

# HUNGARY

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Three Boys .  
Most Created  
Sons . . . .

IN OUR PRESENT issue we show the portraits of three charming little sons of the former Education Minister and Privy Councillor George de Lukács and of his wife (née Baroness Madoly Perényi).

The circumstance, published some days ago in the official gazette, that the three Lukács boys may inherit the ancient baronial title of Perényi and therefore may use the baronial coat of arms of this great historical family as being the direct male descendants gives us a favourable opportunity to do this. It is well-known that the Perényi



eastern Hungary. They reached their highest prosperity at the time of the extinction of the Arpáds, when Peter Perényi was Keeper of the Crown. Since then they have preserved the historical fame of the Perényi name, and have all played a notable part in our domestic politics and cultural history to the present day.

The Lukács family began to figure in Magyar history about 1680 and, principally during the last few decades, have taken a leading part in politics. Thus it is that the past glories of the Perényi race and the



The Children of George de Lukács P. C. and Baroness M. Perényi.

family was ennobled in 1212, and that Matthew Csák was in his time lord of nearly all north-

living prosperity of the Lukács family, are combined in the persons of the three little Lukács boys.

## Hungary and its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

**D**URING the constitutional epoch this trade evinced a slow but steady increase: the differences between the results of individual years are unimportant. Among all states monopolies financial and politico-economical the most important is the tobacco duty, which relates to tobacco production, the fabrication and sale of tobacco and articles of tobacco, and which expresses itself also in this, that foreign tobacco and tobacco articles are not only liable to duty, but also their import is connected with a licence given in return for the payment of a tax.

The economical importance of the tobacco duty consists on the one hand in this, that for the treasury — naturally only with special licence and by continual control — tobacco is produced in large districts; on the other hand in this, that tobacco production forms a large and ever increasing industrial business. In 1894 the district covered by tobacco was 64,465 catastral acres, of which 35,655 were for the Hungarian, and 28,810 for the Austrian excise. The district has decreased since 1888, when 87,396 catastral acres were covered, from year to year, which is especially to be ascribed to the fact that the Austrian excise, partly because it had great store from early years, partly because of late a successful production of tobacco was begun in individual provinces of Austria, require a smaller territory of production, while the Hungarian excise is likewise well stocked and also amply supplies its demands from the present districts.

In 1894 3.4 million meter-cwts. of tobacco were grown, for which 12,308,000 crowns were paid to the producers in redemption money. In order to show the importance of the tobacco manufacture as an industrial pursuit, we think we ought to state the following facts. In 1894, 18 tobacco manufactories were at work, and in these 132 officials 186 under-officials and servants and 16,000 workmen were employed. There were produced in that



Dr. EUGENE BALOGH, the New Minister of Justice.

year 16.4 million kilogrammes of smoking tobacco, 491.4 million cigars, 689.4 million cigarettes. With the increase of the consumption the manufacture increases. This increase shows itself not only in the increase of the products of the manufactories, but also in the establishment of new factories made by degrees according the economic needs of individual districts.

The income from the tobacco duty shows a steady increase during the constitutional epoch. Till 1888 this increase showed

no great dimensions. In individual years — at any rate only thrice — there was even a retrogression perceptible in comparison with preceding years.

After stricter legal measures had been introduced to stop and prevent smuggling, and the price of tobacco and manufactured tobacco had been slightly increased, the net income from the tobacco duty showed a remarkably greater increase, than the relative increase of earlier years. Thus in 1889 the net income was 49.2 million crowns against 45.2 million crowns of the preceding year. In 1890 this net income rose to 56 million crowns, in 1894 to 56.6, with 106.2 million crowns gross income.

If we consider that in 1894 nearly 27 million crowns were paid for home and foreign raw material (eastern and transmarine raw tobacco leaves, foreign manufactured and half manufactured tobacco) for the purposes of our manufactories, and if we consider the other great costs of establishment, which burden the manufacture of tobacco, the difference between gross and net income will have been amply explained.

The system at present valid, of the taxes on *articles of consumption* in the narrower sense, has become naturalised, like the other forms of universal taxation, in the absolutist regime.

After the restoration of the constitution, legalisation of the effective state of things was all that was wanted, there being a ready basis of development.

(To be continued.)

## Two Model States in what Concerns Children.

THIS is the title of an article in the Contemporary Review for October 1912 by Miss Edith Sellers who has for years made exhaustive enquiries in all civilised States as to the treatment of necessitous children.

The two «Model States» of this article are South Australia and Hungary. As the children's protection system and successful operation in the latter country was fully described by the authoress in the Contemporary Review for March 1907, nearly the whole of the article now under notice is devoted to the South Australian system.

Hungary, however, receives friendly attention as the following extracts shew:

«South Australia and Hungary are both model States in all that concerns children, especially destitute children».

«Each has a system of its own, under which it provides for its little charges: and their systems differ from each other in many respects. Still they are both founded on the same principles, and both have the same end and aim.»

«Adelaide is every whit as sure as Budapest that a country's first duty is to see to its children, as they are its most precious national asset.»

