

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

IT IS A TAX of 16.7 kr. to be paid on every hectolitre of mash and on each single degree of the saccharo-metre. On the exported beer there is a restitution of tax, but this does not involve a hidden export premium, on the contrary before the enactment of Act. 30 of 1894 in case of the export of beers with large contents of sugar the full beer tax was not reimbursed. Despite the want of this otherwise problematical State support the beer industry has not to contend with any crisis.

It flourishes in Austria, and a commendable advance is to be mentioned in Hungary. The spirits and sugar manufacture which were pushed to an artificial development by the tax laws of its time had to endure many hard days.

Formely both these production taxes — different from the beer tax — were not fixed on the basis of the manufactured article, but on that of the capacity of the utensils employed in their production. On this basis the tax was to be exacted in the form of a bounty or a redemption, yet always in such a manner that it lay in the interests of the manufacturers,



Photo Strelisky.

Society Engagement.

Count THOMAS BATTYÁNY and Countess ILONA KEGLEVICH.

the critical state of this industry.

If we consider further what a considerable export premium under such circumstances the reimbursements produced, which reached and sometimes even surpassed the totality of the presumed tax rates and what the treasury had to pay under this title, so that e. g. in 1876 the restitution of tax paid by both states of the monarchy on the sugar exported from the common Customs district exceeded by 26.447 florins, the sum it took in that year on

by the employment of better utensils, or even by means of a less intensive use of the raw products to produce a larger quantity of manufacture than which they were supposed to be able to produce according to the suppositions which served for a basis of the tax regulations. This means in other words a continual stimulus to the perfecting of the industrial production, the consequences of which can be easily perceived in the rivalry and embittered strife of those who practise this branch of industry, in the continual overproduction, and in

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the joint sugar taxes, the situation stands before us in all its untenableness. These relations and this unfavourable position of state finances have caused us after several unsuccessful experiments to set aside the former system with respect to the sugar tax entirely, and partly with respect to the alcohol tax, with the exception of small distilleries of no importance in point of industry, with regard to which the tax, in a fixed sum or in the form of redemption was sustained with corresponding severity, and to pass over to the system of taxation of ready products. In consequence of this modification the sugar tax so techni-

cally complicated formerly became much simplified, because it had only to be exacted on the sugar sent from the manufactory and passing into free traffic.

(To be continued.)



A White World.

Out of «Over Hills and Valleys» by *Dr. Béla Makay*.

Translated . . .
By *Katinka*
de Kendeffy .

A SMOOTH snow-sheet covers the fields. The cutting north wind, which blew the whole night had left it — if possible — even smoother. It glittered and shone now in the grey dawn.

Holes and hillocks are covered over by the endless, unbroken snow-sheet. Nothing betrays where one could find ploughed fields green corn or dry grass underneath the soft coverlet.

The snow-covering smoothes over every unevenness, equalises every ruggedness. It assimilates joy and sorrow — living and dead.

The night wind swept up the fresh snow onto the flat parts of the hill sides: it made plains from the valleys and built hills on the plains. The drifts look like leaves on a sea of snow.



Baron LUCIA ORSINI, Consul-General for H. M. The King of Italy, Budapest.

There is no sign of a path, not even foot-marks to be seen; the field looks as if no human being could have ever trodden upon it.

In this endless desert of snow even sound is frozen.

An azure-coloured sky hangs over the great whiteness like an enormous glass-bell; and it seems as if it would cleave so tightly round the earth as not to let anyone enter or go out of it. Right overhead the azure sky is very dark yet, but lower down, towards the horizon the blue is getting lighter and lighter, and on the east the wonderful glass-bell seems to be broken by a thin stripe of greenish-blue.

The myriad little lights of the heavens are already out. Only the glimmer of the morning star is yet to be seen. But this too

gets paler and paler as the hues of greenish-blue in the east change to a cold orange-colored yellow and again into rich purple-red.

Heaven's «morning guard» is on the look-out towards the east. Why is his mighty lord the sun so late? Why has he not yet arisen whose endless glory lends to the little star a short reign of its reflected beauty. The blinking star seems to await his master. Then it will go to rest. One last, glittering look towards the east — and it will shut its sleepy eye.

Little, flickering pink flames float about. They slip down into the ocean of air. They fluctuate and dance about, now tear into cottonlike threads, hang onto the bushes, branches, fall upon the sloping hills and valleys.

Dawn had come.

Everything has a fine edging of pink hue. Every curve, every snow and rime-covered tree and bush has a margin of pink dissolving into a shade of blue upon the atmosphere.

Reflections as from a huge fire irradiate the horizon. The snow-field stands in flames.

The purple-disk of the sun appears upon the snowy edge of the horizon. By the treacherous picture of the shadeless whiteness, it is so near

that it seems as if the fiery orb would drop upon the snow-field.

The sun is dyed in blood, but the purple hue of the eastern field changes slowly into pink and gold. Everything takes a more distinct shape. All has a pinkish halo and fanciful lilac-colored shades sink softly towards the base little worlds where they mix with the blue mist.

The sun steps out of its blood bath, and its crimson gets paler and paler until it begins its daily course, just in its customary mail of gold.

A burning stream of lava radiates icy coldness. Its birth brought no warmth, but cutting coldness. Where is the scorching heat of the summer sun? The «old gentleman» seem to be cold himself, it looks as if he would have pulled a fur-sack over his gouty legs. Some clouds move underneath his yellow face. But it is not even yellow any longer, except on the margin. The middle is a dull white. It hangs on the sky like a well-worn breast-plate, the sign of the wind-barber. A wind got up after the sun-rise, shaved the fields and hills and cut into the living flesh with its razor-like sharpness.

It is freezing cold. One has the feeling as if somebody would pinch one's ears and cheeks with red-hot iron, but if one tries to get hold of it, there is nothing but air between the fingers.

The snow radiates coldness. Even the pale yellow sun does the same. The hot breath makes a cloud of vapour and rime, which hangs about everything that has got warm, red blood.

As the sun rises higher and higher, the motion of the air subsides; but it remains as cold.

A luminous lustre falls upon the little snowcovering of the sleeping earth, but this is now perfectly white.

The fields are white and the little bare wood forms a white barricade.

