

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, April 15, 1913.

VOL. XI. No 8.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE TAX on beet- and cane-sugar, without respect to its purity, with the sole exception of the syrup which cannot be used as an article of consumption, is 11 fls. per 100 kilogrammes net, with other kinds of sugar, solid 3 fls., liquid 1 fl. In order to prevent the transport of untaxed sugar the sugar manufactories are under continual supervision. This radical change in the system of the sugar tax did not only show good results in a financial relation, but also from the special point of view of the industry of Hungary.

So long namely as the bounty system endured, and the good quality of the beetroot and its most complete utilisation formed the main aim of the manufacture, Hungary with its less valuable beetroot and its undeveloped industrial relations in the sugar industry, could make no progress, and the demands of Hungary were met chiefly by Austria. With the abolition of the bounty-system the quality of the beetroot became a matter of subordinate importance, and sugar industry could make splendid progress. In the manufactures of im-



Photo Strelisky.
Marchioness MARY PALLAVICINI.

portance from an industrial point of view, the alcohol tax, as we mentioned before, must be paid on the manufactured article, i. e. when it passes over into free commerce. Since the number of these distilleries is however a very large one and their continual supervision is impossible and even if possible would not be sufficient an account of the nature of the product to secure the interest of the treasury, the law takes care by means of alcohol metres, by a strict control over the distilleries and by obliging the manufacturers to give no-

notice and keep books with regard to all important incidents which may affect the mass of production, that the treasury may not be curtailed by the secret sale of quantities of untaxed alcohol.

With respect to the prevention of overproduction the alcohol tax has two rates, the lower amounts to 35 kr. the hectrolitre-degree, the higher to 45. At the smaller rate alcohol may be produced in Hungary up to the amount of 872, 542 hectolitres, which quantity is divided every three years among the individual distilleries according

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EUGENE GOLONYA,
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to the regulations of Act. 25 of 1888. In the distribution of the quantities produceable at the lower rate the farm-distilleries are particularly regarded. This is not the only advantage which the present system offers such distilleries. Such factories receive on every hectolitre of alcohol sent out from their stores a premium which amounts, according to the day's production of alcohol from the distillery, according to the alcohol taxed on the lower grade to 3, 4 & 5 fls. per hectolitre, on the higher to 1, 2 & 3 fls.

If pressed yeast is also produced, a special tax of 2½ kr. is to be paid on each litre of alcohol. For industrial purposes, denaturalised spirit can be used tax-free, on which a control duty of 1½ kr. is to be paid per hectolitre.

The law takes care by giving leave to establish free stores, by allowing delay in payment and by granting a discount for cash payments, that the manufacturer who receives money for his goods later on, suffers no harm by advancing the high spirit and sugar tax.

Finally the legislature tries by means of affording moderate export premiums to promote the interests also of industry. These premiums amount on spirit to 5 rk. per hectol., on sugar according to the degree of polarisation to 1 lf. 50, 1 fl. 60 & 2 fl. 50 per 100 kilogrammes, nor in both states of the monarchy can more than one mill. florins be paid on the spirit sent out in one tax year, and not more than 5 mill. florins on sugar.

We mentioned above what influence the regulation of the discounts between the two states of the common customs district and Bosnia and Herzegovina, exercises on the revenue of this tax.

With reference to the joint customs territory maintained in 1867, the necessity arose of taking care of the administration of the consumption taxes connected with industrial production. With regard to this, 63 of Act. 12. of 1867 has a general disposition. The question

was actually solved by the Act. 16. of 1867 which incorporated the customs and trade union, which declares that the taxes demanded during the term of this compact must be administered according to equal laws and administrative measures and that no special taxes can be laid by one state on the articles proceeding from the territory of the other state. Each state shall keep its taxes which it has collected on the articles produced within it without respect to where they are consumed. Therefore the yield of the taxes is dependent on the amount in which the article liable for duty is produced in one or other state and therefore the state of the tax yield was so favourable to Hungary because of late beer production and especially sugar production has made much gratifying advance. (To be continued)



† Death of Julius König.

AT SIX O'CLOCK on the morning of April 7th there died suddenly Julius König sometime Rector of the University, Editor of many scientific works, and President of the Franklin Company. The previous day the deceased had felt quite well and no one could have prophesied the imminence of the catastrophe.

Professor König was born in 1849 in Győr studied at the Vienna and Heidelberg Universities where he devoted himself to medicine. But he also took up mathematics and became one of Humboldt's favourite pupils. In scientific literature his fame dates from 1872 when he became *privat docens* of the Hungarian Polytechnic and two years later Professor of Geometry. In this position he earned world-wide renown.

In order he became Dean and Rector. Many works of his remain as valuable memorials of a great career. R. I. P.



ssor JULIUS KÖNIG.

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



MAURICE POGÁNY.



EMIL TÓRY.

Emil Tóry and Maurice Pogány.

AT THE Turin Exhibition of 1911 Hungary scored heavily. The foreign papers, notably the German and French, wrote not so much of the Exhibition itself as of the Hungarian Pavilion whose special racial character and artistic splendour was recognised by the world at large. We can well remember the warm eulogies which this subject called forth on all hands — as a creation which carried the observer out of himself, and, as it were, into another world. It had the stamp of the warm Hungarian *puszta* — these buildings which transported to the banks of the Po our own individuality and national strain. Its Turanian character instinct with social idiosyncracies separated it from all other Aryan productions and produced that thrilling effect of which we hear to this day.

We were as proud of this success as our critics for we had waited to stand or fall with it.

For one or two months Hungary stood in the eye of the artistic world and for this distinction we may thank the two gentlemen whose names give the title to this appreciation. To them is due our gratitude for placing Hungary for however transient a period in the perspective of the nations. This they know,

and our gratitude means more to them than fame upon the tongue of the foreigner. They know that the only serious criticism of their purpose and achievement could come from their own countrymen. For a judgment upon Magyar work one must go to the Magyar. But that judgment once given there can be no appeal.

Not only in the Exhibition Buildings in Turin; not only at the Hague in the plans for the Palace of Peace, nor in Vienna in the narrower possibilities of the Austrian Bank but also at home, in the case of many structures the confirmation of foreign opinion by our own recognition is the final criterion by which the work of our great and original architects must be judged.

The activities of these gentlemen have conquered a new world in Lisbon where their names have been added to the roll of members of the Architects' Union. And their Italian successes have, we are happy to say been recognised in high quarters. H. M. King has been pleased to confer upon the one the Order of the Third Class of the Iron Crown and upon the other the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph as well as Knight of the order of the Crown of Italy bestowed upon them by H. M. the king of Italy. Moreover the Technical Art Academy of Turin acting

upon the suggestion of the Council has elected them Foreign Members.

How the work is divided between the partners is not for us to say, but we may hazard a guess that the learned Professor Tóry takes the role of a manager and director whilst Mr. Pogány, a self made man is the man of great and sporadic ideas. That is merely by the way. The really important thing is that each of these men is in his special way an artist, but the two together form one of the most sturdy pillars of contemporary art.



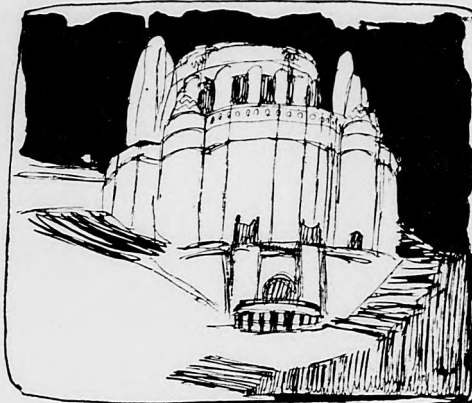
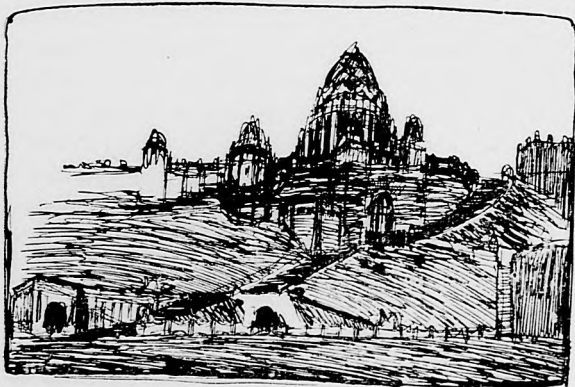
Social Notes

BUDAPEST SOCIETY is now occupied with the Alag Meeting. Racing, as the spring amusement, is gradually weaning interest from balls which are steadily dying out. The public throngs the course and there, under Parisian hats bought in Monte Carlo, laughing faces nod to each other, and gay and happy meetings of another kind proclaim that the Lenten fasts are things of yesterday.

But interest is by no means confined to Alag. On April 15th and 16th there will be a fine show at the National Riding School under the direction of the President, Count Géza Andrassy assisted by the Riding-master Mr. Eugene Tóth. Many of the aristocratic members will take part in the festival the proceeds of which will be devoted to the service of the Red Cross Society of the lands of the Holy Crown.

The Archduke Francis Salvator, recently nominated by His Majesty as Patron takes a warm interest in the coming games, whilst Count Andrew Csekonits, President of the Red Cross Society will probably appear in company with the leaders of Hungarian and Austrian Society. These sports are merely preliminary canters. They will herald the great sports to be held on Rákos Field, arranged by the Archduchess Augusta, wherein all our aristocracy will appear. One of the features of the gathering will be the Hunt.

As to the first function. On both ends of the School there will be a tribune consisting of thirty-



four boxes, each end intended to accommodate two hundred spectators. Prices range from a hundred to sixty crowns for boxes; the price of ordinary seats being ten, eight and seven crowns. Count Géza Andrassy has already bespoken ten boxes for his guests.

Trials have been held in the presence of friends and relatives. Thus according to the present plan the programme will consist of the following:

First. Six ladies dressed in the costume of the period of Maria Theresa will drive six stallions from Lipicia.

