

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

Ezeréves . . .
... Magyar-
ország

THE TAX must not be exacted on an export through the tax line, but exportation does not allow of either a tax indemnity or an export premium.

This tax which in 1882 was only 719,548 crowns produced 11,423,134 crowns in 1889, for since 1884 the mineral oil refining in Fiume and Budapest has made great strides.

From the 4 sorts of taxes connected with industrial production, the Hungarian state treasury received in 1894 93 million crowns, of which 64.2 million crowns fall to the spirit tax, 10.3 mill. to the sugar tax, 6.4 mill. to the beer production tax, and 11.4 mill. florins to the Petroleum tax.

In order to offer a point of view for the criticism of the development of all the consumption taxes, we may mention that the income under this title amounted in 1863 to 25 mill. crowns, and in 1894 after the deduction of the yearly amount necessary for the redemption of the royal-rights to 130.2 million crowns.

To the group of state income treated here belong those considerable sources of income which come to the state under the title of



Baron ALBERT PONGRÁCZ of Szentmiklós and Óvár and his bride VERA.

stamp and law dues, and of taxes. Of these incomes the taxes are the oldest, since there was an arrangement familiar for centuries past which involved for individual distinctions the obligation to pay a certain tax for the benefit of the treasury. A systematic tariff has existed since the beginning of the century, and was completed since then, and generally modified.

The present system of stamp and law dues was established in its main features by the absolutist regime. On this basis provisional in 1868 and finally legalised in 1875, the present laws repose, according to which law business establishing rights, changing or conveying them, carrying out the conveyance of property in case of death, as well as certain documents pay certain dues. This due is payable either in cash or in stamps, either in a fixed sum or according to a scale of value, or finally in percentage of value. This construction of the system has the effect of being extended to most of the relations of law and economic life, and on that account changes with it, decreases or develops. In the nature of this system it also occurs that the

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management of the stamp and law dues, the proper assessment of the same and the security of their exaction, require an organised administration, to secure the financial results of this source of income. The shaping of these factors, to which are added certain regulations, increasing the tariffs and rendering them clearer, — show their traces in the income.

(To be continued.)



Guests from America.

THE AMERICAN agriculturists and agrarian politicians who have been nominated to form the Commission now proceeding to tour the principal States of Europe will arrive in Budapest on May 20th. The principal object of the Commission is to examine into and report upon the system of credit as applied to Agriculture. Every State in the Union is represented by two members: these together with some few senators make up the number of visitors to 120. The Ministry of Agriculture is charged with

the arrangements for reception. The guests will proceed to Budapest *via* Rome whence they will be accompanied by Mr. Ödön Miklós, sometime State-Secretary and now Commissioner for Hungary to the International Agricultural Bureau. Every preparation has been made for the convenience and comfort of the visitors and it is sincerely to be hoped that not only will the object of their journey be fulfilled to their own satisfaction but that they will take away with them such recollections of Hungarian hospitality and good faith as will induce at least some of them to return. We wish them a pleasant holiday, good fare, good luck and a digestion that will bear a certain strain.



Fashionable Weddings.

BARON ALBERT Pongrácz of Szentmiklós and Övár a scion of one of our oldest and most noble houses, of the 6th Royal (Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin's own) Dragoons will be married on the 17th inst. at the Szent Katalin Temple in Zágráb, to Vera, daughter of Mr. Gustavus de Pongrácz and wife, née Baroness Zora Zilkovic.

The bridegroom's family dates from the XII century. In the reign of Béla IV a Pongrácz fought by the side of his sovereign at the Battle of Sago. Another ancestor belonged to the ruling caste in upper Hungary in the days of John Hunyadi and was known to the people as King of Turóc.

The bridegroom's mother was Hortense Horváthy de Szabó and his father, Baron Vincent Pongrácz, Court chamberlain, Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Finance.

The bride comes of a very distinguished Croatian family. Her father is President of the Discount Bank of Croatia.

We wish them every happiness.

★

On May 6th Count Michael Eszterházy M. P. led to the altar Dundy, Countess Batthyány, daughter of Count Tivadar Batthyány, Vice-President of the Independence Party. The ceremony was timed for half past twelve, at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Budapest.

After the civil ceremony a



Pálffy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Tan Steen: «Interieur».

soirée was arranged in the Ritz Hotel, and before the actual consecration the great building was selected as the place of meeting of the guests, who drove thence to the church. Many of the guests appeared in the national gala costume.

Counts Ladislaus Batthyány and Béla Pálffy supported the bridegroom, the same office being performed for the bride by Count Michael Károlyi and Baron Louis Jósika. The ceremony was performed by the great uncle of the bride, Count William Batthyány, Bishop of Nyitra.

In addition to the whole of the fashionable world there attended representatives of the Independence Party under the leadership of Mr. Julius Justh.