But now one can see that the wood is not bare. It has got white foliage. Nature's confection, rime, has made fairy-like, fantastic sugar-figures of every tree and bush. Every branch is hung with glittering sugar-drops

and pearls. There is a blue beautiful mist amid the crossed and embracing branches of the peacefully still wood, but this is the only colour. The whole world is pure and virgin white, and the whiteness has no shade.

Frozen silence hovers over the white world. These fields and hills are an enchanted fairyland where even for a time sound has to freeze. There is no sign of life.

But still footmarks lead towards the wood: The marks of great heavy peasant-boots that have crushed the virgin snow. The ploughed furrow even the fresh green of the new corn showed beneath the heavy marks. It hurt to see how the virginity of nature was defiled by great ironshod heels.

Glittering snow-crystals looked thinking at the man who caused so much damage. What does he want? Why does he disturb the silence of the enchanted wood? The snow blinks here and there... God's eye sparkles in every snow-crystal. God's eye looks wonderingly: what is he doing on the virgin snowfield, he, who is made of mud?

Why do we think, why do we believe, that masterpiece of creation, «man» is made of despised mud? Of mud which contains all the filth and dirt of the world? Or... was this mud-ball cleaner once upon a time...? If so, mud too had become

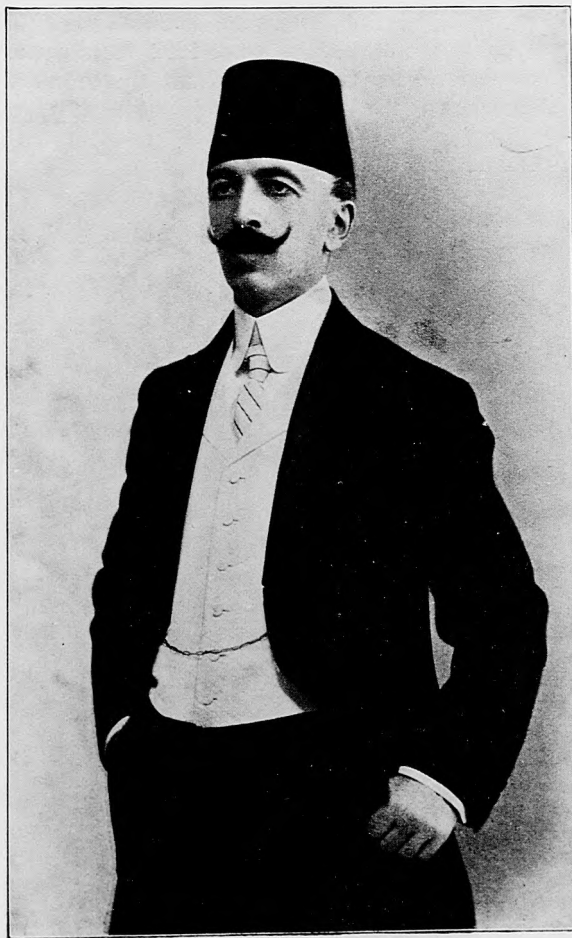
defiled by human kind, by the wickedness, the sinful God-forsaking of men. And still, how many foulminded, impure human beings, notwithstanding the mud, are afraid to stain their boots while their souls are soiled and splashed with mud and their thoughts are dirty.

The glittering whiteness of snow is virginity itself. A pure and spotless human being ought to be made of snow.

God's eye looks out of every snow-crystal, every one of them has got a clean passionless soul. Passion! Passion is the engine that pulls the man made of mud back into mud again.

Passion it is that melts the man made of snow.

Mud contains passions... but in the snow there is a calmness and virginity.



AHMED HIKMET Bey, Consul-General, Budapest.

Answer to «An American» who wrote
«The rain is sadly falling».

The Sun again is shining.

She was ne'er untrue, Oh not to you; Cho' to herself She was untrue! You are not dead But only numb The feeling fled, The poor heart dumb, But love shall grow In you again,	Cho' now you know The deepest pain, She will come back If you but wait On the old track By the old gate And where they plant Forget-me-nots Yourselves shall tie, In true love knots.
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Kolozsvár, March 1913.

A Britisher (J. J. Dempsey).



Personal Notes.

Baron Luca Orsini.

FEW MEMBERS of foreign Society in Budapest are better known than Baron Luca Orsini, Consul General for His Majesty the King of Italy whose portrait we publish here. From the position of attaché in Berlin the subject of this note was nominated to Budapest where he quickly made a special circle for himself in Budapest Society.

Ahmed Hikmet Bey.

One of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps now serving in Budapest is the Tur-

kish Consul-General Ahmed Hikmet Bey P. C. whose portrait we publish together with a view of him in his reception room. He occupied a very difficult and delicate position during the war but his tact and readiness enabled him, if anything, to enhance his personal credit and reputation.

Count Stephen Tisza.

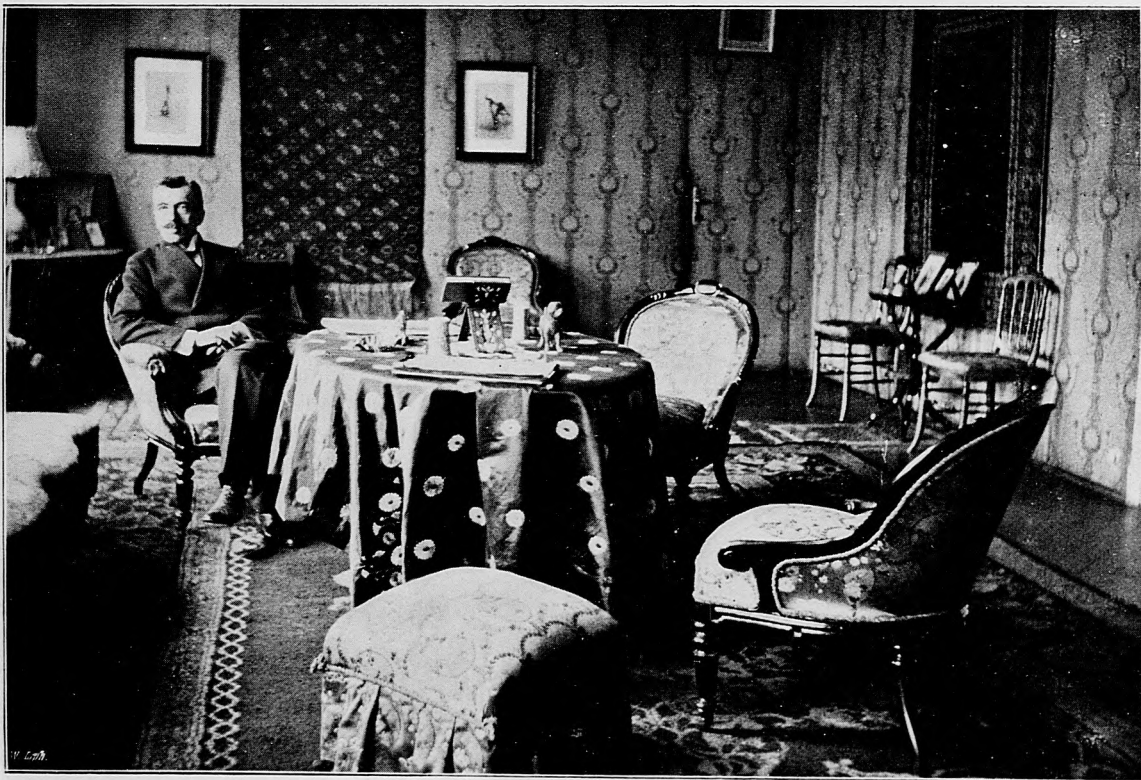
So quickly has Count Tisza recovered from the effect of the operation upon his eyes that within a few days he was able to exchange his smoked glasses for ordinary spectacles. He feels quite himself, but notwithstanding, will not receive until a few more days of rest have completely removed all physical trace of his indisposition.