The second item will be a circus act, with clowns circus directors and two jockeys who will perform bareback tricks. The name of the participants have not leaked out, but so much may be announced that the parts of jockeys will be taken by the best riders of the School of Honvéd Hussars of two years ago.

A «Humorous Race» follows. Eight competitors will ride without stirrups. On a table in the ring cigarettes and umbrellas will be placed. At a given signal the horsemen must dismount, light a cigarette, seize an umbrella, remount and ride on with open umbrella. After every dismounting one horse is led away thus the most unskilful competitor falls out, thus after each round there will be one rider fewer. This is an American idea, very interesting and exciting.

The Great Parade Number will of course be the Rococo Quadrille of eight ladies and the same number of gentlemen in rococo costume. Between the figures of four which have been well studied there will be a surprise. After the programme half an hour's pause has been arranged and in this interval a buffet will be placed at disposal of the public. A military band of the 23rd Infantry Regiment will perform during the pauses in the programme.

Upon resumption Mr. Eugene Tóth the director of the Riding School mounted upon Count Géza Andrassy's Lipicia horse will exhibit some Spanish figures. This young master who recently completed his service in the Vienna Horse Guards rides this powerful grey stallion in a matter to put to shame many a professional circus rider.

Follows the *jeu de barre* in which nine gentlemen compete for the valuable President's prize. The latter part of the sports and certainly the best is the

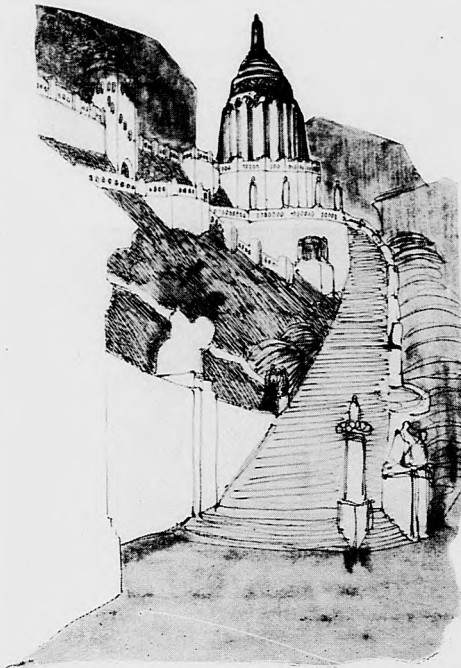
jumping. Gentlemen and ladies habited in hunting costume will jump over complicated obstacles such as are used only in French and Italian competitions. So far such games have not been exhibited outside their proper sphere, the circus, by trained experts. Much praise is due to Mr. Tóth, who has expended such patience and arduous effort not to mention time, in preparing competitors — and also to the contestants themselves whose perseverance and untiring energy has been worthily given to the good cause.

The Theatre season has begun. In winter, what with invitations and balls society has no time to visit the play, thus there are arrears to be made up before May. Between Easter and Whitsuntide the customary audiences give place to social figures which are much more representative of the country at large.



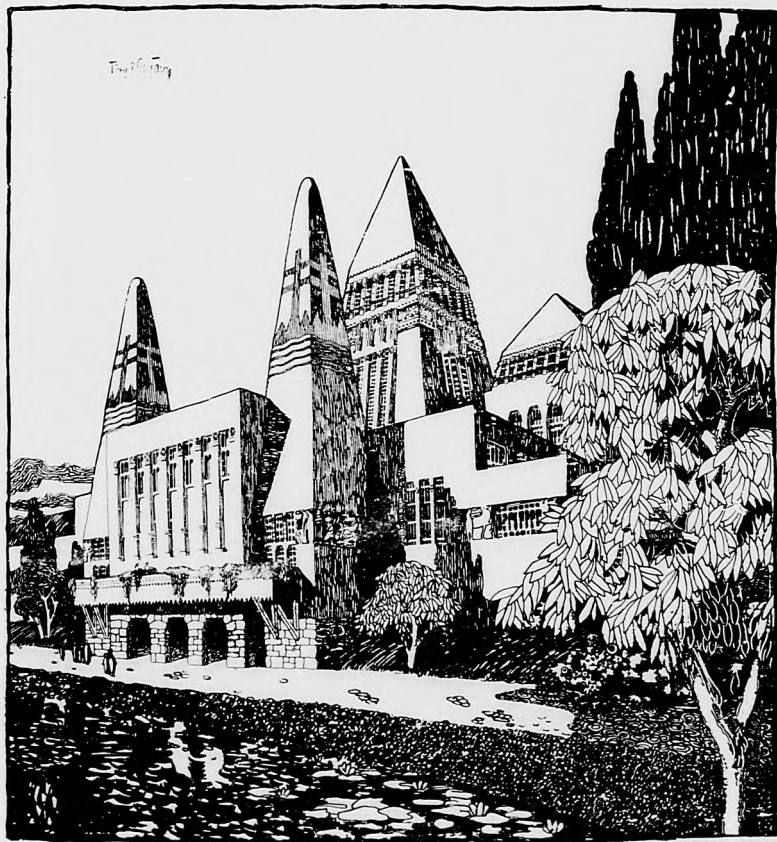
International Congress in Budapest.

WHEN the members of the Women's International Suffrage Congress reach Budapest on June 15 they will find a cordial welcome awaiting them. A Finance Committee has already been formed, and the efforts of the ladies have been magnificently supported. The sculptors of the city, both men and women, have contributed something like sixty pieces of sculpture, which are to be put up to auction and the result handed over for the entertainment fund. Society ladies have thrown themselves into the scheme



with whole-hearted enthusiasm, and have been holding bazaars, lectures, five o'clock teas, and other fetes in order to raise money. The widespread nature of the movement may be gauged from the fact that members of football associations organised a special match, and gave up the proceeds for the congress programme, while members of distinguished art clubs have been dealing in cabaret entertainments and special concerts. Leading tradespeople have agreed to give to the Fund Committee a percentage on every article purchased in certain shops, and municipal contributions have also been made.

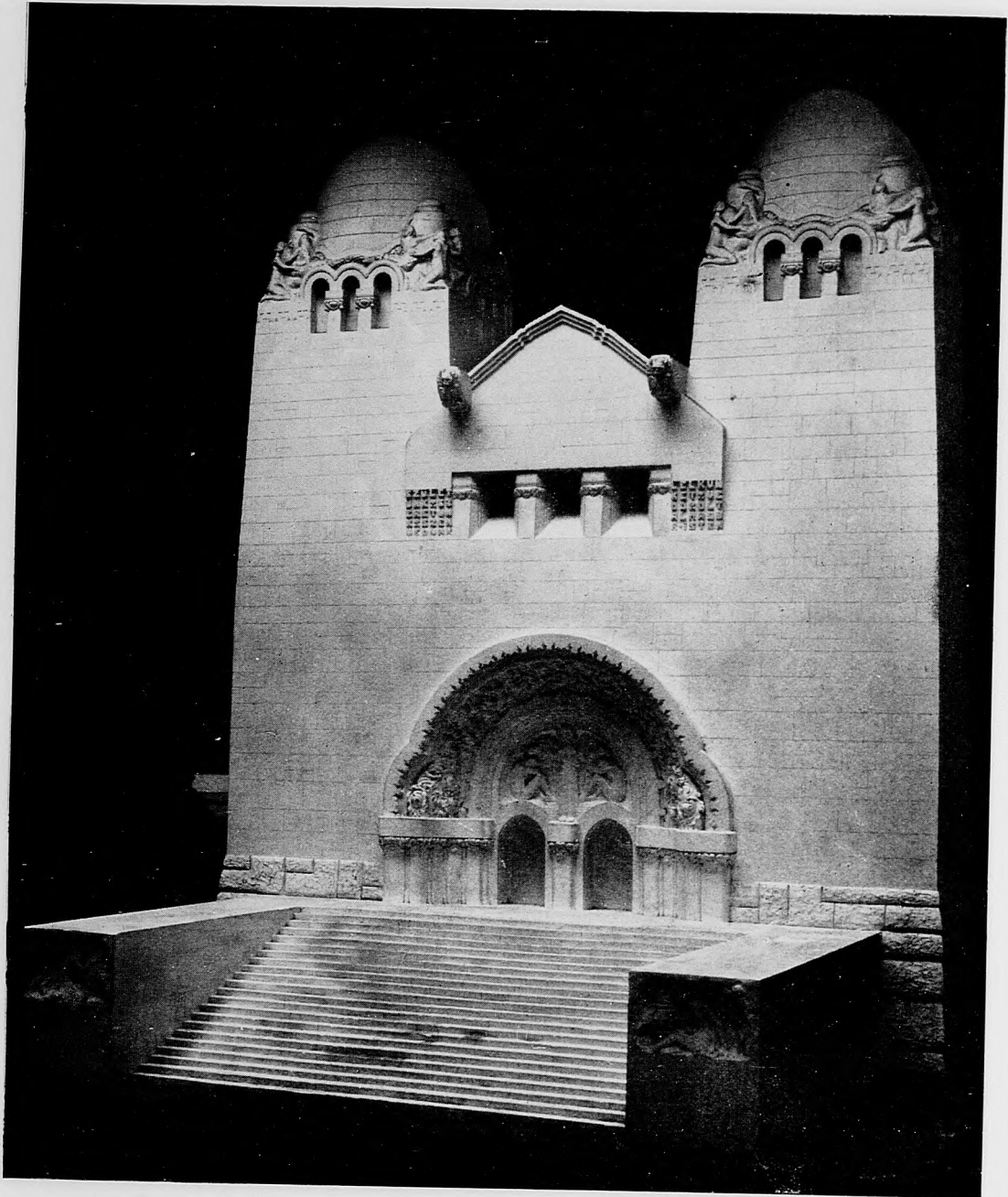
It must not be supposed that the women of Europe alone are to compose what is expected to be a vast concourse. A group of Chinese women will attend, headed by a special banner of gorgeously embroidered silk, while the Burmese Women's Union will be represented. From England, France, Germany, from Russia, Poland, and Hungary, as well as from Scandinavia, women are expected to congregate for the short space of five days at Budapest, and an effort has been made to organise a programme so that the utmost may be made of every moment. A Hungarian committee have undertaken the social side of affairs, and have drawn up a systematic plan of visiting mu-



seums, picture galleries, and other points of interest in the beautiful old city. Special facilities are offered by railway and steamship authorities to enable the guests to make trips into the country round about.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

tectionist circles recently over the news that Mr. Metheringham, a Nottingham lace manufacturer, had transferred his activities to Hungary, «driven abroad», as he complained, «by Free Trade». My comment at the time was, «There must be some other reason for Mr. Metheringham's move. Has he been quite frank with us?»