*

Mr. Albert Mikszáth, son of Kálmán Mikszáth, and Concipist in the Ministry of Commerce, was married on the last day of the month to Miss Annikó Kun, daughter of Mr.

Ministerial Councillor Béla Kun of the Ministry of Justice. The ceremony was performed in the Lutheran Church. Amongst the guests was Dr. Alex. Hollán, Chief of the Presidential Section of the bridegroom's Department.



Some aspects of Agricultural Hungary.

IN A LAND, the greater part of whose area helps to form the Great Central European Plain, there would be nothing remarkable in the spectacle of natural abundance, nor should it cause surprise that the vast material resources of such a country should be exploited almost to the limit of production by all the artificial aids — co-operative activity, scientific means, administrative care — known to economic societies.

That this is the case in Hungary is matter of common knowledge. But production upon the scale whose magnitude could be shewn only by the aid



Palfy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Jacob von Ringsdael: View of Amsterdam.

of vast masses of statistics has yet had to contend against three serious drawbacks, two only of which have been successfully surmounted.

Before the Phylloxera made havoc of the vineyards, production, even by means of the primitive instruments and organisation then in vogue exceeded the present volume by at least 30%. It may be many years before we shall be able to cover that great and serious deficit, nor would it much matter if the consequences went no further. But in the interval the wines of Australia and the Cape have made good their footing in territories to which they were totally strange twenty years ago. Every commercial man will recognise the bearing of this. Every one will be familiar with the immense difficulty of reconquering old markets, compared with which the acquisition of virgin fields is as sowing is to reaping.

The second great difficulty was the liability to submersion of arable land in the neighbourhood of the Danube and its tributary the Tisza. People to whom the state of Egypt before the British

Occupation, and the engineering triumphs of the great Nile Dams, are familiar may infer the extent of periodical potential damage from the annual overflow of the tremendous spring waters. It was years before those waters could be harnessed. And to do this effectively needed a combination of private individuals and the State but at a cost almost ruinous. Yet the end has justified the means.

The River Regulation Works of Hungary are not sufficiently appreciated outside expert circles. Too much attention is concentrated upon works and achievements whose economic value is far below that of the victory under review. Above all the attentive observation of the members of the American Deputation now in our midst might usefully be directed to a subject which must be fresh in their minds. The awful devastation caused by the recent floods in America, the loss of life, of property was, humanly speaking, to some small extent preventable. But it was not prevented. This, of course is cold comfort now. But if, amidst the distractions of other work, and newer scenes, time can be found to examine, however cursorily, the system by which this country ensures protection to its landowners and peasants in this respect, it will not be time wasted.

Perhaps the official scheme takes no account of matters outside the «terms of reference» but, in the intervals of other occupations, the Deputation might be induced to spare sufficient time to learn the fundamental principles which have guided the Department of Agriculture, and contributed to render the country immune against sudden attacks which in the past have so often thrown Hungary back in moments when a long course of national prosperity had bred thoughtless optimism.

Another subject usually pushed into the background from some conservative estimate of its value is Afforestation. Superficial opinion might suggest that a country, one-third of which is forest land, has no immediate need of care in this direction. That is a fatuous mistake, and, happily, recognised as such by the authorities.

Disregarding, for the moment the «Protective Forest» which serves to guard against landslips, avalanches and snow drifts, disregarding even that belt of pure forest, whose nature is such that it would refuse to yield to cultivation, there yet remains a vast terrain jealously guarded as much by the State as by private owners.

Here again is a subject worthy the attention of our visitors who are beginning with other thoughtful and provident statesman to regard with mixed



Palfy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Bartholomaeus van der Helst: Admiral G. de Wildt.

feelings the trade of Portland, Oregon, and Pugitt Sound. A State, one third of whose territory is forest, a state which, notwithstanding, finds it profitable, in the interests of national economy, to maintain a stock of over 200,000,000 saplings must have reasons which will bear examination.

Lumbering in Protective Forests is a crime. Lumbering in ordinary forests is permitted under certain regulations. What is taken from the soil must be given back to the soil, tree for tree. So rigorous is the control that many forests in possession of local authorities and even in that of private individuals are managed by State officials. If, by

directing attention to these by-ways of economic science, we can secure a hearing from one or two of our visitors we shall feel that we have performed a public — and an international — service.

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Palfy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Adriaen de Hyb: Portraits of a Lady.

The Discovery of Europe.

ADMITTING, as embodying a simple truth, the plain statement that that government which is best administered is best, without attempting to apply the axiom in any particular direction, I think it is yet high time to enter a solemn caveat against the equally well-known platitude that every nation receives the government it deserves. Without ransacking archives of forgotten dynasties; without exploring the tomes of the Guiccardinis, the Mommsens, the Nares of literature, confining the observation to the concrete case of a living, lively and impressionable

race it would be difficult to prove that the Magyars have inherited a legacy at all commensurate with the vast services of their forbears to the civilisation of Europe and the preservation of the Latin Church.