New State Secretary.

The King has nominated Mr. Alexander Benedek to the post of State Secretary in the Education Department, vacated by Dr. Jankovics on the latter's promotion to Ministerial rank. The appointment has been everywhere well received. Mr. Benedek was sworn in on Saturday by the Minister who introduced the new Secretary to the Staff.

William Lers' State Secretary.

We congratulate Mr. William Lers upon his promotion to the rank of State Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce. He is now in his sixtieth year, and has been in the service of the State since 1892. Attention was attracted by his works: The Law System of the River Danube (A Duna folyó jogállapotáról) and the Suverenitas. One of the



The Turkish Consul-General in his Reception Room.

ablest authority on political customs at the Ministry of Commerce. His first minister was the celebrated Gabriel Baross. In 1909 Mr. Lers became Ministerial Councillor. He has represented the Ministry on various occasions at home and abroad and is *privat docens* for International Law at the University Budapest. He is a knight of the order of Francis Joseph and is the recipient of various foreign decorations.

New Ambassador to Washington.

It is said in Vienna that our new Ambassador to America is to be Mr. Tivadar Dumba. The prospective representative is fiftyseven years of age: of these thirtythree have been spent in the service of his country. He served as Minister to Belgrade in 1895, represented Austria-Hungary at the Naval Conference in London in 1908 and was nominated in the following year Minister to Stockholm. He follows Baron Hengermüller in the Washington Embassy.

Arnold de Barfa.

The latest addition to the list of knights, as far as there can be anything equivalent to that distinction in our country, is Mr. Arnold Barfa, Court Councillor and Managing Director of the Agrarian and Annuity Bank. Mr. Barfa began his career with the Hungarian Discount Bank, and after a very successful stay in Berlin was called to his present post. The huge success of the Bank, founded only in 1895 is, as is well-known, due to the energy and business capacity of Mr. Barfa, who, as some small tribute to the value of his services was nominated Vice-President in 1910. He is connected in some capacity or another with the Mortgage Credit Bank, the Adria Steamship Co. the Land Settlement and Parcelling Bank, the Oil Co., the Agrarian Savings Bank of Marosvásárhely, the Agricultural Savings Bank at Szolnok, the Pallas Printing Co. Agrarian Bank of Times, Agrarian and Trade Bank at Vágvölgy, Agrarian Savings Bank of Slavonia, and the Committee of the Exchange. In addition to these various activities Mr. Barfa finds time to attend to his estates in Dubicsány.

We congratulate him upon a well-deserved honour.

Dr. Max Neumann.

The King has been graciously pleased to create Dr. Miksa Neumann, one of the Directors of the Hungarian Jelzálog Hitelbank Mortgage and Credit Bank, a knight, with the prefix «Margittai». His Majesty's action has given great pleasure in economic and financial circles as the recipient is both well known and highly honored in the business as in the social world. Dr. Neumann has given twentythree of the best years of his life to the service of the Bank.

Death of a Magyar Editor.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Tihamér Kohányi the proprietor and Editor of «Szabadság».



Mr. WILLIAM LERS, State secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

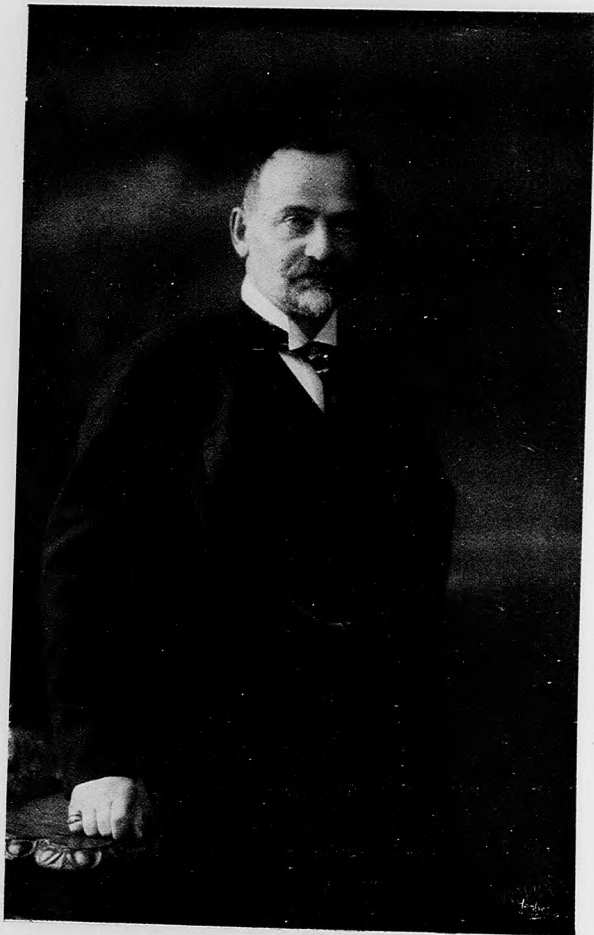
the largest Magyar newspaper in America. Mr. Kohányi was overcome by nervous prostration and after having been transferred to a Sanatorium as far back as December last grew worse. It was Mr. Kohányi's intention to give up journalism and return to the Fatherland, but circumstances have unfortunately otherwise ordained.