«These two cities hold firmly that to allow a single child to die who might, if properly cared for, live and thrive, is a blunder as well as a crime; it is to deprive the fatherland of one who might defend it and work for it; to throw away a possible source of national security and wealth; and thus to sin against the decrees of statecraft and political economy, as well as the decrees of humanity. As for allowing a child to be handicapped, stunted, pauperised, turned into a degenerate, and unemployable, or even a little machine, that would be regarded, in either of these cities, as sheer lunacy as well as cruelty. There the firm conviction prevails that for the sake of the whole community, as well as his — or her — own sake, every child must be made as strong and healthy as possible, both in body and mind; and must be fitted, so far as in him lies, not only to earn his own daily bread, but to give a helping hand to his fellows.»

«The relief systems in force in South Australia and Hungary have both been framed for the express purpose of turning the children, for whom the community is responsible, into strong, healthy, helpful citizens, in fact, of whom no state can have too many. Each of these systems is equally interesting and equally worthy of study.»

In concluding the article, Miss Sellers writes: «Our Poor Law reformers, before framing a new system for England would do well..... to study the working of the system in force in Hungary». To which may be added that the neglect to do so would differ but little from foolishness.

London January. 6, 1913.

W. H. Shrubsole.



## Society Life in the Tatra.

ALTHOUGH the danger of war can hardly be said to have passed, the Hungarians, whose nature is buoyant, seem just as gay as ever. So many young gentlemen having recently been called to the colours, however, has somewhat thinned the ranks of the habitual winter visitors to the High Tatra. Yet another reason for the diminished visitors-list at Tatalomnicz is the present counterattractions of the St. Moritz sports. If Hungarian colours triumph in Switzerland, the High Tatra will benefit by the circumstance of its enhanced fame. Among the competitors are the beautiful Eötvös baronesses and George Patay. There are as usual a great number of English at St. Moritz. Let us hope that the exploits of our compatriots in the snow and on the ice may be such as to induce the former to visit the Tatra region before returning home.

Snow having fallen in the Tatra, there are now signs of greater prosperity for the hotels and pen-



Birthplace of the Poet Petöfi, Kiskőrös.



A peasant's Home, Kecskemét.

sions. There has been plenty of bright sunshine during the fast few days, and the «Palace» and «Grand» are beginning to fill. Social life is becoming animated. The first half of the Carnival season will be taken up with *picnics* in the Országos Casino.

The source of these entertainments is very interesting. Some thirteen years ago twenty families of distinction formed an exclusive society which they named the «*Snowball*». Now each year, during the eight weeks of Carnivaltide, eight balls are given by the «*Snowball Society*», whose motto may be said to be, good fellowship, gaiety, and simplicity. The result has been surprising; such brilliant dances were the *dream* of our grandmothers — now they are a reality. Many of these entertainments are got up for charity, their proceeds going to swell the coffers of hospitals, orphanages, «homes», etc. Thus the Snowballers have won universal popularity. Their juvenile *picnics* are eagerly looked forward to by the young folk.



## A Trip on the Danube.

II.

**h**ungarian ..  
.. Lowlands

AT THE foot of the Fruskagora range, 235 miles from Budapest, lie the villages of Ó-Palánka and Uj-Palánka, opposite each other. Seven miles further at a sharp bend of the Danube we see the powerful fortress of Pétervárad, and the railway bridge connecting it with the town of Ujvidék on the opposite shore.

Further on is Karlócza, renowned for its wine and for being the seat of the Servian Patriarch, or Archbishop, in Hungary.

Now the Danube takes a south-easterly course, on both sides of which are broad and buel plains; and presently from Zimony we come in sight of the Servian capital Belgrade.

At the foot of this hill the Danube resumes its easterly direction and flows in a sharp curve to Pancsova, where the river Temes flows into the Danube. At Baziás the Danube leaves the Hungarian Lowlands, and from this place the Lower Danube really commences, with its rapid currents which not so long ago caused much hindrance to navigation.

From the lower end of Moldova Island, where the river is some 2200 yards

wide, its width becomes reduced to 400 yards and we can see the boundary mark of the Lower Danube — the Babakay rock, which at low water projects about 20 feet above the surface. This is the so-called key of the Lower Danube.

The people who waged wars here knew it well and used the knowledge to advantage. On the site where the Roman *castra* formerly stood the once-powerful castle of Galambócz (Golubácz), on the Servian side, and the Ladislas fortress, on the Hungarian side, were built: both places famous in the heroic episodes of the Hungaro-Turkish wars. Before arriving at Alibeg the mountains recede and the river broadens to 1200 yards.

Farther on, at a distance of 30 miles from Baziás, the steep rocks of the Gornya-Sztenka run into the river-bed and form the first Sztenka cataract.

Leaving Sztenka the Danube again widens and the mountains again recede, the soft green valley of Lubkova taking the place of the rocks. Through this valley flow the Kamenicza and Oravicza rivulets.

