving at the station we pass the river Kőrös, on the bank of which is the fortress of Békés which gives its name to the county.

Békéscsaba is an important railway junction which according to the last census, possesses 38,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively Hungarians.

Besides the State Railways there are two local lines. Near Békéscsaba, the first station of the Nagyvárad line is Gyula, the capital of the county, with 23,000 inhabitants. This town dates from the time of the Árpáds. Built in the XV. century, the fortress is still in good condition. The museum containing antiquities of the county, relics, and objects of ethnographical interest, is worth a visit. Behind the Catholic church stands the bust of Francis Erkel, the renowned Hungarian composer.

Near Gyula is Ajtós, once the property of the famous German painter, Albert Dürer, who was a native of this place.

To proceed on the Arad line. Near the station of Kigyós, to the west of the village of Ókigyós, is the castle of the Wenckheim family.

From the station of Kétegyháza, a branch line goes to Mezőhegyes, the largest horse-breeding centre in the country, which is without a rival in Europe. Here also is an extensive model farm belonging to the State.

The productions of this horse-breeding establishment are renowned throughout the world. The crossing of the Hungarian horses with Arab stock and English halfbloods has produced that excellent race for which the Austro-Hungarian army is universally envied. The property extends over 28,000 Hungarian acres and includes 720 buildings, of which two are churches and nine schools. The outlying farms are connected with the central buildings by beautiful avenues, whose total length is 61 kilometres. The length of the light railway on this property is 52 kilometres.

On returning to the main line we soon arrive at Arad, which on account of the tragedy enacted here during the War of Independence, has been called the Hungarian Golgotha.

The cruel punishment and execution of the 13 martyrs (the National Defence Generals of Arad) will always be a cause of indignation to people of sentiment.

The history of Arad dates from the earliest epoch. In the year 1136 the famous council presided over by Queen Helen, by whose decree 68 adherents of the Borics party were massacred, was held here. Later, in the year 1551, the fortress was captured by the Turks without a blow being struck. During the War of Independence the town of Arad played an important part. The Austrian army fired 45,000 shells and totally demolished it.

The fortress was defended against the Hungarians by Baron Berger, a major-general 73 years of age, until 1st July 1849, and was only surrendered by him under favourable conditions.

The command of the fortress was given to John Damjanich, and on August 2nd the Hungarian Government transferred its seat thither.

The last sitting of the Hungarian parliament was held here on August 11th under the presidency of Ladislas Palóczy, and was attended by eleven persons. On the day Kossuth resigned and Görgei received his position. Damjanich, hearing that Görgei had surrendered to the Russians on August

13th declared himself also ready to surrender the fortress, provided that not a single Austrian soldier were present at the capitulation. On this General Schlick withdrew his troops, and Damjanich capitulated to Colonel Chrulow and his two battalions of Russian hussars.

The defenceless Hungarian army now fell into the hands of revengeful Austrian generals. The Austrian war-council, under the pretext of suspecting the National Defence officers of absurd crimes, though they really had committed no other crime than that of remaining true to their native land and the Hungarian constitution, had the 13 famous generals executed together on the 6th of October.

The memory of these heroes has been per-



Married Couple of Karzag.

petuated by a beautiful statue by George Zala standing in Liberty Square at Arad.

On the spot where the tragedy was enacted — a hill not far from the fortress in a southerly direction — stands a black obelisk bearing the names of the martyrs and the date of its erection.

Arad has since forgotten the affliction of those troubled times and is now a fine populous and busy town, with its 56,000 inhabitants, well developed industries and bustling commerce. Strait streets and broad squares lead to the heart of the town, to Andrassy Square, where many public buildings are located.

The most conspicuous buildings in this square comprise the Town Hall with its lofty spire, on the left the offices of the Arad-Csanád United Railway Co. and to the right that of the excise authorities. As we proceed, the tasteful Council Hall buildings attract our notice.

Margaret Island.

FOR MORE than a twelve-month the fate of St. Margaret's Island, of historic memory and of permanent interest to lovers of nature, has been trembling in the balance, and for good or ill its fate is believed now to have been decided.