Lecture by Mrs Ginever in London.

MRS GINEVER has now completed her course of English lectures for the year. With respect to the question as to how the English public received them, it is significant that many English Scientific Societies have approached the lecturer. In December and January, chiefly in the London District and the North of England this well-known lady dealt with the subject of Hungary. Audiences being different in every place, she was obliged to treat of Hungary from many standpoints. In some places historic events, in others modern institutions in yet others; art, technical industry and home industrial work, were treated. The development of the last-named was illustrated by placing on view the collections of the Home Industrial Association. In Devonshire audiences rather preferred to her about Magyar literature. There, during her stay, there was amongst other functions, a reception in honour of Mrs Ginever by Colonel Hull, Commandant of the Devonport Garrison. The Western Daily Mercury for March 10th published a long article on the subject of the lecture from which we extract the following:

«That great public which came together in the great Hall of the Plymouth Library enjoyed an intellectual treat such as it seldom experiences. The lady lecturer Mrs Györy Ginever is the real incorporation of that peculiar and wonderful charm which pervades Hungary, the golden shield studded with emeralds and turquoises». As she stood there as a complete Englishwoman, speaking to her audience with something of a charming accent, the heart of everybody opened to her. She appeared as the brilliant and patriotic representative of that long — suffering yet noble race, a race which is still worthy of respect



ARNOLD DE BARTA. Photo Strelisky.

— the Magyars. In beautifully poetic language, with admirable oratorical readiness, she sketched the enchanting history of the country lying on the boundary of East and West and when, at the end of her lecture those who had been commissioned to thank her discharged that pleasing duty the great public echoed those thanks with great enthusiasm.

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«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.

A Tour Through Hungary.

OVER FIFTY years ago the first railway line was built from Vienna to Budapest along the left bank of the Danube, passing through Marchegg and Pozsony; but a second line on the right bank, running through Győr, and joining the Austrian State Railway, at Bruck was constructed little more than 20 years ago; and not only relieves the older line but taps another district, which is rich in bold and diversified scenery.

On leaving the station we soon turn southwards past the beautiful Kerepesi cemetery, where many national heroes lay buried, the domes of the Deák and Kossuth mausoleums rising conspicuous amid the trees. We then cross the tramway running to Kőbánya, and passing the Józsefváros goods-station and the workshops of the Hungarian State Railways, can see the beautiful spire of the Kőbánya church in striking contrast to the numerous factory chimneys, perpetually belching out their smoke. Near by on the same side lies the growing hamlet of Kis-Pest, and on the right the extensive and very beautiful People's Park (Népliget). Then we run past the Honvéd barracks, through the Ferenczváros station, by the cattle market and slaughterhouses, and then the Dunapart goods station to reach at length the bridge over the Danube.

All this time we have been gradually turning west-ward so that as we cross the river we get a wonderful view of the city — at night a real revelation — a view never to be forgotten. The Royal Palace crowns the Castle Hill with the Buda mountains in the back-ground and the Gellérthegy in the foreground, making a picture worth a journey to see.

As we draw towards Kelenföld we see the Elisabeth Salt Baths, and the Apenta works, while on the Budafok hills looming in the south rise the towers of the famous Törley champagne factory. At the busy Kelenföld function two branches of the line run south, the Pragerhof line, and the State-Railway line to Fiume, while our train continues in a North-westerly direction.

We next observe the numerous huts connected with the world-famed mineral water Hunyadi János, which is exported to every country in the world. Through winding valleys, amid ever-varying scenery the railway takes its course over the great Torbágy viaduct, till the mountains recede into the distance, and we find ourselves amongst some of the finest agricultural land of the West Danube district.

At Bicske a local line turns off to Székesfehérvár, on which line is situated Alcsuth, the residence of the Archduchess Clothilde, widow of the late Archduke Joseph, where also is the model-farm established by the Count Palatine, father of the Archduke. Leaving Bicske we enter once more a mountainous

Hungarian ..
.. Lowlands

district well covered with forest, romantic and picturesque at all seasons of the year; and presently after passing through a lime-kiln we arrive at a newly developed colliery district — Tatabánya. Then follows the village of Bánhida, and watching over it from the summit of the lofty cliff on the north the immense iron «Turul» erected by the County of Komárom to commemorate the Hungarian Millennium. On the plain of Bánhida, the chieftain Árpád fought his last battle in the year 907. A. D.

In the mountains here are several caves. The entrance of the largest is visible from the railway, and, according to popular tradition, the Turkish commandant of Buda, Selim Pasha, besieged the natives, who had fled hither for refuge, in this cave; unable otherwise to overcome them, he had them suffocated by lighting fires at the cave's mouth.

On the south of the line meanwhile we are passing the English Park of the Counts Eszterházy of Tata. Here also is a very fine and beautiful race-course, and above all the large and delightful lake of Tata, with the towns of Tata and Tóváros on its banks. A considerable English colony of trainers and jockeys resides here.

On the shores of the lake between the two towns, adjoining the residence of the Counts Eszterházy are the remains of the ancient fortress, in one of the turret-rooms of which the Emperor Francis I, who had fled hither from Napoleon, signed the treaty of Vienna. The table upon which the treaty was drawn up, and the pen used by the Emperor are preserved by the Eszterházy family.

From this point the mountains disappear, and we enter upon the alluvial plains of the Kis-Alföld, the upper region of the Hungarian Danube.

Near the ruins of Erdőd a local railway branches off to Esztergom, and then we reach the ancient virgin fortress of Komárom, which lies on both sides of the Vág-Duna, a tributary of the Danube. The original fortress was built in the XV century, and strengthened under Ferdinand I, a fact commemorated by a tablet bearing the date 1555.

The Turks undertook the siege of Komárom in

1594, and again in 1663, without success; and after this latter attack Leopold I. strengthened the works, and added the outer fortress, which was completed in 1673.

The station lies on the right bank of the Danube and a fine bridge 600 metres long connects it with the town, which has the aspect of a military post, some 4 or 5,000 soldiers being stationed here.