After leaving Drenkova the river changes its easterly course and curves to the south-east. Soon come the projecting necks of the Dojke rock which forces the river-current sharply back towards the right bank and narrows the riverbed to 400 yards. Below this rock the river once more widens, the rocks become rarer and do not hinder navigation. The rocky mountains with their steep sides reach to the edge of the banks, and at a distance of two kilometers from Dojke run into the bed and form the *Piatra Lunga*, a long narrow rock, while about four kilometres below are the *Bivoli* rocks, prot-

ruding out of the water like a couple of black buffaloes. Leaving these, in a little while our ears catch the awful roar of the falls of Tachtália. The river broadens to four hundred yards and a kilometer farther the Izlás cataract checks the free current of the water.

The cataract formed by the Izlás and Tachtália groups of rocks was formerly a great hindrance to navigation, but since the Powers authorised Hungary to regulate this part of the Lower Danube, navigation has been possible even at low water.

Leaving Grében the river widens once more until we reach the Jucz cataract, the most southern point of Hungary. Here the course of the river again changes and winds in a north-easterly direction, its breadth varying between 500 and 1000 yards.

Looking down from the mountains the river seems to have disappeared, for it is completely shut in by the high steep rocks, until we arrive at the Kazán Pass, which with its wonderful landscape forms the finest scenery of the Lower Danube. Not far from there we find two caves of scientific as well as historical interest: the Punnyikova cave, in which we find tombs dating from the Turkish wars; and the Veterani cave, called after the Austrian general of that name who in the year 1692 endeavoured to frustrate the landing of a Turkish force but was overpowered by superior numbers.

Here the Danube flows continually between rocky walls until we emerge from the Pass.

At ten kilometers from Kazán is the Servian village of Tekia, opposite which is the Hungarian frontier-town of Orsova, lying at the foot of mountains. A little further below the river Cserna flows into the Danube.

Here we are in sight of a little church half hidden by surrounding poplar trees; the ornate edifice is the Crown Chapel, erected to commemorate the burial on the spot of the Royal Crown and Insignia in August 1849 after the war of freedom and their re-discovery after long search on September 8th 1853.

The river now widens again and we reach the Island of Adah-Kaleh, which, although belonging to Hungary, is inhabited entirely by Mahometans. In the year 1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, at the request of the Sultan, Hungary took the island and its inhabitants under her protection, at the same



Statue of Louis Kossuth at Kecskemét.

time allowing them to retain their peculiar Turkish character and customs.

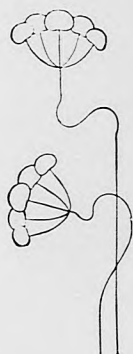
Now the river curves to the south-east and we are soon at Verciorova the frontier town of Hungary and Roumania. Already we can hear the noise of the cataract rushing through the «Iron Gates».

The Romans, who knew the great importance of the Danube as a channel of traffic, used it with greath success and cut a large canal on the right bank in order that their ships might evade the cataracts. Besides this, they achieved a tremendous work in making a road the whole length of the Danube in order to tow their boats up the river. They had to cut through the high walls of

## Two Royal Weddings and a Romance.

ON THE 9th inst. H. R. H. Archduchess Eleonora, daughter of Archduke Charles Stephen, was united in marriage with Naval Lieutenant von Kloss. This creates an interesting precedent, as though the «mesalliances» of Archdukes are comparatively common, this is the first time that a princess of the Austrian Imperial House has abandoned her rank to marry a man who is really of bourgeois family.

This step has been taken with the cognisance of his Majesty and the approval of her parents, and although the King's approval is not expressly stated in the communiqué it is understood that, after



*Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.*

Clearing the Snow, Budapest.

rock, and in many places, as may be seen to this day, this «Roman Road» had to be supported by columns of tree-trunks for a distance of several kilometres. Thus it may be imagined that the making of this famous road presented enormous difficulties. Commenced in the reign of Tiberius, it was finished in that of Trajan in 103 A. D. The latter emperor it was who had that splendid bridge built over the Danube at Turn-Severin, the remains of which can be seen today at low-water.

Nearly eighteen centuries later Hungary followed in the foot steps of the old Romans, and Count Stephen Széchenyi and his famous assistant Paul Vásárhelyi constructed in 1830—1846 that road on the left bank of the Danube which has been named after the «greatest Magyar» — Széchenyi Road. At the entrance to the Kazán Pass a marble tablet commemorates this great engineering feat of modern times.

testing the young pair's affection by postponing the formal engagement for some time, the King has so far given his consent as to allow Archduchess Eleonora to cease to be a member of the Royal and Imperial House, this being the first condition for a valid marriage in a case of mesalliance. He will probably give Lieutenant Kloss some title and nobility.

The history of the affair is romantic. Lieutenant Kloss acted as commander of the Archduke Stephen's yacht, the *Rovenska*, and four years ago the young people fell in love during the course of frequent cruises in the Adriatic. Their affection was kept a secret, but the Archduchess Eleonora refused a number of suitors of the highest European nobility, and at length informed her parents that she was resolved to marry no one else than Lieutenant Kloss. He is 33 years of age, the son of a naval officer, and passed out first in his year from the Naval Academy.