Main entrance to Crematorium.

Lace Factories in Hungary.

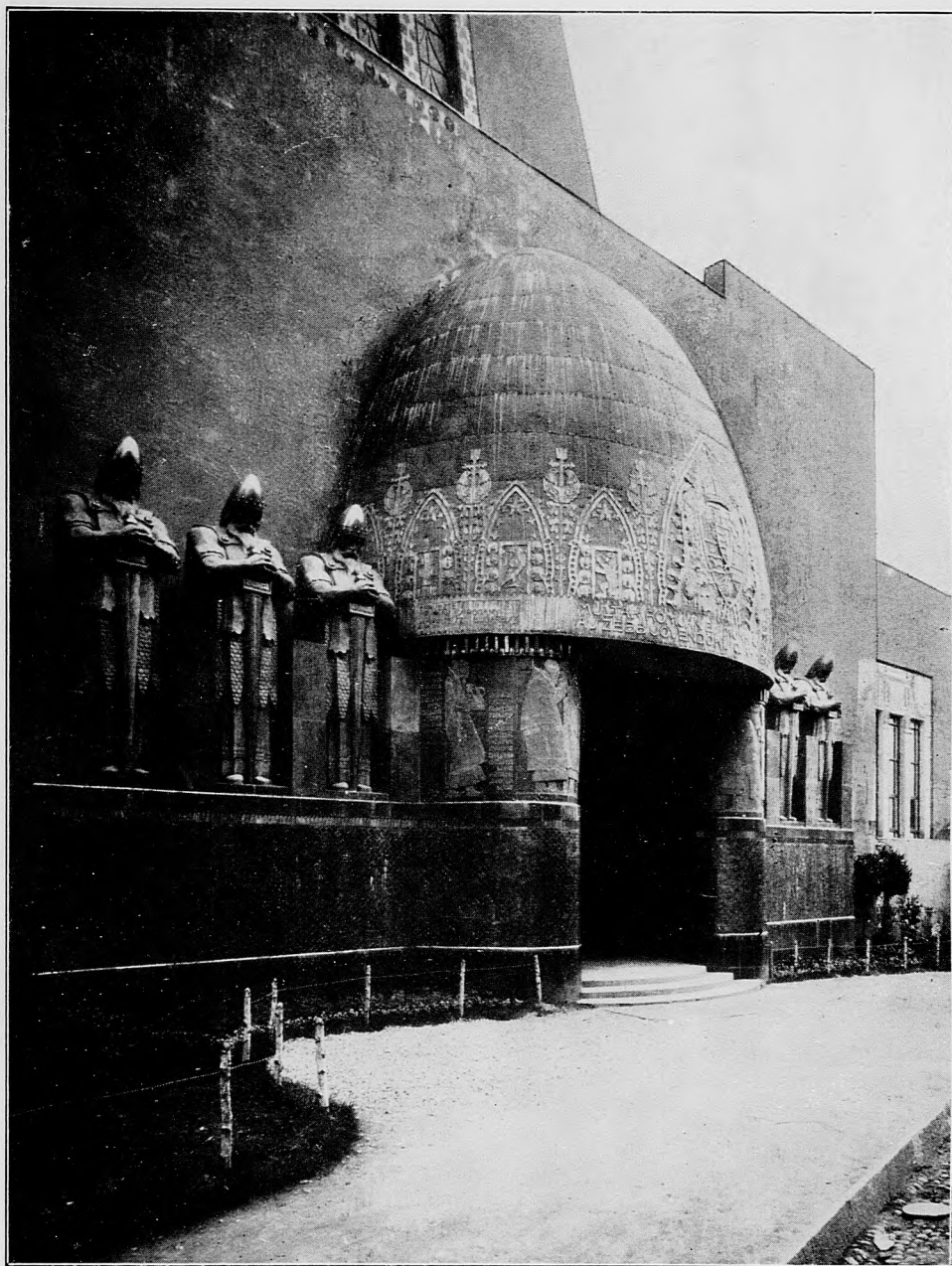
AS ILLUSTRATING two sides of a question we sub-join without any comment whatever an English letter upon the subject of the erection of lace factories in Hungary.

Sir, — A great deal of commotion was made in Pro-

Now appears the full story. In the «Standard» (March 13th) and many other newspapers it was recorded that a Nottingham journalist had interviewed Mr. Bradley, who had just returned to England after erecting the new factory for Mr. Metheringham in Hungary. The account speaks of the «business enterprise» of the Hungarian Government, which

«first introduced a tariff of 70 per cent. against imported lace», and then offered to Mr. Metherringham «phenomenal inducements» to transfer his business. The motive of the removal accordingly lies in these «phenomenal inducements», which are thus set forth in the «Standard»: —

in the House of Commons, on behalf of Mr. Sydney Buxton, confessed he had no information as to any recent record of such State assistance to factories in British lands, it is nevertheless a fact that the Hungarian Government have made Mr. Metherringham a cash grant of 16,000 kronen

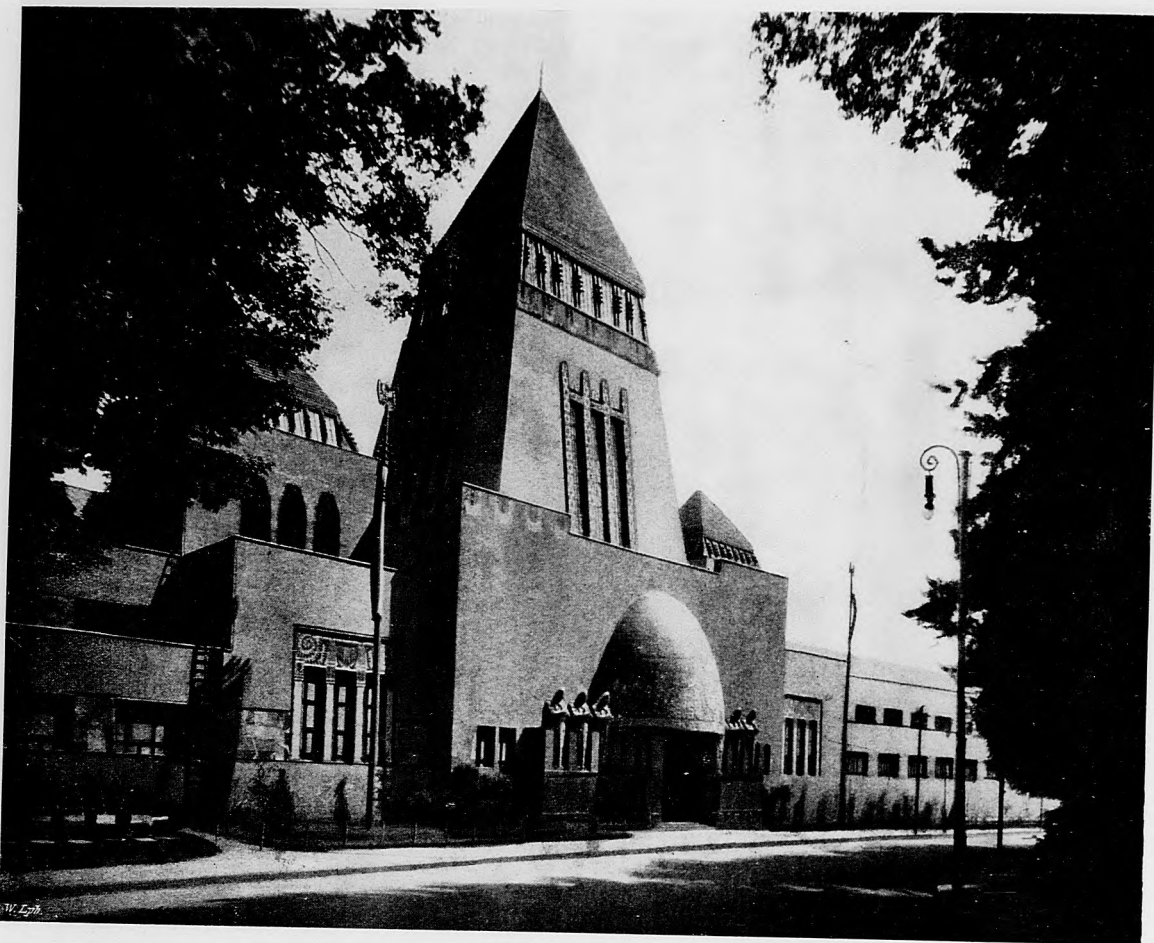


Entrance to the Hungarian Palace, Turin.

First of all, they gave him a piece of land big enough to accommodate three factories in which lace-making from beginning to end could be accomplished; then they freed the factory and industry from local taxation for ten years, and from Imperial taxation for fifteen years. Although Mr. Robertson, replying recently to Sir J. D. Rees

a year for the first five years — between £600 and £700 a year — towards the expenses of buying, transferring, and erecting machinery, and the only stipulation they make is that native labour shall be employed after the lapse of a reasonable period.