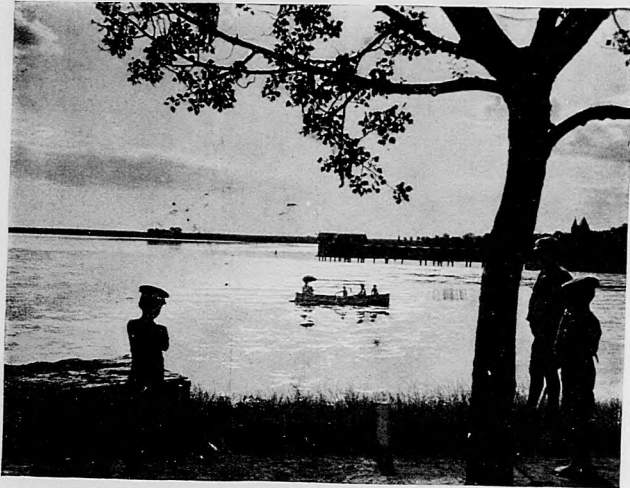
The fortress stands at the confluence of the Vág-



Palics: A health resort near Szabadka.

Duna and the Danube, the inner part being the older. A statue of a virgin on the ramparts with the inscription «Nec arte, nec Marte» bears witness to the reputation of impregnable attaching to Komárom. In the XIX. century it was being converted into a large fortified depot when the War of Independence broke out (1848) The Austrians made several attempts to capture it without success, being forced to retire after General George Klapka's victory at Nagyszálló, and again when Görgey inflicted a tremendous defeat upon them at Ács. The sequel is well-known.

The interference of Russia caused Görgey to



The Lake : Palics.

surrender at Világos, Aug. 13. 1849, and Klapka at last capitulated when the cause was seen to be finally lost. But it was an honourable, almost glorious capitulation, the officers retaining their arms, and their freedom.

In front of the Town-Hall is the statue of General Klapka; and a tablet marks the birthplace of the famous Hungarian novelist, Maurice Jókai. Besides the horrors of war, the town has frequently suffered from inundations, and often from earthquakes; in 1805 it was almost completely destroyed by one of the latter.

Shortly after leaving Komárom we pass through Ács with its sugar-factory, over sandy plains to reach the more considerable town of Győr with its industrial and commercial community of some 50,000 souls.

The modern factories with their smoky chimneys hardly suggest to the eye or the mind the part which Győr has played in Hungarian history. In the 16th century it was established as an important border fortress. In 1594 Hardeck surrendered it to the Turks without a blow; but within four years Nicolas Pálffy with Schwarzenberg recaptured the fortress. In 1809 Napoleon defeated the Austrian troops here, and there was still more fighting in 1849.

A tablet marks the place of the French Emperor's sojourn, a house which once belonged to the Zichy family.

There are now but few remains of the old walls, the best being near the Bishop's garden. The modern Town-Hall is a fine building, and, with the Courts of Justice and various spacious squares, gives us the impression of belonging to a very large town.

Other objects of interest are the Jesuit Church (17th cent.) in the Széchenyi, the Carmelite Church and Monastery, the Bishops palace lying amongst the trees, and the restored Cathedral with its relic of King Ladislas.

There are several distilleries, spinning mills etc. and an immense carriage factory.

To the south lie the Bakony range and Pannonhalma with its triple hill, where stands the famous Monastery, traditionally the cradle of Hungarian Christianity, supposed to be the birthplace of St. Martin. A good carriage road takes us thither from Győr, which is also the junction for the extremely picturesque local line to Dombóvár which passes Zircz where is the only Cistercian Monastery in Hungary.

The father of the famous King and Saint Stephen, founded the Monastery of Pannonhalma by building a church, to which St. Stephen added a Benedictine abbey. The present Cathedral is in part the remains of this abbey. The whole surroundings are fascinatingly beautiful.

Leaving Győr we cross the Rába, passing through flat country, noticing the beautiful Romanesque church of Lebény, the noted agricultural College at Magyaróvár, the extraordinary lake Fertő, which occasionally dries up, till at Bruck we cross the Leitha, and the Hungarian frontier to finish our journey in Vienna.



International Woman's Suffrage Congress.

THIS CONGRESS will be held from June 15th to June 20th in the Vigadó, Budapest. According to present plans on June 15th being Sunday, the Rev: Anna Shaw will preach in some Protestant church, the formal opening of the congress taking place in the afternoon. Drives and sight-seeing will take up the afternoons of the working days whilst the evenings will be devoted to receptions. On the afternoon of June 17th the foreign guests will be shown the capital whilst on the following day a short cruise will be undertaken on the river.

Hundreds of interpreters for Budapest Congress.

English, French, and German are to be the official languages at which the women of pretty well every race and religion will be represented by delegates. When it is remembered that those present will include not only Europeans but also Asiatics — Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and Burmese — some conception of the babel of tongues when the conference meets in June can be realised. Very necessary will be the services of the several hundred interpreters who will be prepared to help the visitors over the linguistic stile.

Hungary — where in olden days women had many a right for which they are yet struggling in other lands to-day — is taking the greatest interest in the convention. Dr. Stephen de Bérczy, the Burgo-master of Budapest, has drawn attention to the movement in a public statement, in the course of which he says: «The pick of the intellectual world

takes part in the Woman's Suffrage movement.» Several municipalities and the Hungarian Board of Trade have contributed to the funds, and various railway and steamship lines have promised a reduction of fares. Excursions have been already arranged for delegates on the Danube to the Tatra and to Lake Balaton.



Sport and Pastime.

Football.

THE EASTER MATCHES of 1913 will long be remembered in Budapest. For ten years we have been accustomed to greet English visitors and to succumb with a good grace promising to do better next time. And now that the Ferencváros Club has beaten the Wanderers by 6 to love, all should be joy in the camp. Unfortunately neither Press nor Public can accept the result. And thereby hangs a tale. At the last moment the Wanderers found themselves unable to send a decent team and withdrew, but on receipt of telegraphic entreaties put together the first men who came to hand and sent them out to do duty. The result was deplorable. No one would suggest that the Wanderers had any other alternative in view of the demands of the Holland match, accidents and excuses. But though they cheerfully fulfilled the fixture it would have been better if they had never come at all. It is no use discussing the play. It was, for Englishmen, unspeakable. The incident is better forgotten. The next time a Magyar Club invites an English Club it must get the best team available: if that cannot be done then in justice to the Magyar public it must invite the Danes or the Dutch.