A couple of days later H. R. H. Archduchess Matilda, daughter of Archduchess Maria Theresa, was led to the altar by Prince Olgierd Czartoryski. His Majesty the King presented each bride with a diamond tiara of splendid design. Both weddings were quite private, being attended only by the brides' parents, relatives, and Court dignitaries.

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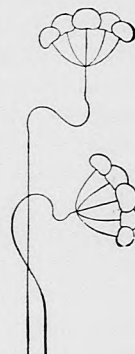
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action of the Government in putting Hungary into the category of industrial states. It is well known how the Hungarian Government has endeavoured to induce foreign capitalists, by generous subventions and the offer of advantages, to establish their businesses among us; and so far from slackening in this respect, the principle is being followed more than ever at the present day.

During the last ten years no less than 49,600,000 crowns have been devoted in this way to the encouragement of industry, and in the *past year alone* about 8 millions. Since 1902 some 512 firms have been assisted; they, in return, having found employment for 15,425 Hungarian work people. The total number employed at the said establish-



Carting the Snow into the Danube, Budapest.



### The Recent Activity of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce.

By Gustavus de Kálmán,  
State Secretary  
Ministry  
of Commerce

THE ECONOMIC activity of Hungary has often met with difficulties that have paralysed its progress; but for some years past the development of the material resources of the country has been the watchword and no obstacle will henceforth prevent its onward march towards a better future not far distant.

One of the least important signs of this economic renaissance is the fact that the Ministry of Commerce is now overwhelmed with work, owing to the rapid development of the resources of the country. Bills are about to be brought into Parliament to give effect to several schemes of practical utility which will raise this country to the level of the prosperous nations of the West.

In the first place we would mention the salutary

ments is upwards of 18,000. Let us observe, further, that it is mainly the small industries that have been benefitted — in materials and machinery, subsidies in kind having almost exclusively been distributed to cooperative societies. The value of the machinery given gratuitously during the period mentioned amounted to 4,400,000 crowns, while no less than 1,800,000 crowns were distributed in cash among 179 cooperatives.

The Hungarian Government has not neglected other important questions in intimate relation with the industrialism of the country. The Factory Act of 1884, which circumstances had rendered well-nigh obsolete, has been completely revised, while a whole series of Bills are being drafted with a view to settling various pressing social questions of the day.

As a necessary complement of industrial instruction, which has aroused the attention of many for-

eign experts, mention should be made of two quite recent institutions: a trial laboratory and an experiment station for the economisation of time and material in all sorts of industrial concerns.

Special stress need not be laid on the importance of the industrial schools of all kinds in this country. It is well known that they prepare a great number of young men for useful careers, which assure them an honest livelihood. Yet their task does not stop there. Older workers may attend them in order to complete their knowledge of their crafts and get acquainted with the latest improvements and methods.

There are at present in Hungary 4 higher grade industrial schools, 23 schools of handicrafts, industrial school for girls, 5 artisans'-schools, besides 3 industrial museums. All these institutions are prospering, and give accommodation to 18,500 pupils.

The Hungarian Government, however, does not consider this provision for industrial instruction complete. In 1912 three new schools have been opened: one at Pécs (for iron work), another at Miskolcz, and the third at Ujpest (for woodwork). The higher graded industrial school at Budapest has been reorganised especially in the Metals' department — and the chemistry and machine construction departments have been considerably enlarged. Among other institutions that have undergone recent revision may be mentioned the school of clockmaking at Budapest, and the schools of wood-carving and ironwork at Győr and Temesvár respectively.

During the course of the past year Bills have been passed for the better regulation of the building trades and itinerant occupation; while there are in preparation other Bills relative to the closing of shops, the prohibiting of unfair competition, the protection of women-workers and minors, and Sunday rest.

Since 1905 commercial treaties have been concluded with Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania and even with Ethiopia. The Balkan war has, however, temporarily severed our industrial relations with the Allied States; may they soon be restored!

Commercial *ententes* have just been negotiated with Portugal and Japan. As a result of *pourparlers* with the United States of America, President Taft has included Hungary in the list of states whose exports are to be allowed the benefit of the *Tayne* tariff. Central and South America (with the sole exception of the Republic of Colombia) have also concluded treaties with us on the «most favoured nation» basis.

In the interests of our exports the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum has its correspondents in all the principal towns of our neighbouring countries, whose duty is to keep headquarters in-

formed with regard to industrial activities on the spot as well as to show samples of Hungarian products, at the same time keeping an eye open for business.

Since the commercial and customs' agreement with Austria we have reformed the Bourse at Budapest by excluding as far as possible all transactions in connection with agricultural products that of the character of gambling. The regulation of the



Pig-Scorching in Winter.

Drawn by B. Juszko.

different issues of transactions of this kind by means have a special tribunal has long existed and needs but certain modifications, which are now under consideration. Hitherto the cities of Budapest and Fiume only have possessed a Corn Exchange (if we except the Corn Market at Temesvár); now however several provincial towns, including Miskolcz and Arad, have announced their intention to found and Exchange especially for the corn traffic.