And this is what Protectionist papers last October



Front view of the Hungarian Palace : Turin International Exhibition.

talked of as «British capital driven abroad by Free Trade». Free land, no taxes, a free gift besides of £3,000, a monopoly of ready-made customers imprisoned with a 70 per cent. tariff wall, and a big order for the State railways — these things did not count with Mr. Metheringham. All he wanted was to get away from Free Trade! The hypocrisy of this ridiculous Protectionist tale is at last plainly apparent. The «Standard» perversely describes the affair as «an object-lesson for Free Traders». As to that, we need only ask if the Protectionists are prepared to offer the same attractions to foreign competitors? — I am, &c., *C. G. Bolder.*

9, De Grey-terrace, Leeds, March 29th, 1913.



Literature and Science.

THE TYPHOON of Melchior Lengyel has quickly followed «The Happy Island» to London. Staged at the Haymarket it has the inestimable advantage of being produced under Japanese supervision, and being played by one of the most capable casts in town. Lawrence Irving takes the role of Tokeramō; whilst that of Ilona is played by his wife, Miss Mabel Hackney. The piece, in addition to all

the well-known features to which we, in Hungary, are accustomed was presented with what may be termed «local colour», the parts of Japanese being taken by native Japanese. There is much change from the play as we remember it but it is all for the better. At the end of the fourth act Tokeramō commits hari-kari behind a screen which, however, does not hide his movements. Both Irving and the author were enthusiastically received.

Hungarian Scientist in London.

Professor Marczali has gone to London to represent his University and the Academy at the meeting of the International Historical Congress. The learned Professor proposes to deliver an address upon «England and Count Stephen Széchenyi» in English.

Ligeti's Exhibition.

The Exhibition of the works of the famous sculptor, Nicholas Ligeti is now open in the halls of Ernst Museum. Amongst others attending the opening ceremony we observed Mr. State Secretary Alex. Náray Szabó, the Mayor, Mr. Stephen Bárczy, Mr. George Lukács, Dr. Gabriel Térey, Baron Julius Forster, Dr. Ödön Wildner, Dr. Joseph Kristóffy, Messrs. Paul Szinyei-Merse, Ödön Lechner, Joseph Róna, G. Magyar-Mannheimer, R. Radnai, L. Lánycz,

L. Holló, V. Molnár, A. Feszty, E. Balló, Z. Bálint, L. Jámber, F. Glück, M. Nemes, A. and H. Wodianer, J. Hubay, A. Fényes, M. Szmrecsányi, Dr. Béla Agai and Count F. Zichy. The Minister of Public Instruction Mr. Béla Jankovich, was unable to attend, but visited the Exhibition in the afternoon.

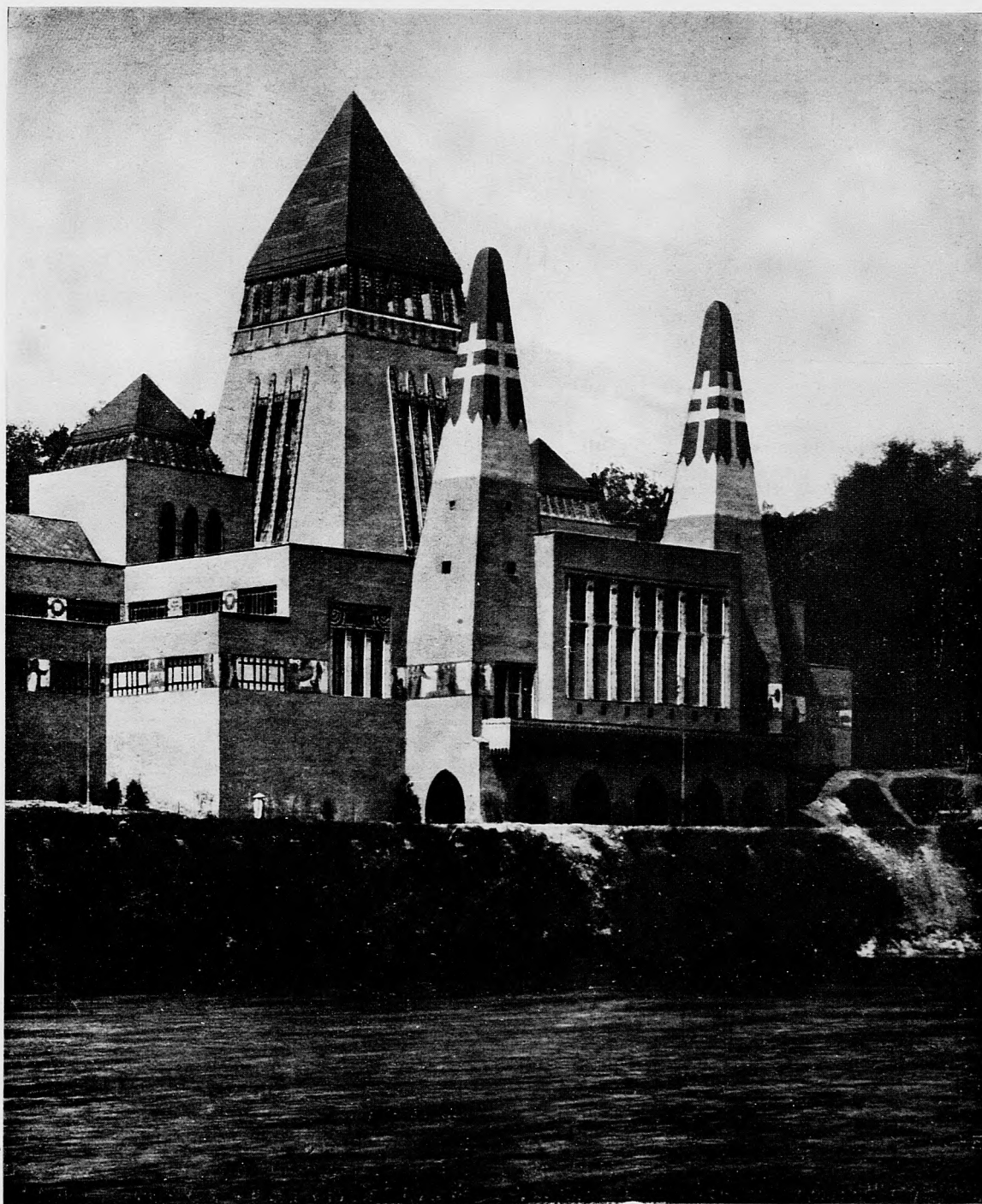
The Hungarian Spectator.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of the Hungarian Spectator, appearing quarterly, the journal of the British American Literary Society. Count Apponyi and Professor Vámbéry both

contribute short articles as a kind of send-off whilst Mr. Rózsa and Dr. Yolland do their part. We wish the Journal every success.

The work of the St. George Guild.

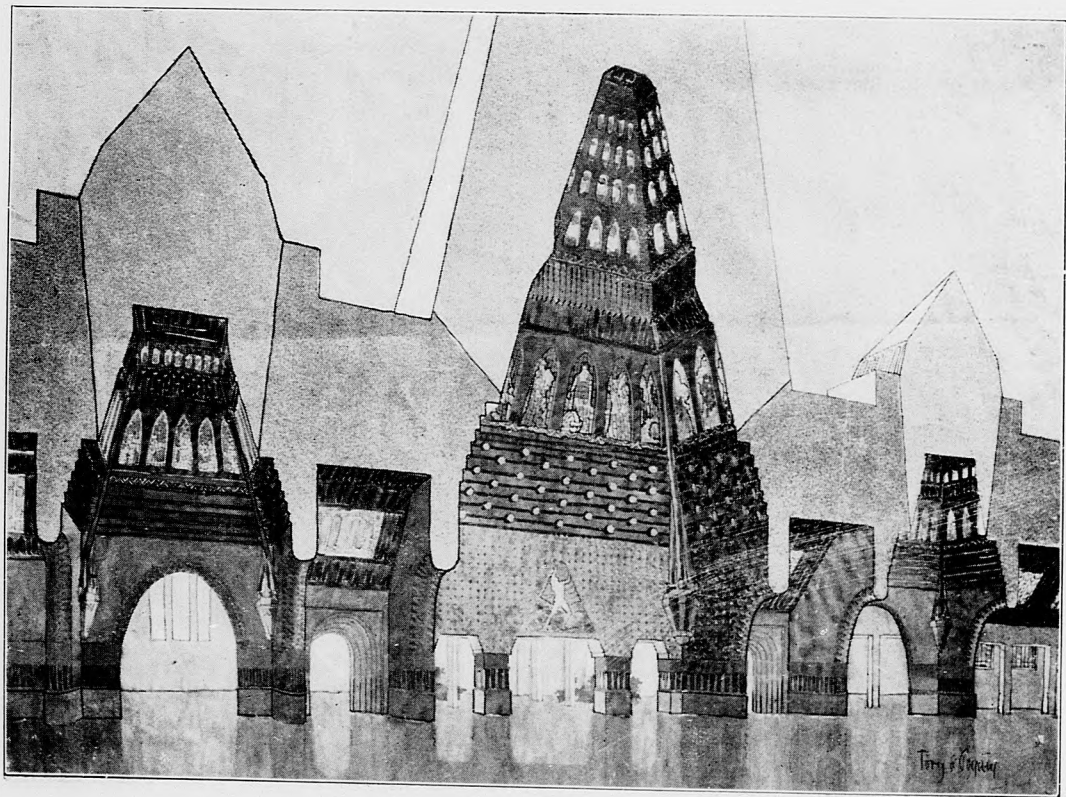
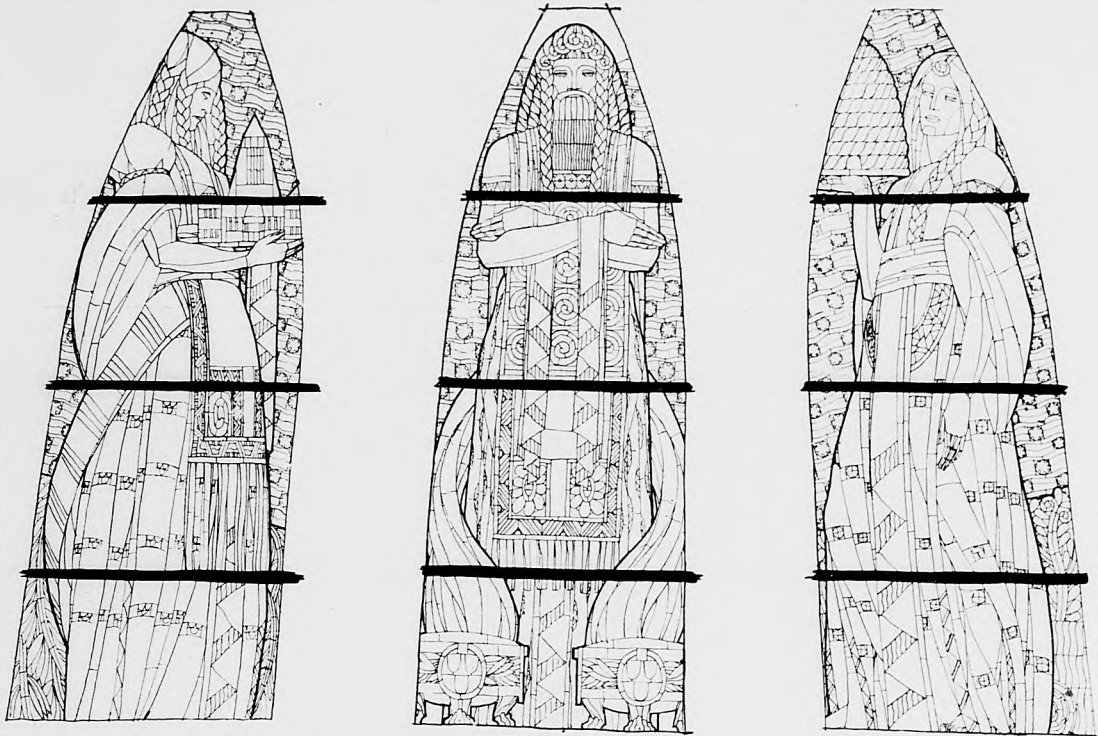
The Palace of Count Géza Andrassy was thrown open to the members of the Szent György Céh (St. George Guild) on April 8th. This, one of the most wonderful sights in the city, was visited by very many people who were gratified to find that amongst a wonderful collection of paintings in which Titian, Corot, Rembrandt and Canaletto were