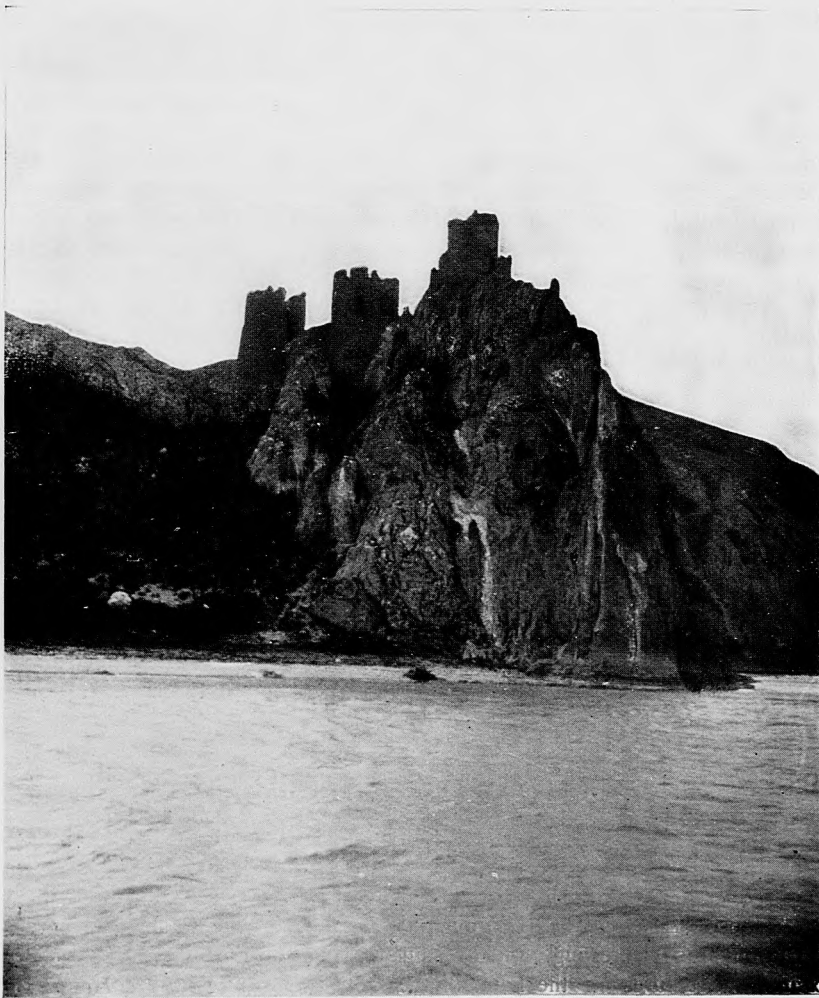
Oxford City was also unable to command its full strength. Four of the best men were absent and thus it is not to be wondered at that in view of the great improvement in Magyar football Torna Club should have won. The result 2—0 is

not to be taken as a fair index of the play or of relative merit but Torna deserved to win.

Wanderers who cut such a sorry figure against the crack metropolitan team on Sunday improved sufficiently on that form to come very near sharing the spoil with the M. T. K. Club. The result was close enough 2—1, but this was in great measure due to Owen's presence with the visiting team. He was certainly their best man, and his debut was highly successful, promising well for his future career in Hungarian football.

The match between Oxford City and the University Athletic Club was honoured by the presence of Mr. Béla Jankovich, Minister of Public Instruction, Amongst others who received invitations were Dr. Nárá Szabó, Dr. Charles Szász, Under Secretaries. and Ministerial Councillor Ladislaus Gopcsa.

The Wanderers in their last match against the combined team from our leading Clubs, though not covering themselves with glory, yet atoned for their inglorious display on Sunday by making a draw. The score was 3—3. It is certain that had not the



Galambócz Castle, on the Servian Shore.

Wanderers received an accession of strength or, alternatively, had the combined team been really

things essentially Spanish being so droll, with just the required touch of bantering irony that the



New Church of the Carmelites, Zombor.

representative we should have had to chronicle yet one more defeat of the visitors. The match was poorly attended, the public not having recovered from the effects of Sunday.

volume is an entertaining companion for a dull hour. Not every holiday-maker would care to *tramp* through the Iberian Peninsula instead of availing himself of the railway and coach, especially if he knew no word of the Spanish language, as was the case of the author (according to his own confession), though to judge from the Spanish words constantly cropping up in his work, he seems to have acquired a useful amount of linguistic knowledge before the conclusion of his «tramp in Spain».



Our Reading Table

Wanderings on the Italian Riviera, by Frederic Lees. Price 7 s. 6 d. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London.

A book for the wayfarer who deviates as far as possible from the beaten track and endeavours to get into actual touch with the people he visits; a book for those interested in foreign ways and customs, art, architecture, literature, and folklore; in short, a book for all intellectual men and women. The author made a leisurely journey along the Cornice and up the green valleys of Liguria, following in the footsteps of Dante, Dickens, Byron, and Shelley, besides treading the little known by-ways of the Italian Riviera. The volume is full of illustrations, besides having a frontispiece in colour.

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A Tramp in Spain, by Bart Kennedy. Price 6 s. Sampson Low and Co. London.

The author's interesting, and in some instances exciting, adventures in the Land of the Dons are described in piquant style, his comments on certain

A Chronicle of the Popes, by A. E. M. Killiam, M. A. price 7 s. 6 d. G. Bell and Sons, London.

The author does not claim for his work that it is a *history* but merely a *chronicle*; and its value to the ecclesiastical student lies in its very conciseness, and that it is small enough to be carried about in the coat-pocket. It contains little or no moralising: the author gives the bald facts, without bias, and allows his readers to draw their own conclusions. Mr. Mc. Killiam is deserving of praise for the *thoroughness* of his achievement. All the great historians have been laid under contribution; and the work, besides being scholarly in detail, is excellently printed. A well compiled index enhances the value of the volume as a work of reference.

*

Through Holland in the Vivette, by E. Keble Chatterton. Price 6 s. Seeley, Service and Co. London.