The Council of Public Works has resolved to resign its functions and responsibilities, and to yield it to the will of the lessees, whose idea is to offer such inducements as will attract a great number of foreign visitors here to spend their money for the good of Budapest and its inhabitants. The scheme has undoubtedly its good points, but it also has its dangers. The matter was discussed

Gigantic Oilfield Exploitation in Hungary.

IMPORTANT developments are in progress in Hungary. The scene of operations is the Iza Valley oilfield, where the Hungarian Government is co-operating with a British company—namely, the Hungarian National Petroleum Company—which has acquired control of a lease and numerous claims granted by the Government. Included in the deal are claims owned by the Government itself, which, moreover, agrees to subscribe towards additional capital requirements. That fact proves the interest and confidence of the Hungarian Government in



Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

Margaret Island: A Flower-Clock (which indicates correct time).

Photos by R. Balogh.

last year between the civic representatives, Privy Councillor Louis Tolnay and Ministerial Councillor Michael Garancsy, and the chiefs of the firms of Spallinger and Ritz, when the following decision was arrived at:

To lease the island for a period of sixty years at an annual rental of 225,000 crowns, the lessees agreeing to spend ten millions of crowns on improvements within ten years—i. e., in erecting hotels and baths, a theatre and concert hall, and laying out palm gardens, sporting grounds, and other attractions. On the expiry of the lease the island with all that is upon it reverts to the Council of Public Works.

This agreement having been accepted, a new era has already commenced in the history of St. Margaret's Island. Whether all the brilliant expectations of its present controllers will be realised, the future alone will show.

the development of the properties. The company, in addition to the extensive area it already holds under existing grants, is further entitled to select and take up another area of equal extent, making together a total of 215 square miles. Fifteen years ago the field was the subject of a work by the late Dr. Johann von Boeckh, who stated that it exhibited the same conditions as the famous Borislaw oil territory, which is the richest in Galicia. Professor Zuberger, of Lemberg University, and Mr. J. Macdonald Cameron, F. I. C., F. G. S., F. C. S., reported favourably after examination of the company's properties two years ago, and Professor Dr. Hugh von Broeckh, after personal inspection, confirmed the other expert opinions. As regards the earliest expert report, mentioned above, in which the resemblance of the Hungarian oilfield to the Borislaw field of Galicia is shown, it should

be noted that certain important advantages pertain to the exploitation of the former. Hungary's consumption of crude oil is 400,000 tons per annum, practically all of which is imported from Galicia and Roumania, but the Hungarian company has a great chance of capturing the domestic market and ousting the foreign invaders, who are handicapped by import duties and freights. It has the advantage of 10s per ton in freight over Galician oil and a minimum of 13s 6d per ton in import duty over Roumanian. As regards quality, Hungary's crude oil is valued at £3 per ton, which is much above the ruling prices obtained by producers in the countries mentioned. The experts who have examined the properties of the Hungarian National Petroleum Company have located anticlines and favourable oil shows, running through about 10½ miles of the property. Drilling has been carried out on three sites. Well No. 4 spouted at 535 metres depth, but drilling was continued, and the present depth of this well is 642 metres. Three oil horizons have in all been proved, the second and third of which each gave initial outturns of 60 to 120 barrels per day. Work in this well has been temporarily suspended until suitable storage facilities have been completed, the geological indications pointing to the probability of a rich and prolific horizon being met with at a little lower depth, but information states that «the casing-head for well No. 4 is now finished, and boring is being continued. Two storage tanks of 250 tons capacity will be ready this week. Well No. 5 is down to a depth of 35 metres, in very hard sandrock». Well No. 1 (adjacent to, the site of No. 4) was drilled by the original owners to a depth of 456 metres, when it spouted with such force that the casing collapsed, and the well was destroyed. The field is equipped with the necessary workshops, smithy, etc. The capital of the company is £350,000, in £1 shares, of which 50,000 are held in reserve for future working capital.

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

«The Austrians in Bosnia.»