The Hungarian Palace, Turin facing the Po.

represented due attention had been paid to the claims of the West and this country. Claude and

of small *objets d'art*, very valuable and instructive as it was, gave great pleasure to the many visitors.



Interior of the Hungarian Palace, Turin.

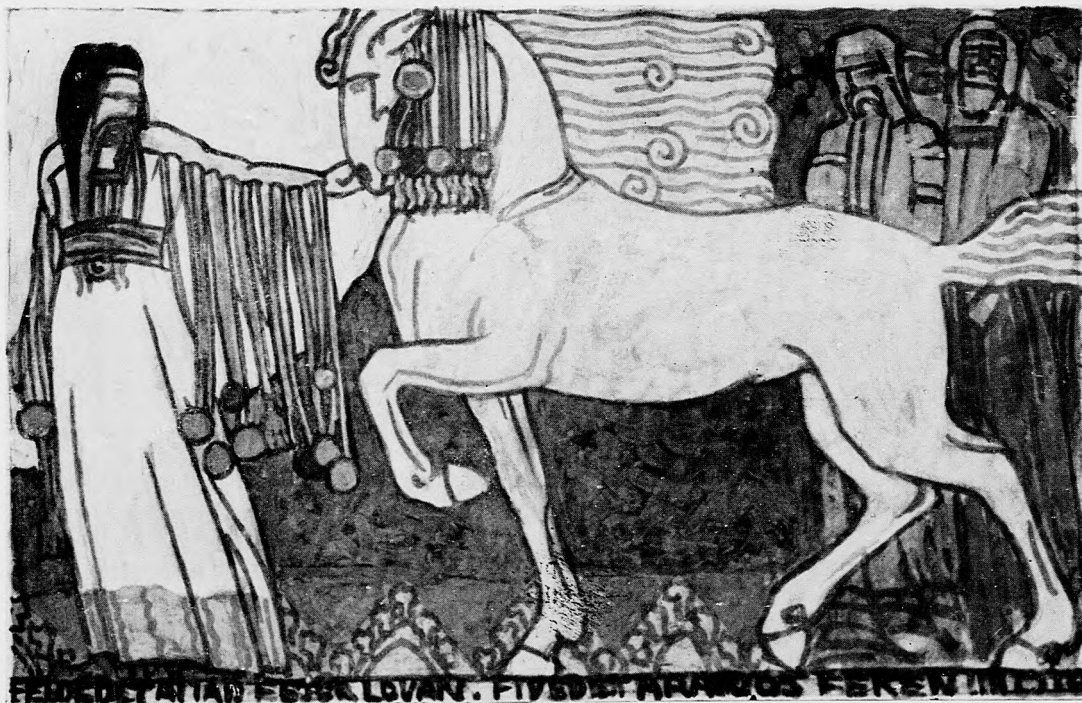
Whistler, Munkácsy and Paál appeared in company, whilst the *Hóolvadás*, one of the finest creations of Paul Szinyei-Merse, was also exhibited. The collection

International Geographical Congress.

The tenth International Geographical Congress was opened in Rome under very happy auspices

the delegates, of whom eighteen were Hungarian being welcomed by Signor Credaro the Minister of Public Instruction on behalf of the Government.

ton». The Doctor spoke in French and illustrated his subject with many beautiful pictures. In the afternoon Dr. Béla Erődi delivered an address on



Frescoes. Front of the Hungarian Palace Turin.

About three hundred delegates attended. On the second day Dr. Louis Lóczy, president of the Hungarian Geographical Society read a paper on «Bala-

«The teaching of Geography in Secondary Schools». This provoked much discussion, representatives of all civilised countries from Portugal to Japan taking

part. The paper was indeed one of the successes of the Congress, Signor Credaro showing special interest in the subject.

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

certain Saxon communities, by whom land was held in common; but the description of the hospitality and friendship shown to the party of English, of whom the lecturer was one, at every place they visited, either town or village, excited much approval. The lantern was in charge of Mr. D. Wilson. — Mr. J. Sadler proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. — Mr. G. H. Burnell seconded, and the vote was carried with hearty applause. — Mr. Shrub-

Sport and Pastime.

Alag Spring Meeting.

THIS popular function brought more than one sensation. To begin with Mr. Heasman, the English rider, made a successful debut and snatched two races successively from horses whose riders were sure *they* had about won. Then again favourites came out of the ordeal very badly indeed. The Great

Although Athletic were one down at half-time they pulled round and scoring three times in the second half won as stated. For once Schlosser had not all the glory; his colleague Tóth scoring three times whilst he himself had to be content with two goals.

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



Plan of the Queen Elizabeth Memorial, on the side of the Palace Hill, Budapest.

Lectures on Hungary.

ON MONDAY an interesting lecture, «Among the Carpathians», illustrated by a series of beautiful views, was given by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S. — Mr. R. Poole presided. — Mr. Shrubsole's descriptive powers, aided by the realistic scenes depicted on the screen, afforded the audience a fund of information respecting the country of Hungary, its natural beauties, mineral resources, educational and municipal institutions, and the habits and industries of the people. Perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture was that dealing with the prosperity of

sole, in returning thanks, said he thought it would interest those present if he read an article from a Hungarian paper, the «Köztelek», of July 27, 1912, published in Budapest. The article was a tribute to the late Mr. E. A. Fitch, who in 1912 accompanied a party of representative agriculturists from England to Hungary, and emphasised the good feeling the visit had induced and their high appreciation of Mr. Fitch individually. An excellent portrait of Mr. Fitch also appeared in the paper.

Our indefatigable friend Mr. W. H. Shrubsole has now completed a winter course of ninety lectures all on the subject of Hungary. Phenomenal!

Hurdle Race of £750 went to Szegénylegény, well ridden by Eszterházy. A feature of the Meeting has been the very fine weather and the extraordinary crowds from the City.

Football.

Sunday, April 6th.

Ferenc Város Torna v. Wiener Sp. C. 6-1.

B. Athletic Club v. Wiener A. C. 3-1.

These two international meetings ended much as might have been expected. The form of Ferenc Város has suffered neither eclipse nor diminution since it beat the English Easter team so decisively.

A journey through Hungary.