The author, who appears to be a clergyman, shows us a somewhat rare way of taking a delightful holiday — a yachting cruise from England, via Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, to Amsterdam and the Zuyder Zee. To quote: «The joy of seamanship and life on board is in itself complete»; but on the other hand, there is the additional interest derived from the people and places visited. The customs of the country and the scenery through which one passes are a source of manifold delight to ninety-nine of every hundred who visit any land for the first time. Numerous photogravures add a finishing touch to the graphic word-picture the author presents to his readers.



Art, Science, and Literature.

The «Prophet» in London.

THIS GREAT play by Menyhért Lengyel has migrated to London, where it was produced with great éclat by Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's on Monday evening. It was dressed up for the English stage by Mr. Fagan and presented under the name of «The Happy Island». The public received it with extraordinary enthusiasm and though Tree does not make mistakes he must have been both surprised and gratified at its success. The author received ten calls. Tree in the leading role achieved a great personal triumph. The part which Miss Irén Varsányi was accustomed to play was excellently taken by Miss Nielson Terry. Amongst the audience was Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor, who joined in acclaiming the great actor-manager, after his long absence from the stage.

English Social Circle.

There is a movement afoot to transform the English Debating Society into an English Social Circle. To that end a meeting was held in the great Hall of the St.-Stephen Association on March 27th. Dr. Alexander

Giesswein M. P. presided and addressed a fairly large and representative gathering.

Ferencz Korbay.

The English Press publishes long notices of the career of Ferencz Korbay the famous Hungarian musician, and godson of Liszt who was a familiar figure in London musical circles. Once a tenor in the National Opera-House of Budapest, he turned his attention to the piano and worked hard in New-York at his new love. Then he settled as professor of singing until in 1894 he removed to London to become Professor in the Royal Academy of Music, a post which he held for ten years. As a composer he was also a great success, his Magyar songs appearing very strongly to the sensibilities of the English when rendered by their own favourite singers. His death makes a vacancy in musical circles which will not be adequately filled for some time.



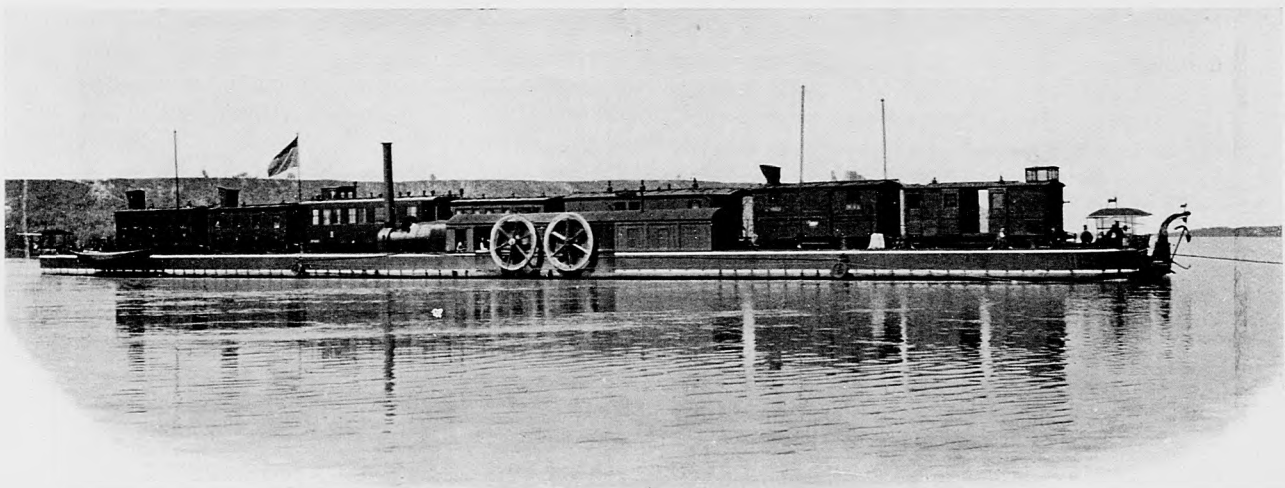
Current News

The visit of the King and Queen of England.

Despite frequent denials it is still maintained in quarters not usually liable to mistake that King George and Queen Mary will visit Vienna in May.

The New Chief Rabbi of Great Britain.

A Hungarian by birth, Dr. Hertz, who has been appointed new Chief Rabbi of the British Empire in succession to the late Dr. Adler, was Rabbi of a large congregation in New York. For a number of years he was one of the leading Jewish ministers in South Africa, and spoke at the Uitlander meeting for the removal of religious disabilities which was held in Johannesburg in 1899. When the war broke out, Dr. Hertz was expelled from the Transvaal by order of President Kruger, but returned to his labours there after the British occupation. A powerful extempore preacher, he is



Steam ferry over the Danube between Gombos and Erdöd.

able to speak with equal fluency in English, German, Hungarian, and Yiddish.

an engagement at the Adriana Theatre, the leading temple of the drama in Rome. He was offered a



Roman Catholic Parish Church, Ujvidék.

Americans in the Capital.

As has been reported, we expect in the next month, a visit from a party consisting of a hundred members of the Senate of the United States, whose purpose it is to study the co-operative institutions of the country. Various excursions have been arranged to the end that all points and angles of interest may be presented. We hope our visitors will be given a just impression of our cultural resources in other economic fields, that they may be able to take away a complete mental picture of a civilisation in some respects unique.

International Medical Congress in London.

This Congress, which is to be opened on Aug: 6th by Prince Arthur of Connaught, in the name of King George promises to be well attended. Many go from Hungary including representatives from the Government and University. Both the Foreign Travelling Bureau and Cook & Sons are arranging to convey parties. The Committee in Budapest has arranged for a course in English for intending visitors. The headquarters of the Committee in London will be the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington High Street, the office here is 39 Mária-utca.

D'Annunzio's son to seek career on stage.

Gabriel d'Annunzio jr., son of the dramatist and poet, has decided like his father to make Paris his future field of action. The young man, who has just graduated at a French college, accepted

post in the San Sebastian company in Paris, but declined on the ground that he preferred to win his laurels without trading on his father's name. Now he is inscribed at the Dramatic Conservatoire in Paris and is expected shortly to make his appearance with a leading dramatic company. He is handsome and if not intellectually his father's equal has shown histrionic ability.

How Hammerstein can succeed in London.