We must here say a word with regard to the raising of the fares on the State Railways last year. It is a fact that in this country railway travelling was cheaper than elsewhere in Europe; and it was

this fact that forced our hands, as it were, in our determination to develop the service. Our action naturally gave rise to an ebullition of popular discontent, which however soon subsided; and the measure has been justified in its financial results without either goods' or passenger traffic suffering unduly.

The following figures, from the budget of 1912, under the head of «State Railways» will speak more

extended in the past year. 34 new post-offices have been opened, 5 of which have the telephone and 1 telegraph accommodation. To these must be added 103 new postal agencies, 23 postal agencies promoted to post-offices, 147 post-offices given telephone accommodation and 42 telegraph accommodation, while 3 others have received both telephone and telegraph accommodation. The town sub-offices have been increased by 10; 38 new rural postmen have been appointed; 22 railway stations have been authorised to transact public telegraph business and the registration of letters.

Two innovations are worthy of mention: Firstly, the telephone number may be used in lieu of telegraphic address; and secondly, the introduction of letter-telegrams.

With regard to the telephones, 172 stations have been added to the system during 1912.

In Budapest alone 1088 new subscribers have been enrolled. Such rapid growth necessitated a new telephone centre; this is now approaching completion. In the meantime a temporary building alongside the old centre, has been run up since October last for the service of 4000 subscribers and public call-offices.

In a number of provincial towns a service of motor-busses has been inaugurated for the conveyance of both mails and passengers.

The provision and maintenance of good roads has always been an object of the solicitude of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. Last year 380 kilometers were added to the aggregate length of the *State* roads, bringing it up to 11,775 kilometers; while, by an additional 1500 kilometers, the aggregate length of the *departmental* roads has been increased to 29,653 kilometers.

Light railways, to an aggregate length of 50 kilometers, have been constructed during the year 1912 at a total cost of 500,000 crowns. And in connection with this branch of public service many wooden bridges have been replaced by others of iron or masonry.

Devastation caused to public roads, by floods and torrential rains (especially in the counties of Krassó-Szörény and Temes), has involved an expense of 245,000 crowns, which was met by special vote of a council of ministers. The total length of the country roads is estimated at 31,170 kilometers, of which only 13,730 kilometers are finished; so it will be seen that much still remains to be done.

A Bill has been prepared which provides for the completion of all the public roads in the country within a period of eighteen years from the date of the new law.

Navigation is another important factor in the economic development of the country. This also is an object of the special concern of the Ministry of Commerce. Plans have been drawn up for the

eloquently than we can, with regard to the development of the State lines undertaken by the Government:

	Crowns
Rolling stock .....	18,000,000
Locomotives .....	16,000,000
Completion of lines unfinished —	56,984,000
Construction of new lines —	6,410,000

Besides the above, the Government has been authorised to spend 13,164,000 crowns on works of special urgency. (Art. XLVII 1912.)

We will now pass on to the Post and Telegraph Service, which has been considerably improved and

construction of navigable canals between the Danube, the Tisza, and the Save; and it is expected that the realisation of these gigantic schemes will now not be long delayed.

The interior navigation requires constant care and forethought; and it is the earnest desire of the Hungarian Government that the most remote towns shall have a water-way direct to the port of Galatz. This the Ministry of Commerce is endeavouring to effect as quickly as possible. The proposal to make Budapest a commercial port is now under the consideration of competent authorities.

As to our maritime navigation, schemes of far-reaching importance are on the *tapis*, which have for their object the attainment of new outlets for our export traffic. Certain conventions with shipping companies have just been renewed; the number of Hungarian merchant-vessels is to be increased;



Töresvár Bastion. Photos by A. Petric.

and to accomplish these things important subsidies have been granted.

The Adria Steam Navigation Co. is to reorganise its North African service, its vessels stopping at Mogador (Marocco) instead of Gibraltar; and increasing its fleet, will multiply its periodical sailings between Marseilles, Portugal, and Fiume.

A new line will shortly be established, connecting Fiume with the newly acquired Italian possessions, via Tripoli and Benghazi.

The coasting service at Fiume will also be vastly improved, and will embrace the whole eastern shore of the Adriatic. Another new line of steamers now runs fortnightly between Fiume and Patras. In connection with this an additional vessel is being built, and, when completed, the Fiume-Patras service will be *weekly*. The Ungaro-Croata Steam Navigation Co. has also a new vessel on the stocks for the Cattaro traffic. It is expected to make the journey at the rate of sixteen knots an hour.

The Hungarian Oriental Steam-ship Co. began last year a service between Fiume, Australia, New-Zealand, and the Dutch East Indies; and steps are

being taken by this Company to create a weekly service of its vessels between Galatz and Constantinople.

In view of the considerations we have enumerated, it would appear that, in spite of all extension and improvement, the port of Fiume must ere long hardly fulfil the requirements of Hungarian commerce. Thus the prospects are propitious. May they not be dashed by any untoward political circumstance within or without.

«From the Revue de Hongrie.»