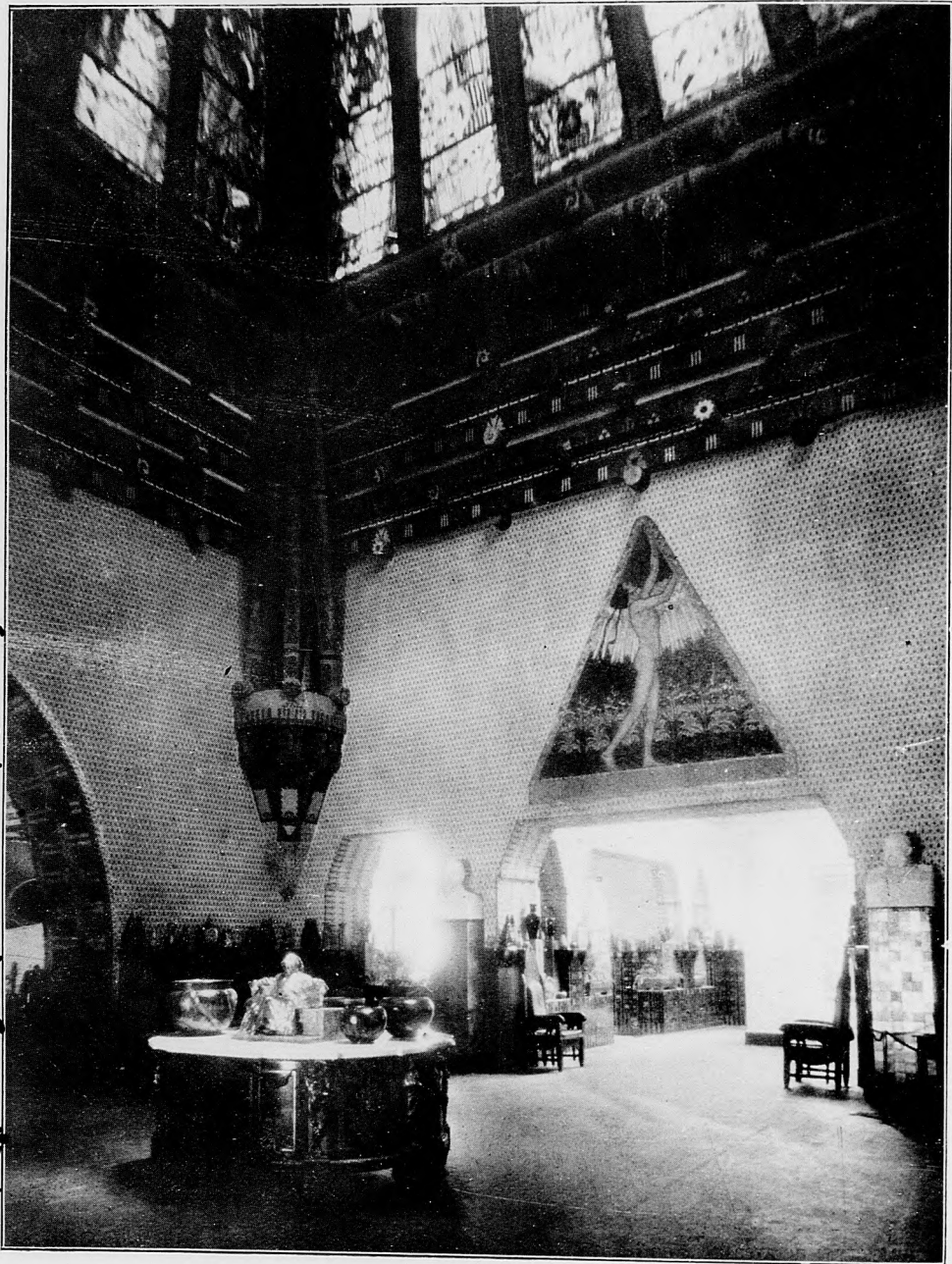
The Balaton District.

TO THE largest lake of Hungary, and at the same time of central Europe, the Balaton from the balneological point of view one of the greatest treasures of this country, for nearly half a century only a single line ran from Budapest, that which skirts the southern shore of the huge inland sea. The railway line of the northern shore, famous for ages part for its vineyards and watering places, has only quite recently been built. This line is identical with that to Fiume, as far as Adony-Puszt-

szabolcs. From this point it turns westwards, crosses the Szabad-Battyány station of the Southern Railway, then makes direct for the head of Lake Balaton: from the lofty terrace overlooking the lake it winds down to the shore passing through a short tunnel near the hamlet of Akarattya and reaching the edge

The effect is the same as when just beyond Nabresina we come suddenly in sight of the Bay of Triest, smiling at a great depth below us.

The peninsula of Tihany, which divides the lake in two at a distance of some 30 km from Kenese, looks like a narrow grey speck upon the water:



Great Hall of the Magyar Palace, Turin.

at the village of Kenese. The effect of the picture suddenly confronting passengers as they travel along the heights of Akarattya is awe-inspiring, and at the same time enchanting in its effect. The lake glittering azurehued in the bright sunlight and sparkling with myriads of gems — at this point at its broadest; the tired eye in vain attempts to discern where it ends — affects us with the majesty of an ocean.

and, when the glare is strong, it is actually invisible. In a straight line the surface of Balaton looks for all the world like a boundless blue mirror of water. It is sea-green when the water ripples its surface, wears the hue of an oyster shell when white clouds drift over the sun; azure-blue when the sun is behind us, it can assume the lowering hues of storm clouds too.

The lake is broadest between Világos and Almádi (13 km); then it gradually narrows while, at intervals, the bays on the northern shore increase in breadth so that the latter varies between 4 and 10 km. Its length is 75 km. The surface of the water changes considerably, according to the rise and fall

part of the Bakony range, the Balaton Highlands, while to the South it is bounded by the lower marl and clay ridges of the Trans-Danubian hilly district broken here and there by flat basins. On the shore of the Lake these hills, in several places constitute steep, even perpendicular walls, a fact that tends



Water Court, Magyar Palace, Turin.

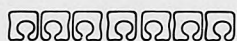
of the tide; when the latter is at its mean the lake covers an area of 600 sq. km, so that it is the largest inland sea in Central Europe. Its depth is comparatively trifling: even where greatest — near the harbour of Tihany — it does not exceed 11 meter.

The Balaton, which is situated just in the centre of the Trans-Danubian district (the Roman Province of Pannonia), is flanked on the North by the southern

only to enhance the vanity of its scenic beauty. The Southern offshoots of the Bakony range lead down to the Balaton between Révfülöp and Almádi, over a plateau of a mean height of 250 to 270 meters washed out by the waves of the tertiary seas. A broad rocky terrace hugs the foot of the Balaton Highlands, the quick succession of the vineyards belonging to the villages situated on which with their



white press-houses and villas, are visible in clear weather from the railway. The edge of the plateau with the promontories protruding on to this rocky terrace makes the shore of the lake jagged in character: and for this reason the northern shore is much more charming and varied. At a distance of 23 km from the head of the lake to the West the peninsula of Tihany, formed of basaltic stuff and the stones thrown up by ancient geysers, protrudes into the lake, which as a consequence at the head of the peninsula narrows to a breadth of 1½ km.



The Letter.

By Zsigmond Szöllösi.

I.

Translated ...
By Katinka
de Kendeffy

THE telegram which Nicolas Vándor received at Kolozsvár contained nothing but this: — «Come home at once Szekeres.»

But at Püspök-Ladány Szekeres joined his chief in the train. The latter came forward to meet him. The two men gazed at each other with faces pale as death, and their hands met in a convulsive clasp as they greeted each other without a word. The heart of the engineer was nearly bursting from the deadly excitement, and the seething currents of anguish which filled it; questions rose to his tongue and almost choked him, like unshed tears, but he could force no word past his lips.

His head-clerk stood there mute, his mouth twitching, visibly making desperate efforts till he was able to utter a sound. And

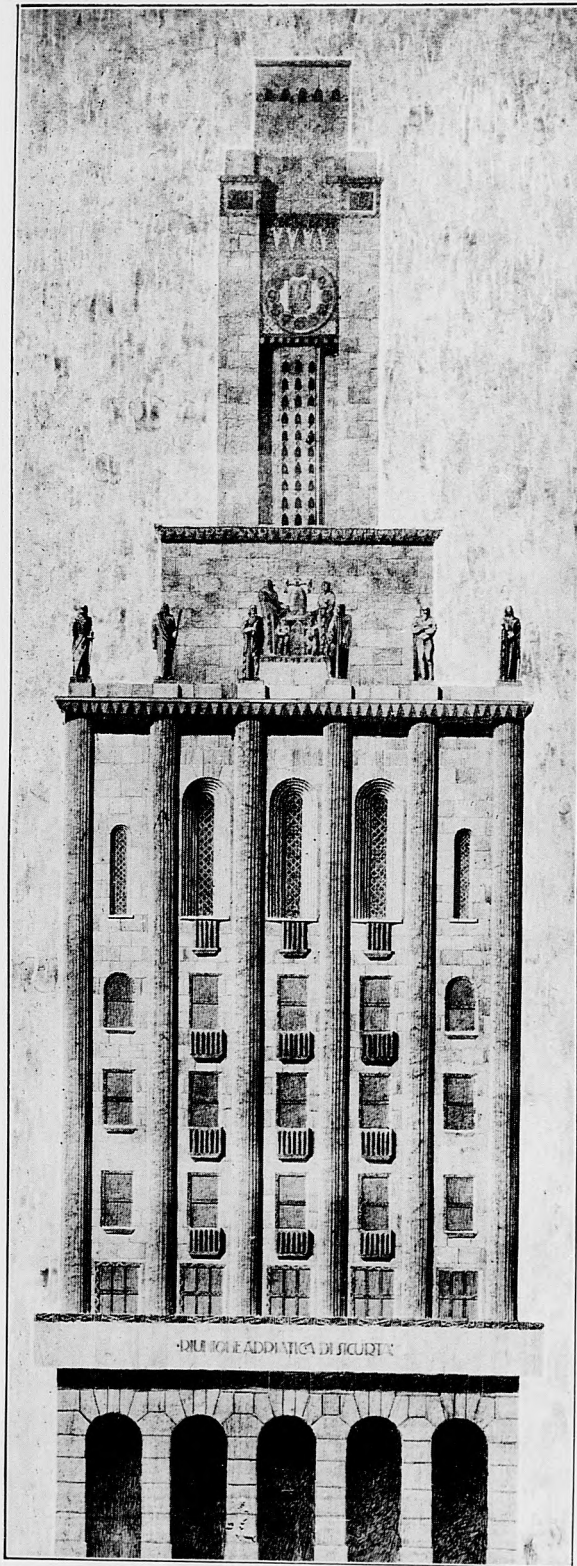
then in a very low trembling voice, with great precipitation he said: —

«In fact — in fact I am the bearer of comforting news... The doctor said there was hope! There was hope! Of course the wound was dangerous — very dangerous... but there was hope...»

He was quite exhausted and out of breath when he had finished saying those few words, and looked at his chief appealingly, as if urging him to help him, by asking some question. But Vándor did not utter a word, his dilated eyes glared at him from the deathlike face, fervently demanding that he should go on.