— Leoncavallo is conducting a condensed edition of «Pagliacci» at the Hippodrome at a salary of £7,500 a week. Speaking to an interviewer the maestro said:

«Italy has no counterpart of such a place of entertainment as this, with such a highly trained orchestra. The English are a musical nation and the sole reason why grand opera isn't popular here is because the impresarios insist on giving heavy German operas. Wagner and Strauss can never be popular here. The Wagnerian cycles succeed at Bayreuth because the place is so dull that any diversion is welcomed, but here you should have melody, beautiful voices and harmony. Let Hammerstein learn that lesson and he will produce a musical revolution here.»

Says Motto of Kaiser is: Augusta, pack your trunk.

Hans Bauermeister, a boy in Leipzig has made a small fortune by selling the portraits of celebrities,

with amusing remarks of his own. Through the streets he would cry:

«Buy the portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm I. His motto was 'I never had time to be bored.»

«Buy the portrait of Kaiser Friedrich III., whose motto was "Learn to suffer without complaining.»

«Buy the portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II. His motto is: "Augusta pack your trunks.»

This reference to the travelling habits of the present Kaiser pleased the people greatly, and the portraits of royalty, which are always in demand in Germany, sold like hot cakes. But the police arrested him and he was imprisoned for lese-majeste. Now he is out again and is crying:

«Buy the portrait of the Kaiser. I have learned by experience what I must not speak about.»

And the portraits sell better than ever.

Worried the Inspector.

With his book and pencil ready in his hand, the sanitary inspector knocked sharply at the door, and it soon opened. «How many people live here?» he began. «Nobody lives here», answered the rosy daughter of the house; «we're only staying for a short time». «But how many are here?» «I'm here. Father's gone for a walk, and mother is—» «Stop, Stop!» exclaimed the man impatiently. «I want to know how many inmates are in this house. How many people slept here last night?» «Well, you see», was the reply, «I had the toothache dreadful and my little brother had the stomach-ache, and so we all took on so that nobody slept a wink all night long». Then the inspector said he'd call again.

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank. Hirdetmény. A részvényesek március 19-én tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint az 1912. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenként *45 koronával fog folyó évi április 1-től kezdve* az 1913. évi május 1-én esedékes 22. számú szelvénynek beszolgáltatása ellenében *Budapest*: a társaság pénztáránál, *Brassóban, Debrecenben, Fiumében, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán és Temesvárott*: a társaság fiókjainál, *Bécsben*: a K. K. priv. Österreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, *Berlinben*: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál. *M/m. Frankfurtban*: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél az ezen beváltóhelyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizettetni.

A szelvények hátlapjukon címbélyeggel vagy aláírással ellátva, vagy pedig azok számaik sorszáma szerint tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyujtandók be, amihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók.

Budapest, 1913. évi március 19-én.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank március 19-én tartott közgyűlésén *Cziráky* Antal gróf elnökölt. A jegyzőkönyvet *Sebestha* Kolos igazgatóhelyettes vezette és *Zichy* Andor gróf és *Tolnay* Kornél részvényesek hitelesítették. A jelentés bevezetőrészében a múlt év szomorú gazdasági viszonyairól számol be, de megnyugvással emlékezik meg az intézet szerepéről



The Bojke Rapids, Lower Danube.

a gazdasági válság enyhítésében, amely nemcsak abban nyilvánult, hogy saját ügyfeleinek rendelkezésére állott, hanem abban is, hogy másfelől jelentkező hiteligényeket is kielégített és segítő kézzel résztvevett más, bajba jutott pénzintézetek talpraállításában. A közgyűlés tudomásul vette a jelentést, a mérleget, amely 11,346.207 korona 47 fillér nyereséget tüntet ki. Devecis Vecchio Ferenc részvényes elismeréssel köszöntötte *Ullmann* Adolf vezérigazgatót s a tisztikart. A kitüntető elismerést *Cziráky* gróf elnök köszönte meg.

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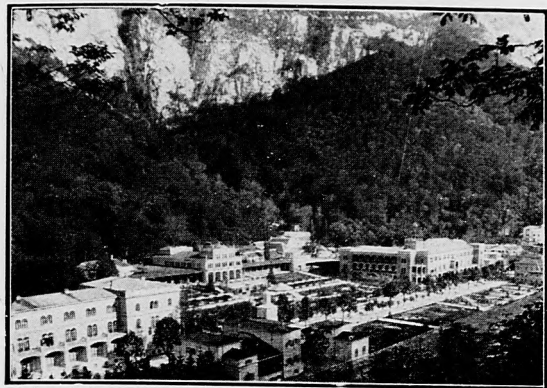
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5. Hungary: A Sketch, by Julius de Vargha.
6. The Royal Hungarian State Railways Illustrated.

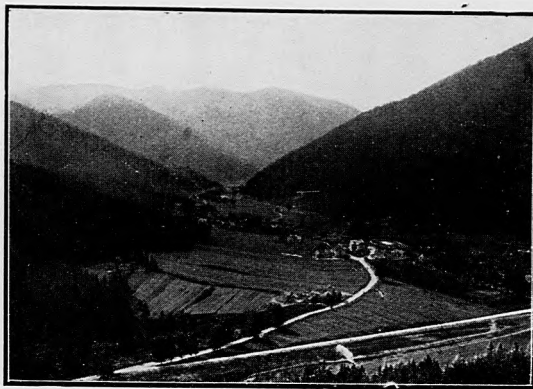
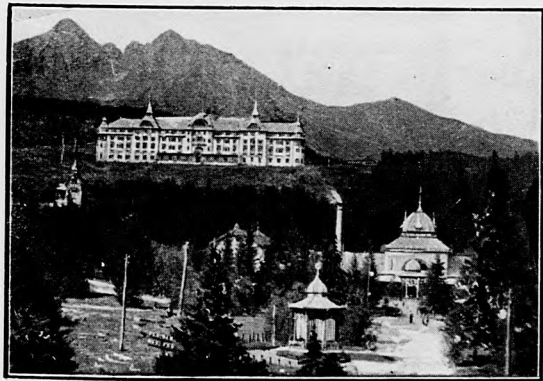


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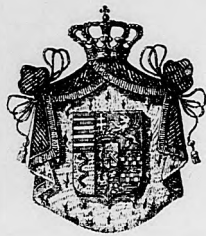
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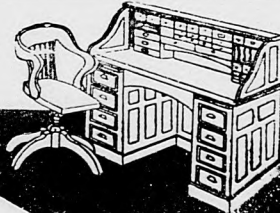
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