## Hungary and Ireland: a Parallel.

OUR FRIEND W. Shrubsole, F. G. S. writes as follows to an Irish newspaper: Sir, — Permit me to point out that the army you refer to in a recent issue as «Austrian» is really the joint army of Austria and Hungary in which there are Hungarian regiment officered by Hungarians. In addition to this joint army there are in Austria and Hungary other armed forces which in time of peace are quite separate. It is equally inaccurate to suppose that the Hungarians form part of a «polyglot Empire». As I tried to show in my recent lecture at Cork, the Empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary are independent States of equal rank which have united their naval and military forces for the purpose of mutual defence, and that in so doing neither State had abated one tittle of its independence. Indeed, in the Act of the Hungarian Parliament bearing on this subject it is expressly provided that notwithstanding this purely defensive arrangement, Austria and Hungary were to be regarded as two entirely distinct States having equal rights.

Hungary, like Ireland, has suffered much in the past from oppression, and still suffers from being misrepresented by a section of the British Press. It seems to me that Ireland is the very last place in the world where Hungary should be misrepresented.

My recent experience in Ireland has led me to believe that the Irish people desire to be in close sympathy with the Hungarians, and that, as the modern revival of Hungary dates from the year in which the ancient Magyar language was brought into general use so the majority of the people of Ireland believe that their country will be blessed with increased prosperity when their own language has been re-established as the national language. Whether in this way or any other, I sincerely desire that Ireland, in pleasant association with Great Britain, may increasingly experience the blessings of peace and prosperity.

W. H. Shrubsole.

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

## The Carnival Season.

CARNIVAL tide was opened on Tuesday 7th inst. by a gay cabaret entertainment in the large hall of the Catholic Club, organised by a number of officials of the Agricultural Ministry. The programme afforded much amusement, abounding as it did with jokes and comic songs. Eugene Kereszty was much appreciated as a humourist, while a number of young ladies contributed songs, of which we may mention «*The block on the Wall*» and «*The Nine Crescents*» of Teresa Hollós, which called forth enthusiastic applause. The Elite balls frequented by the cream of society, will this year be brought to a close by the University Club ball, which will take place in the Lloyd Palota on Monday February 3rd. Tibor Baross and Imre Dréher are at the head of the organising committee, a fact from which we may confidently predict success.

The Gaudeamus ball will be held on February 15th in the white hall of the Catholic Club. The committee are working indefatigably to ensure a successful outcome of the enterprise.

The Buda Gymnasts' ball took place on Saturday evening last in the Buda Vigadó, the profits being devoted to a fund for providing a new gymnastic hall.

The Jurist's ball is, as usual, a very select affair under the patronage of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. It will be held on the 25th inst. at the Grand Hotel Royal, and tickets will be sold only to such as have been included in the invitations.

The National Union of Lady Clerks held their soiree on the 11th in the Vigadó.

Among the private balls may be mentioned that given by Mr. John Marx, president of the Hungarian State Railways, at the Országos Casino on the 4th inst. There was a great «crush», and the decorations were very attractive.

«The Holy Crown of Hungary» National Railway Employes' Association have postponed their usual annual ball for an indefinite period.

### The Protestant Ball of 1912.

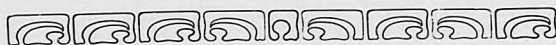
A report just to hand of last year's Protestant Ball shows that the sum of 4793 crowns was realised and handed over to the National Protestant Orphanage Union.

This year's ball will be held



View of Törcsvár.

on the 18th inst., the proceeds being devoted to the same cause as last year. The tickets are as usual 10 crowns each and may be procured from the Secretary, Dr. Zoltán Pálóczi Horváth.



## Topical Notes

### The Heir-Apparent Miramar.

We learn from a Trieste correspondent that His Royal Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand will shortly proceed to Miramar Castle with a view to passing a couple of months in this delightful residence.

### H. R. H. The Archduchess Augusta at the Children's Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Her Royal Highness The Archduchess Augusta paid a visit to the Stefania Children's Hospital in company with her maid-of-honour Countess Majthényi. She was conducted over the hospital by Vice-President Frederick Glück, Joseph Kauser Architect, and Professor Dr. John Bókay Director. She inspected all the wards and



Törcsvár Valley

subsidiary localities, paying particular attention to the new department for sucklings, and the milk kitchen connected therewith. H. R. H. expressed herself with great pleasure over the arrangements.

#### **The New Minister of Justice Dr. Eugene Balogh.**

The resignation of Francis Székely of the post of Minister of Justice having been accepted by His Majesty the King, Dr. Eugene Balogh, State Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction (whose portrait we give) has been appointed in his place. The new minister, after receiving the hearty, congratulations of his numerous friends, has departed for Vienna for audience with His Majesty and to take the customary oath on his appointment.

#### **Pope and King.**

On New Year's day His Holiness the Pope, in accordance with custom, held a reception of the ambassadors accredited to the Holy See. Greeting the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Count von Schönburg-Hartenstein, His Holiness said: «May God preserve your sovereign, for at this time of difficulty and danger he only can prevent a general conflict».