Szekeres' face twitched, and stammering over nearly every word, he continued: —

«It was seven o'clock, we were just about to leave the office... when it happened. It is wonderful that I didn't hear anything... I heard nothing like a shot... only when Mary shrieked out, we ran into the drawing room... Madame was lying on the floor, covered with blood, and was still holding the revolver... it is wonderful that in the next room but one we should have heard nothing... Mary said afterwards that neither did she hear anything resembling a shot, merely some sound as if a chair had been knocked over... she didn't even know whether it was the sound of the revolver or the noise of the fall, which made her go in. The lights were all turned up in the drawing-room... the large blue carpet was satur-



Front view of the Adriatic Insurance Company's Palace, Budapest.



Plan of the Austrian-Hungarian Bank Vienna. Winner of the 16,000 crown prize.

ated with blood... Madame was conscious... one of us telephoned for the ambulance... I locked the doors people were beginning to be inquisitive because of Mary's cries... hardly ten minutes had elapsed, when the ambulance came... until then we applied wet cloths to the wound... but in a moment they too were soaked with blood... I told the ambulance people... to... to take her to the sanatorium... Mr. Nándor!! for Harven's sake!»

Nicolas Vándor awayed as if about to faint, his face was pale as wax. But it hardly lasted a moment. Then he stood upright again and looked at Szekeres, as urging him to go on.

He took his chief's arm and led him from the corridor, in which they had been standing, into a coupé. Fortunately it was empty. They were alone. The two men sat down opposite each other.

Szekeres felt in his pocket and took out a letter.

«This letter was on the table. I found and pocketed it before the ambulance came. I believe nobody else has seen it. There was no other letter.»

The engineer snatched at the letter, but, when he had it in his hand, his arm dropped heavily, as if the oblong blue packet weighed hundreds of pounds.



A study for the Batthyány Memorial.

He remained like that with his arm hanging down, without moving, without stirring, just absently gazing into the air.

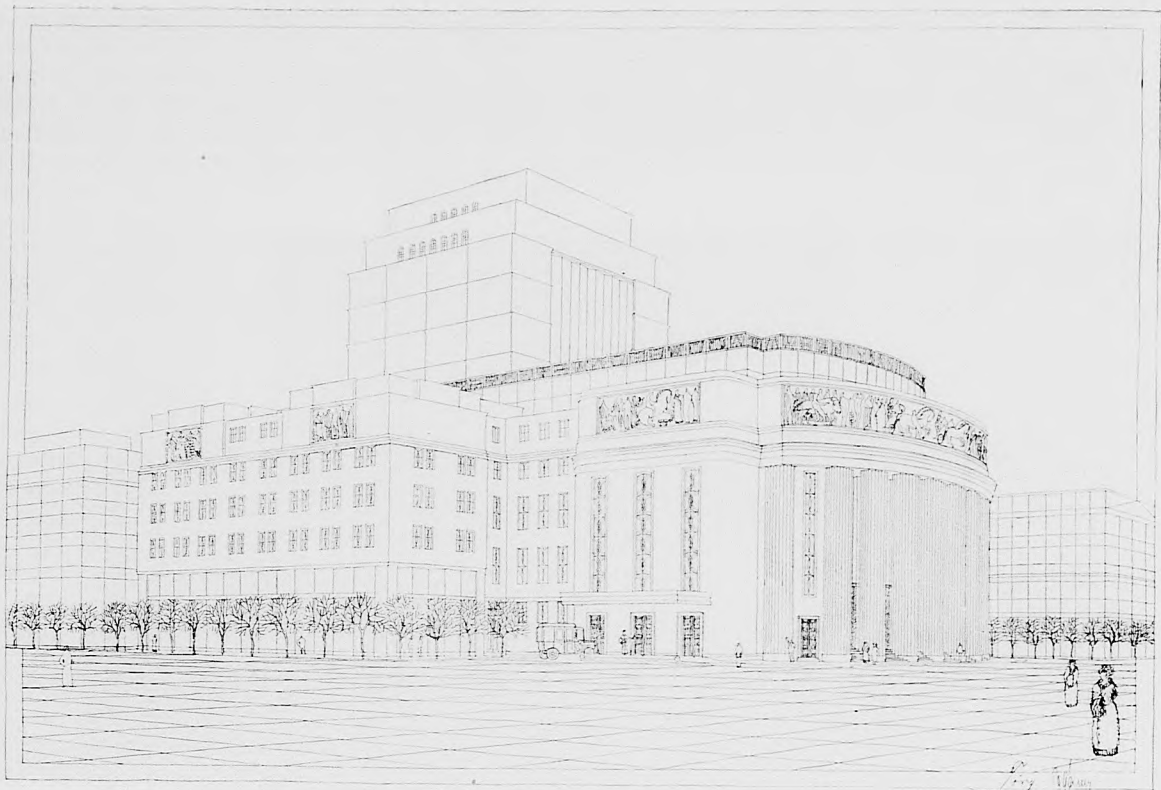
Mr. Szekeres thought that his chief would not open the letter because of his presence. He waited for a minute or two, in case his master should ask some questions; but as the latter remained silent, he rose and went noiselessly out of the coupé.

Nicolas Vándor was left alone. Slowly, as if it were some very great burden, he raised the letter and holding it up to the light, read the address; a task which was accomplished with remarkable tardiness and difficulty. The letters seemed to fly apart, and he had to put a strain on his mind to compel them into words. In his terrible numbness he was incapable of understanding their meaning. At last he read out in a toneless, colourless, choking voice: —

«To my blessed, unhappy, good husband.»

When he had read this line, a strange, gurgling sound rose from his throat; he felt the hot moisture in his eyes. He raised his arms, and felt as if compelled to shout so that the whole world might know: —

«My wife has com-



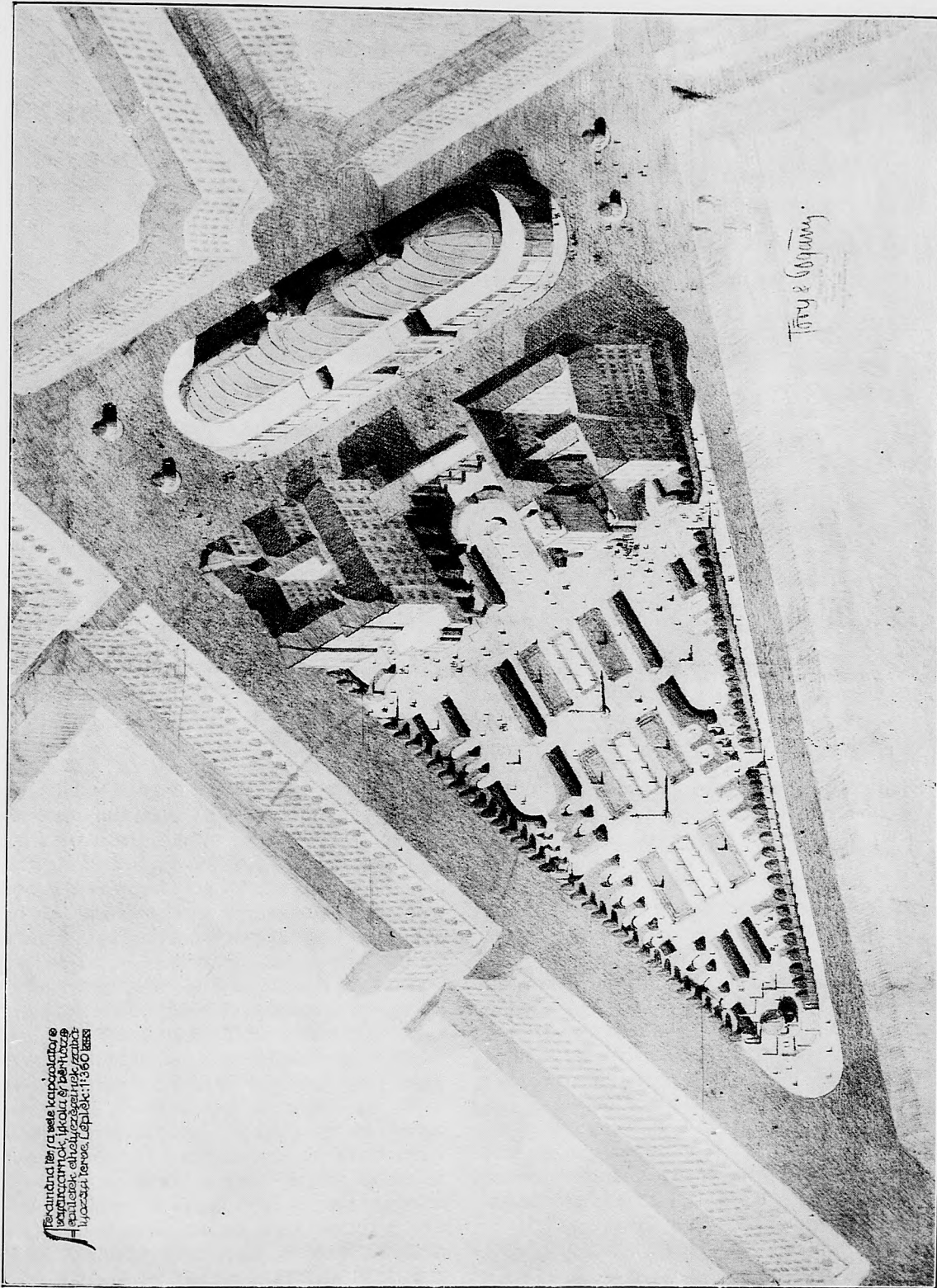
Front view of the National Theatre.



View of the site for the New National Theatre, Budapest.

mitted suicide!... My wife has shot herself in the heart... My wife! My beautiful, lovely young wife,

Only now did he fully understand what had happened. The whole impossible, terrible thing,



Ferdinand tér / a széles kápolnatorny
 építészeti terv / a központi épület
 építészeti terv / a központi épület
 építészeti terv / a központi épület

Tilly & Company

Plan of suggested building of Ferdinand Square, Budapest.

who was dearer to me than the whole world, whom I thought the happiest woman in the universe.»

the most awful, the most unexpected, the most unintelligible that could occur.

Nine years they had lived together, and not one

cloud in their heart had darkened the sky. Or if... at any rate he had never noticed it. The years had passed by quietly, happily even merrily; and now...? He wrung his hands.