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgement of a letter addressed by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole F. G. S. to the Editor of «*The Nation*», a London publication: Sir, — Your correspondent «H.», in the letter under the above misleading heading, furnishes a good illustration of the tendency of British political writers, as well as of some British statesmen, when referring to the affairs of the Monarchy composed of Austria and Hungary, to exalt the former and to depreciate the latter.

Quite frequently, writers in English journals make reference to the Austrian fleet, Austrian army, and Austrian foreign policy, although both the fleet and the army are as much Hungarian as Austrian, and the foreign policy is determined — not by one Government — but by the Governments of the two nations.

In the article before me, Bosnia is said to have been occupied thirty-four years ago by Austria, and the great improvement which has taken place there since is attributed entirely to Austria.

After reading these fictions, let us consider the facts.

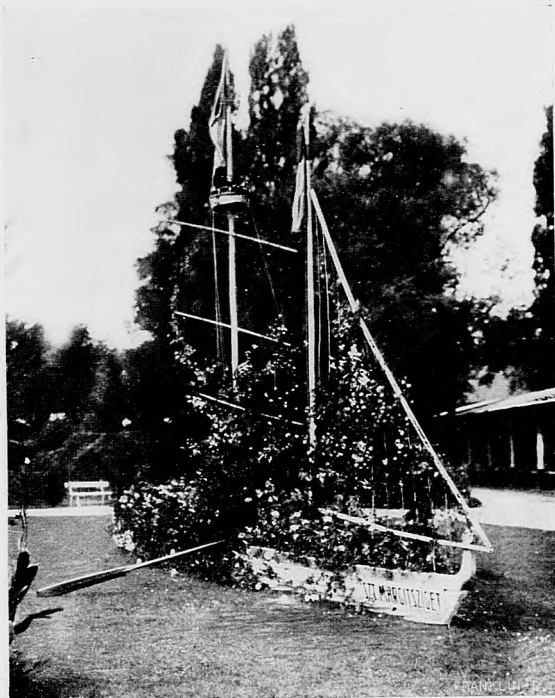
The administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina was entrusted by Europe to Austria and Hungary, and the chief administrator for many years, under whose direction wonderful progress was made, was Mr. Kállay, a Hungarian, who was succeeded by Baron Burian, also a Hungarian.

Why should not Hungary receive at least a part of the credit which your correspondent gives exclusively to Austria?

The same prejudice against Hungary appears in another part of the article under review.

Political discontent is considered natural and unavoidable in Bosnia when erroneously believed to be under Austrian rule, but due entirely to oppression when it occurs in a province of Hungary.

Then, I submit that the statement by «H.», that the aged Emperor gave Hungary a Constitution, is calculated to create a false impression in the minds of all who have not studied carefully the history of Hungary.



Margaret Island: A Flower-Ship.

What happened in 1867 was that the ancient Hungarian Constitution, which, by the aid of Russia, had been temporarily suppressed, was revived. To the Hungarians, that Constitution had never ceased

of ours, Géza Hoffmann (Austro-Hungarian Consul in Chicago) and Dr. Richard Kovács (a young physician) founded the *New York Free Lyceum*. The purpose of this institution is to further the



Margaret Island: A Birch Grove.

to exist, and its unbroken continuity was afterwards acknowledged by the King of Hungary, the only monarch to whom the Hungarians owe allegiance.

In conclusion, I may mention that, as on many former occasions when travelling in Hungary, I find everywhere a strong desire that only the most friendly relations should exist between Great Britain and Hungary, and I take this opportunity of asking that this friendly feeling may be reciprocated by my fellow-countrymen, and especially by those who desire to promote international peace. — Yours, &c.,
W. H. Shrubsole.



New-York Notes

New-York, October 1912.

By Eugene .
.. S. Lucas

THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA need institutions. This ought to be a popular slogan with those authorities who earnestly believe that the best immigration policy is to help our countrymen to become good citizens in America.

We are glad to note that there is such a movement on foot among Hungarians here, whose policy stands for working for the future and educating our own class to be able intelligently to utilise the given opportunities of this country. To enlighten them through freely given knowledge, to make them appreciate their own value as a nationality, as a class, as a power in the labour market.