#### **Unfortunate Occurrence in a Minister's Family.**

We deeply regret to announce the decease, under tragic circumstances, of a daughter of His Excellency Ladislas Beöthy, Minister of Commerce. While on a visit to some friends in the country, Miss Malvina Beöthy opened a drawer which was found to contain a revolver. The young lady took up the weapon out of curiosity, when, being loaded, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the unfortunate lady's breast and killing her almost instantaneously. The sad affair has evoked general sympathy for the bereaved parents.

#### **The Agricultural Minister Count Béla Serényi**

has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, which was carried out successfully. His devoted wife remained by his bedside all the night. On the following day he was able to receive the State Secretary Joseph Kazy and other visitors.

#### **Health of Francis Kossuth.**

The ex-Minister of Commerce, Francis Kossuth, who has been ailing for the past few years, is making satisfactory though slow progress towards health. His physicians, Baron Kálmán Müller and Dr. Sigismund Ritoók, prescribe absolute rest. The illustrious patient's brother, Louis Theodore Kossuth, is in constant attendance.

#### **American Consul General's Tragik End.**

Mr. Paul Cleveland Nash, the United States Consul-General at Budapest, who arrived in London on Monday, was found dead in bed next morning at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, Grosvenorsquare, W.

On arrival at the hotel Mr. Nash asked that he

should have a quiet room, as he suffered from insomnia. Next morning he was found dead in bed by a valet.

The doctor called in could not certify the cause of death, and an inquest was held.

#### **Dr. Wm Fraknoi.**

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Abbot Wm Fraknoi, Bishop-elect of Arbe, to be chief inspector of the National Museums and Libraries for a further period of five years.

#### **Successfull Aviation at Rákos.**

András Kvasz, the airman, beat record last week on his military-machine *Hortváth III*. Though the morning's performance was excellent, he left his best achievement for the afternoon. His pupil, Nándor Morvai, accompanied him on an 80—90 meter flight in the direction of Rákostalva; after which an artillery officer ascended with him to a height of 300 meters. In our satisfaction with Kvasz's fine performance, we must not forget the merit due to Ernest Horváth, the maker of the machine. The proceedings terminated with Joseph Tóth's ascent on his monoplane «*Zászlónk*».

#### **Health of General Görgei.**

General Arthur Görgei, the veteran Hungarian leader of the War of Independence, who has nearly completed a century of life, is naturally a sufferer from the infirmities of his great age. When his medical advisers, Baron Korányi, Baron Herczel, Dr. Lobmayer, and Dr. Bencze, called on him the other day, they found no change in his condition. After their departure, however, the aged warrior rose from his bed and partook of refreshment.

#### **Sports on Snow and Ice.**

The Magyar Athletic Club has fixed Jan. 12th for their skating-races, alternatively next day week in case of unfavourable weather. Entries closed on the 7th inst., but names were accepted up to the 10th as the draw took place only on the day before the race. The seniors competed at 10. a. m. and the juniors at 3 p. m. The races include a competition between the full teams of the Budapest Skating Union, the Kolozsvár Team and the M. A. C.

#### **A Quadruple Birth.**

Mrs. Ladislas Petraskó, wife a poor farm-labourer of Terebesfejpatak, has just given birth to four boys — all living. The ladies of the neighbourhood have sent gifts of baby's clothing to the «happy» (!) mother, who is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

#### **«Flowery Budapest.»**

The movement known as «*Flowery Budapest*», for the encouragement of floral window decoration in the Hungarian capital has become, so popular that its New Year's activities have been commenced with the greatest confidence. The first competition of

the year will take place in the month of May, which is perhaps the most interesting month from the floral point of view. The chairman of the Committee is Dr. Joseph Bartóky, state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### French Impressionists of the Herman Exhibition.

Last week, before a large assembly of the public, the Manet collection and the Leopold Herman exhibition were inaugurated at the Ernst Museum. In connection with this event a series of lectures on Modern Art were delivered by Meier Graefe.

#### How London is Guarded.

How London's 20,000 police guard the metropolis is detailed in the Commissioner's report for last year.

It is significantly stated, in the first place, that automatic pistols have been issued to all Metropolitan Police stations to replace the revolvers which have been in use for many years.

The number of persons apprehended during the year for all offences was 120,468, as against 116,110 in 1910 — an increase of 4376 — and burglaries increased by thirty-three, the figures being 459 against 426 in 1910. In seventeen cases the amounts of loss were over £1000.

The number of accidents in the streets during 1911 by which persons were killed was 410, as compared with 369 in 1910. The number of accidents which occurred in the streets by which persons were injured was 18,749, as compared with 17,560 in 1910.

#### The next Olympiad

The Swedish Olympic Games Committee have during the last three weeks collected about £12,000 to assist competitors at the Olympiad in Berlin in 1916. Further subscriptions are being invited from their compatriots in England and America to help the training and organisation of the Swedish sportsmen.

#### Friends of Hungary at Work.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir, — On reading the admirable article on the European situation in your issue of to-day, I notice that the writer makes the mistake, unfortunately so common in English newspapers, of referring to the Dual Monarchy as «Austria». In one place only does he speak of «Austro-Hungarian» interests.