«Why?... Good God! Why? What is this that has happened?»

The answer to all such question — the letter — was there on the opposite seat. He reached out for it, but even as he touched it he drew his hand quickly back. He only kept looking at it, with such a look as those poor wretches, who were to be thrown to the lions in the Roman Amphitheatre, might have had... then he turned his head away in horror.

«No!... no, only not that!... only not the certainty!...»

(To be continued.)



Current News

The King's Holiday.

We are informed from Vienna that the summer programme of His Majesty has been arranged. The original intention was that he should occupy Gödöllő Castle for part of May. Later it was decided that he should remain in Schönbrunn. If it be hot in June the king will proceed to Lainz Sturting Lodge for a few weeks. After, until the middle of September Ischl will be occupied. There, with Prince Louis of Bavaria, the Princess Gizella and a few hunting guests the king will remain with the family of Archduke Francis Salvator, and will receive a visit during the summer from Count and Countess Waldburg. There is thus no place in the programme for a Royal visit, it being above all necessary that the king should rest completely from the arduous labours of the winter and spring.

Success of a Hungarian Composer.

We are informed that one of the most pleasing operettes which have recently appeared under the management of George Edwards is that which, produced in Berlin under the title of *Filmzauber*, appears as «The Girl on the Film». The music was composed for the Gaiety by Mr. Albert Szirmai, whom the London dramatic papers have acclimatised as «Sirmay». To him the piece and the public owe twelve numbers — dances, duets, finale — The most successful of these is a waltz in the third act. The music pleased a very critical public very well indeed. Next season we, in Budapest shall have an opportunity of hearing the play it being the intention of the Manager of the King's Theatre to bring it out under the title «*A Mozikirály*».

Children's Friend Society.

On March 30th the usual annual performance was given in the Metropolitan Music Hall in aid of the funds of this Society. Not only were the usual attractions in evidence but in addition the pupils

of the Actor's Academy of Mr. S. Rákosi, under the conductorship of Mr. S. Bartha gave a special performance. The public received this with great favour.

Distinction for Hungarian Violinist.

Perhaps nowhere is Francis Vécsey, the young Hungarian violinist more appreciated than in Rome. Every year he has been accustomed to give four or five concerts before brilliant assemblies in the Augustes. The Italian King has now singled out for distinction the popular favourite and has nominated him for the officer's Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

A Matter of Compulsion.

The youthful orator came down from the platform at the close of his address, and many people pressed forward to shake him by the hand. He accepted their congratulations with a smiling face, but his eyes were on a certain man who lingered in his seat. The young lecturer pressed through the throng about him and extended his hand to the waiting man. «I want to thank you», he said to that gentleman, «for the close attention you gave to my remarks. Your upturned face was an inspiration to me. I am sure you never changed your earnest attitude during my lecture». «No», said the man, «but don't flatter yourself on that account; I have a stiff neck!»



Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Hungarian Crowns. A first instalment of 50 million kronen of the Four and a Half per Cent. Hungarian loan was issued in Germany on April the 10th. Judging from the results of the recent issues of native Four per Cents., we believe the German investor will not hunger for the extra half per cent. offered by Hungary.

A Trieszti Általános Biztosító Társulat (Assicurazioni Generali). Március hó 26-án tartották a társaság 81-ik rendes közgyűlését. *Besso Marco* elnök jelenti, hogy a társaság vezérigazgatója, terralbai Richetti Ödön súlyos egészségi tekintetből és határozott orvosi rendeletre állásáról, melyet az intézet javára nagy szeretettel és felette fényes sikerekkel töltött be, lemondott. Az igazgatóság és igazgatótanács, bár nagy sajnálattal, kénytelen volt az érdemduos vezérigazgatónak lemondását a jelzett körülményekkel igazolt visszavonhatatlan elhatározásánál fogva tudomásul venni. A közgyűlés Richetti úr lemondását a társaság körül szerzett hervadhatatlan érdemeinek hálás elismerése és mély köszönete kifejezése mellett tudomásul vette és őt közfelkiáltással az igazgatóságba beválasztotta. A közgyűlés elé terjesztett 1912. évi mérlegek előttünk fekvő jelentéséből látjuk, hogy az 1912. december 31-én érvényben volt életbiztosítási tőkeösszegek 1.267,209.909 korona és 28 fillért tettek ki és az év folyamán bevett díjak

55,525.392 korona és 20 fillerre rugtak. Az életbiztosítási osztály díjtartaléka 23,703.976 korona 65 fillerről 375,547.656 korona 67 fillerre emelkedett. Az életbiztosítottak osztalék-alapja 7,141.183 korona 12 fillért tesz ki. A tűzbiztosítási ágban, beleértve a tükörüvegbiztosítást, a tiszta díjbevétel 21,136.869 korona 21 fillerre rugott. A betörésbiztosítási ágban a tiszta díjbevétel 916.019 korona 81 fillért, a szállítványbiztosítási ágban 2,793.257 korona 34 fillért tett ki. Károkért a társaság 1912-ben 49,019.662 korona 23 fillért és alapítása óta 1.112,818.121 korona 56 fillért fizetett ki. E kártérítési összegből hazánkra 222,758.821 korona 22 fillér esik. A nyereségtartalékok összesen 17,264.558 korona 20 fillerre rugnak. Részvényenkint 720 arany frank osztalék kerül kifizetésre. A társaság összes tartalékjai és alapjai az ideai átalakulások folytán 416,840.622 korona 40 fillerről 434,367.388 korona 47 fillerre emelkedtek. Ezen értékekből 82 millió korona magyar értékekre esik.

Az új kölcsön. A most kibocsátott négy és fél százalékos koronajáradék jegyzésére a tőkések nagy versengést fejtenek ki, mert a kötvények alacsony árfolyama (90.60) öt százalékos kamatozást biztosít a kötvénytulajdonosoknak. Az új kölcsön aláírása Budapesten, Bécsben, Münchenben, Lipcsében, Boroszlóban és Kölnben egy napon, április 10-én történt. Az Első Magyar Általános Biztosító-Társaság igazgatósága elhatározta, hogy a mai napon nyilvános aláírásra bocsátott új négy és fél százalékos magyar koronajáradékból igen nevezetes összeget vesz át.

A Magyar Takarékpénztárak Központi Jelzálogbankja, mint részvénytársaság, Mándy Lajos elnöklésével f. hó 5-én tartotta meg XX. évi rendes közgyűlését az intézet helyiségében. Az alakszerűségek elintézése után Leitner Zsigmond vezérigazgató terjesztette elő az igazgatóság jelentését, amely konstátálja, hogy az intézet munkásságának eredménye a lefolyt évben is kielégítő volt. A mérleg 1,561.721 K tiszta nyereséget mutat fel. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság jelentését tudomásul vette, az előterjesztett mérleget elfogadta, a felmentvényeket megadta és a tiszta nyereségelosztása tekintetében a következőképpen határozott: 1,200.000 K, azaz: a részvénytőke 6 százaléka osztalékra, 58.004 K a tartalék-alapnak, 2,160.000 K az értékpapírárfolyamkülönbözeti tartalékalapra, 84.182 K igazgatósági jutalékokra, 10.000 K az intézeti ház leltári értékének csökkentésére fordíttassék, végül a fennmaradó 79.534 K 38 fill. új számlára irassék.

Az «Adria» m. kir. tengerhajózási részvénytársaság igazgatósági ülésében megállapította az 1912. üzletév mérlegét, amely az alapszabályszerű leírások és a mult évről áthozott 48.551.51 K hozzászámítása után 1,617.235.50 K tiszta nyereséggel záródik. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a f. é. rendes közgyűlést április hó 21-ére fogja összehívni és részvényenkint 26 korona osztalék fizetését fogja javasolni. A nyereségelosztási indítvány értelmében a tartalékalap 4,750.000 K-ra emelkedik és új számlára 41.710.52 K

fog átvitetni. Az igazgatóság Kemény Ödön főtitkárt és Kubiczek Károly főtisztviselőt cégvezetőkké, Komáromi Lajos főgépészt pedig helyettes felügyelővé nevezte ki.

A Budapesti Villamos Városi Vasut R.-t. igazgatósága megállapította az 1912. évi mérleget, amely 2,499.881 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárult. Az igazgatóság a közgyűlésnek 18 korona osztalék fizetését javasolja.

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*; *felé* Orsováról Báziásra, illetve Belgrád-Zimonyba *minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton*. Zimonyig, Báziásig vagy Orsováig előre való napon vasúttal történik az utazás.

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

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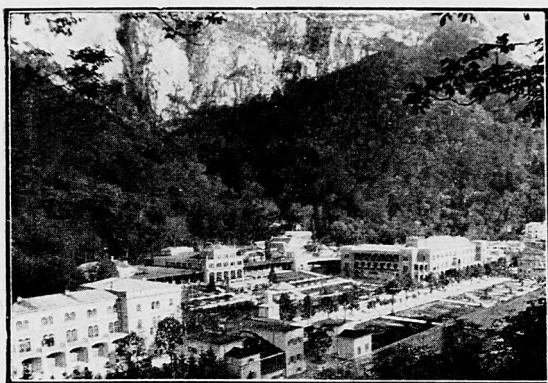
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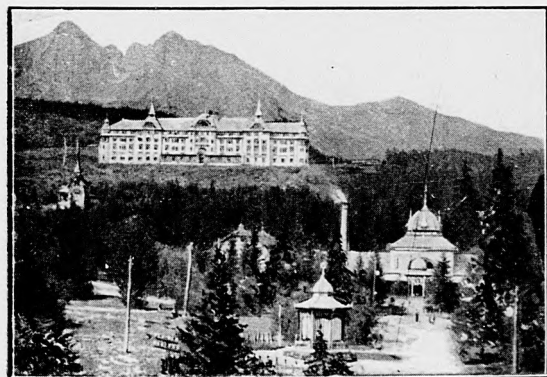


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