Two years ago two public-spirited countrymen

education and knowledge of Hungarians toiling in this country, and to make them adapt themselves to American methods. This movement has become popular, as is evident from the announcement made by the president of the institution to the effect that it enters its third season by the end of next month. Its founder, Dr. Kovács, is president of the Society, and he has worked out a most interesting programme for this winter which will certainly attract large numbers. The Board of Education is much interested in the Lyceum work, and has placed at its disposal the reading rooms of such public libraries as contain Hungarian books.

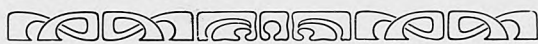
The Lyceum gives two lectures weekly by Hungarians well known in public life here, when such questions are discussed as immigration, American laws, health, literature, etc. American lecturers also are invited from time to time, while musical evenings attract those to whom the lectures do not appeal.

It gives me great pleasure to write of the Lyceum, which is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Its importance cannot be overlooked, nor the good it will do to further the education of our hard-working brethren be denied.

★

The Italians have erected a Verdi monument, the French a Lafayette statue, the Germans one of General Franz Siegel in New York, the Hungarians a statue of Kossuth in Cleveland. Now most probably New York will get a Petöfi monument also, in one of the City parks.

Mr. W. N. Loew, the indefatigable adapter of Hungarian poetry, has just published another volume containing the hundred best lyrics of Alexander Petőfi. «*Cypress Leaves from dear Etelka's grave*»; and three of his epics: «*The Apostle*», «*Childe John*», and «*Simple Steve*». I shall review this book in one of the next issues; but at present I may say that it reflects credit on the translator, to whom posterity will be greatly indebted for making it possible for English-speaking people to become acquainted with the gems of Hungarian literature. The «*Evening Sun*», reviewing Mr. Loew's book, has these sarcastic lines: «Since the proceeds are to be devoted to a fund for the erection of a statue to Petőfi in a Manhattan park, it is to be hoped they will be large, if only for the reason that a far more worthy monument ought to be erected to him than to some notable persons whose memory is supposed to be honoured by statues already in the parks».



Topical Notes

Count Serényi on the Development of the Tátra.

The Agricultural Minister Count Béla Serényi, gave an interview to the Editor of the *Iglo Szepesi Lapok* at Putnok Castle one day last week when the question of the Tátra development was discussed. Said the Minister: «The political situation

seems inclined to invest money in anything. The Treasury Baths were about to be let and everything was progressing beautifully when the political crisis came and spoilt all. We must have patience till we can tackle these important matters again. Our greatest obstacle is lack of funds».

Eugene Hubay's Jubilee.

The many friends and admirers of Eugene Hubay the violinist, have resolved to celebrate his forty years professional jubilee during the first week of November. At a meeting of the Celebrations' Committee, presided over by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, in the Academy of Science, the programme was partially drawn up. There is to be a grand concert at the Academy of Music on the 3rd November, followed by performances of «*A kremonai hegedűs*» (*The Fiddler of Cremona*) at the Royal Opera House, and «*A falu rossza*» (*The Village Scapegrace*) at the People's Opera House. Messrs. Singer and Wolfner will publish Hubay's biography by Dr. Emile Haraszti. The price of the work will be 20 crowns, and will contain numerous portraits of famous artistes as well as a *fac simile* of Hubay's signature.

Prize Horse Fair at Budapest.

The judging of prize-bred horses took place at Tattersall's last week, the judges being Andor Somssich (chairman), Count Alex. Csekonicis, Louis Folkusházy, Michael Losonczy, Julius Muzslay,



Margaret Island: Tropical Plants at the Bath-House.

for some time has prevented me from carrying out my plans with regard to the Tátra. I have not however allowed the question of leasing the baths to drop through, though financial considerations have necessitated its postponement. Today no one

Count Albert Pejacevich, Henry Reuss, Dr. Joseph Salgó, and Baron Alex. Vojnich. The Grand or Agricultural Minister's prize was awarded to Prince Géza Odescalchi for his trap-team; for four-in-hands prizes were awarded to (1st) Louis Magyar (2nd),

Julius Kiss (3rd), Count Rezső Chotek; for carriage-horses (1st prize) Arthur Tömöry (2nd), Fischer and Keller (3rd), Béla Stanzel; certificates to Augustus Taubinger and Louis Grünfeld; for trap-teams (1st) and (2nd) Samuel Fischer (3rd), Dezső Vámos, certificates to Imre Jakobcsics, Dezső Feledi, and Count Aladár Zichy. The sale following on the awards lasted three days.