Many a writer would retort that it is done for brevity, but such a student of European politics must know how it galls a Hungarian reader, or any friend of Hungary. Hungarians are among the most faithful friends of Britain, and to them it is most painful to see their country ignored, as if its separate status were only nominal.

Of course, Hungary, in the Dual Monarchy, is as important a partner as Austria, and she is not a conquered barbaric vassal, but a Kingdom which, by the sovereign will of its free people, became

united by personal union with Austria. That Hungary still lacks a few of the rights to which she is entitled is true, but this fact is only due to the loyalty of the Magyars to their King, the Emperor of Austria, and the disinclination to disturb his venerable age by internal dissension.

Your obedient Servant

E. Lewenhaupt Falkenstein.



#### Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

**A Hollandi életbiztosító r.-t. új igazgatója.** Igen szép ünneplésben részesítette a Hollandi életbiztosító r.-t. tisztikara Vándor Károlyt, a társaság új igazgatóját, ki 30 év óta áll az intézet szolgálatában — igazgatóvá történt kinevezése alkalmából. Telekes Béla, az ismert nevű író, az intézet tisztviselője, üdvözölte az ünnepeket, majd a tisztviselői kar nevében Kammermayer Antal és Faber Lipót üdvözölték a jubilánst szép szárnyalású szavakban. Az ünnepség keretében nyújtották át Vándor igazgátónak Csillag József szobrászművész ez alkalomra készített gyönyörű plakettjét és a külső tisztikar díszes ajándékalbumát ezüstkoszorúval. Vándor igazgató meghatva köszönte meg az ünneplést.

#### Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság.

Igazgatóság: Budapest V., Mária Valéria-utca 11.

A társaság hajóin kellemes kirándulásokat lehet tenni:

1. Budapest gyönyörű hegyvidékére, a fővárostól alig néhány órányira fekvő Visegrádra és környékére. (Budapest-Visegrád-Dömösi vonal.)

E vonalon a nyári hónapokban naponként több hajó közlekedik.

Indulás a pesti oldalon az Eötvös-téri kikötőből, a budai oldalon a Pálffy-téri kikötőből.

2. A természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára a Vaskapu-Kazánszoros vidékére, mely Európának egyik legnagyobb, legfenségesebb víziútja. (Zimony-Belgrád-Báziás-Orsovai vonal.) Hetenkint három járat, és pedig: lefelé Zimony-Belgrádból, illetve Báziásról-Orsovára minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken; felfelé Orsováról Báziásra, illetve Belgrád-Zimonyba minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton. Zimonyig, Báziásig vagy Orsováig előtte való napon vasúttal történik az utazás.

A Zimonyból lefelé avagy Orsováról lefelé menő utasok a megelőző éjszakát a hajón tölthetik. A gőzöskön előzetesen is lefoglalható kabinok állanak rendelkezésre.

A «Duna» című hajózási kalauz a Társaság igazgatóságától díjmentesen kapható.

**Thos. Cook and Son**, Ludgate Circus London. *Vienna* Stephansplatz 2. *Tickets for all parts.*

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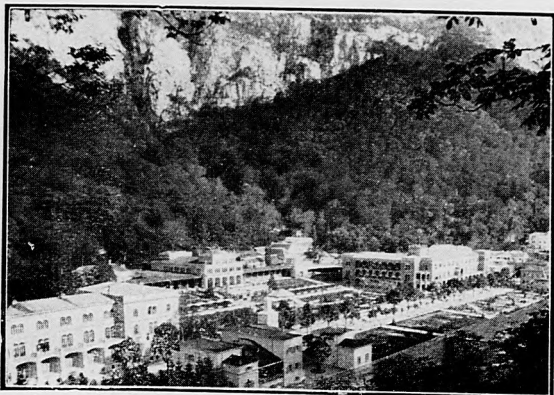


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livres donnés gratuits et port payés de la  
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We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office, Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

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



**Hercules - Baths ...**

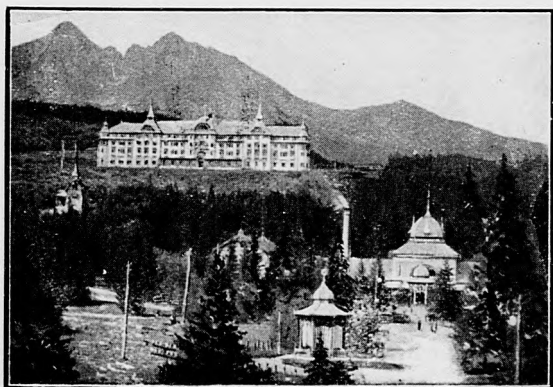
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous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

**Railway Time-Table :**

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-35
0-15	—	—	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	—

**Cátra- ... Lomnicz**

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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
6-50	Arr.	—	—	—	Poprádrelka	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	2-43
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 :**

7-20	2-00	12-20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-20	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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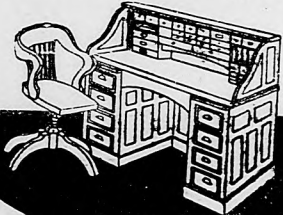
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