French Distinction for Dr. Ballai.

The President of the French Republic has conferred the officer's cross of the Legion d'Honneur on Dr. Louis Ballai, Ministerial Councillor, Director of the Patent Office and Chairman of the Lipót-város Casino.

Petőfi's Songs.

Notwithstanding the wide-spread attraction of Hungary and her history, Magyar literature remains a closed book to most of the English-speaking peoples. Yet the Irish have given much study to Hungarian affairs, and one poet, Count Plunkett, has rendered Petőfi's «Dalaim» («My Songs») into fluent English verse. Indeed this Irishman's lyric reads like the cry of a Gael, rather than a translation from a foreign tongue; but this is due to the spiritual relation existing between the two races. The late Dr. Emil Reich was much moved when he read Count Plunkett's version of the passionate song of the Hungarian patriot.

French Newspaper on the Koložsvár Library.

The *Journal des Débats*, of Paris, in a recent issue has an article by Hubert Mirand on the University and Transylvanian Museum-Library at Koložsvár. The article in question describes the arrangements of the institution and calls attention to its practical aims, due in a great measure to the inventive spirit of the directors, Messrs Paul Erdélyi and Farkas Gyulai. The article concludes with the statement that the Koložsvár Museum-Library is one of the most modern cultural institutions in Europe.

Amundsen coming to Budapest.

Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, will arrive at the Western Station at 1—40 p. m. on the 21st inst. He is announced to deliver two lectures in German — one in the National Museum under the auspices of the Hungarian Geographical Society, and the other in the Lipót-város Casino under the auspices of the Geographical Society. A banquet at the Casino will follow the latter lecture.

Hungarian Crop Estimate.

The following is the estimated quantity of the Hungarian crops issued by the Minister of Agriculture: Wheat, 46,656.830 metercentners; rye, 13,644.422 metercentners; barley, 15,195.479 metercentners; oats, 11,514.718 metercentners; maize,

48,614.653 metercentners; potatoes, 52,013.789, metercentners.

The corresponding estimate which is given for purposes of comparison, was as follows: Wheat, 45,002.961 metercentners; rye, 13,513.136 metercentners; barley, 14,636.557 metercentners; oats, 11,603.581 metercentners; maize, 51,056.973 metercentners; potatoes, 53,779.854 metercentners.

Women's Suffrage.

The seventh biennial congress of the International Alliance for Women's Suffrage will be held in Budapest in 1913, and arrangements are already being made by the energetic local suffrage society for the reception of delegates from all parts of the world. It is even hoped that representatives will be present from India, Egypt, and Java. The City of Budapest has already contributed a sum of 5000 crowns towards the expenses of entertainment, and other city and county councils are following suit. In urging the Council of Budapest to thus support the claims of women. Dr. Stephen Bárczy said that the movement must be advanced by all right-thinking men.

The Hungarian Post-Office Savings-Bank.

According to the report for 1911 just to hand it appears that in the past year the Hungarian Post-Office Savings-Bank had 823,251 deposits representing an aggregate sum of 116 millions of crowns; cheques dealt with 9 milliards; stock and share traffic 19,282,872 crowns. Transactions with foreign banks show a decided increase, and the all round development of the institution justifies our hope in its future.

A Speaking Clock.

Mr. A. M. Newmann, an American resident in Berlin, has formed a company in Berlin for the exploitation of a «speaking clock».

The so-called «time-announcing clock», invented by Mr. Newmann, calls the time in a loud and distinct voice every quarter of an hour. The inventor's factory has just been the scene of a meeting of representatives of various nations gathered to make «records» for their various countries. The entire output of the factory for the next two years has been secured by a Baden firm.

Fine Art.

The Hungarian Society of Artists held its first session since the holidays last week at the Art Gallery, under the presidency of the eminent sculptor Joseph Róna. There was a good attendance of members, including the Secretary, Antal Sándor, who took the minutes.

The Minister of Public Instruction, Count John Zichy, referred to the International Art Exhibition which is to be held at Munich next year, observing that he anticipates a brilliant success for the Hungarian competitors. He also announced a com-

munication from Baron Hazai to the effect that all new buildings authorised by the ministry of Defence will be planned by an artist. This intimation was received with applause.

Burgomaster Varjassy, of Arad, has requested the Minister in the name of the city of Arad to loan to their gallery such paintings as there is no room for at Budapest; and the Minister has accordingly allotted to Arad eighty pictures, including valuable works of Munkácsy, Lotz, Szinyei-Merse, and Bertalan Székely.

*

On the 6th inst. the Nemzeti Szalon inaugurated its international exhibition of popular art. On the same date also was closed the Vincent Bánsághy collection at Könyves Kálmán's saloons. The promoters of the exhibition express satisfaction at the result thereof.

*

Count John Pálffy, who died about a year and half ago, bequeathed his valuable collection of pictures to the Fine Art Museum. Their value is estimated at 10,000,000 crowns, or £400,000 sterling. There are 187 paintings altogether, including some rare works of famous foreign artists, though most are of the early Dutch and Italian schools—Ministerial Councillor Ernest Kammerer M. P. and the Museum Secretary, Mr. Peregriny, have been empowered to collect the pictures, but as they are scattered about in various castles belonging to the late Count, their collection will occupy some considerable time.



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Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

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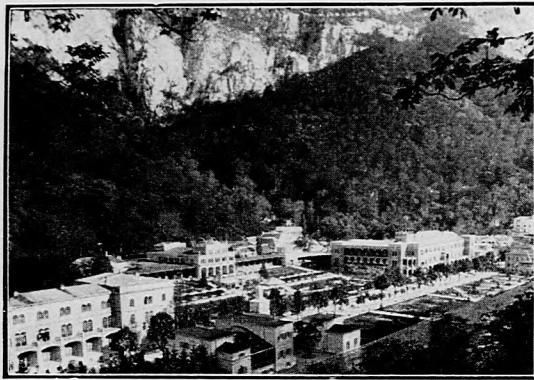
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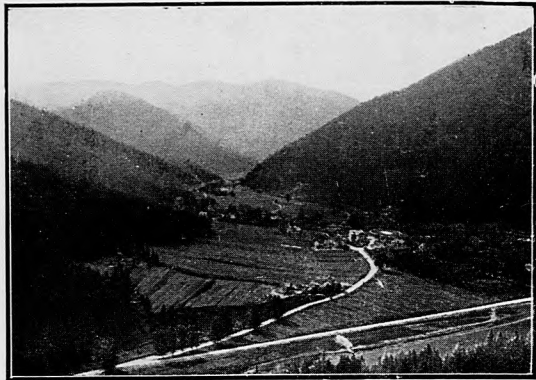
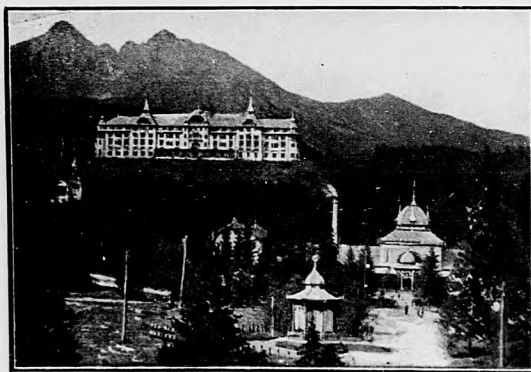
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4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
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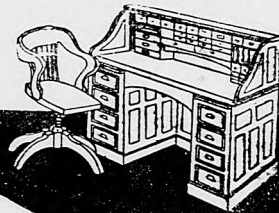
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