But what they have inherited — a polity scarred in every movement which ever swept over Europe, from the crusades to the Carmagnole — is well worthy of serious examination by a people whose own freedom came «with a sword».

America's geographical situation compared with ours is as wine to water. Any possible comparison between her external enemies and ours in the age of national youth would again redound to her advantage. The Indian spray to the Tartar deluge; the Mexican quadrille to Mohács, the Spanish bolero to the amenities which followed the surrender to Russia in 1849, all these shew the same happy balance for the West and against the East.

The only serious affair which ever menaced the Union was disunion. It was not that Washington and Monroe were forgotten, for the one always occupied an equivocal position and the other was an opportunist humbug; the real trouble was that there had been hanging in the balance ever since the first days of the Union, the question which, evolving with the death of the physical part of Hamilton, was settled with the death of the moral part of Burr in 1865. Yet, notwithstanding all the advantages with which the fates have dowered her it is still a question whether, making every allowance for the

bureaucratic piecrust which is one of the necessary evils of the Austrian connection, sufficient of the old Magyar organism remains. Some we allow for wear and tear, some for cataclysms, some as the price of contiguity to the Conservative Cartel of the Holy Alliance. But does the net residue, when all is said and done, equal in bulk the half of those institutions and organs for whose preservation our fathers were hanged, drawn and quartered down to 1850? Possibly not. Hungary has deserved better of the Gods.

Be that as it may the discovery, on the confines of Christian Europe, of a people whose annals enshrine the same effort and struggle, the same valorous



Pálffy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Madonna and Child.

deeds and high hopes as distinguish their own history, should come as a welcome surprise to our American guests. And when their immediate object is served, when we have taught them all we can of our peculiar conditions and have helped them to fulfil their purpose, there will, we hope, still remain, within the sphere of our political history, enough of value to cause them to direct an enquiring and wondering gaze upon the only parallel which the world can shew to the political genius of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The American people has one very valuable asset which will always help at need — the genius for asking questions. The intelligent exercise of this capacity will, we hope, discover so many phases of interest, that our guests may be inclined to bring to bear upon Hungary as a whole, the benevolent scrutiny of quick and receptive minds. For there is a very old account between Europe and America, dating from the time of the Vikings. If America desires to pay the debt now is her opportunity. And she who owes it to herself as much as to us could not do better than begin with Hungary in the process of the «Discovery of Europe.»

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From all Corners of the Earth.

Suffragists to Confer in Budapest.

SUFFRAGISTS from almost all corners of the earth will attend the seventh conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to be opened in Budapest, Hungary, on June 15. From South and North, from East and West will come delegates representative of nearly every race, language, and religion.

The affiliated National Woman Suffrage Associations of the following 23 countries will each be entitled to twelve delegates: — Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Applications for affiliation with the alliance will be received from National Suffrage Associations in Poland, Rumania, Galicia, and China.

All countries where women now vote, including American States, are invited to send official delegates to the congress. Many National Associations of various countries in sympathy with the woman suffrage movement will be represented by fraternal delegates.

Especially invited delegates are expected from Egypt, India, Burma, China, Japan, and the Philippines. For the first time in the woman suffrage movement, it is expected that Hindu, Buddhist, Confucian, Mahometan, Jewish, and Christian women will sit together in a congress.

«From Theory to Fact.»

The officials of the congress, in the course of a statement issued, write: —

«The rapid strides taken by the woman suffrage movement within the past few years have placed it in the lead of the great reforms of the world. So rapidly has the theory of woman suffrage been transformed into established fact that at each of the previous six international conferences there have been victories to celebra'e. The gain of four American States since the last congress, and analogous significant triumphs of the cause in several European countries, will furnish subject for further rejoicing at Budapest. Verily justice has listened to the plea of woman and is touching the intelligence of the world with understanding! The congress at Budapest, linking together the chain of organisations which now encircle the earth, will be a milestone in the progress of the woman movement, pointing to the certain emancipation of the women of the entire world».

The above statement is signed by Mrs. Chapman Catt (U. S. A., president), Mrs. Fawcett (Great Britain, first vice-president), Miss Annie Furuhjelm (Finland, second vice-president), Miss Martina Kramers (the

Netherlands, secretary), Miss Anna Lindemann (Germany, secretary), Miss Signe Bergmann (Sweden, secretary), Mrs. Stanton Coit (Great Britain, treasurer).

Miss M. Sheepshanks, the hon. secretary to the International Sub-Committee, writing from 1. Barton-street, Westminster, S.W., with regard to this statement, says: —

The «call» to the International Convention strikes a particularly stirring note, and will, we hope, meet with a hearty response.

Each year that the convention meets it becomes more representative, and has more successes to record. This year Great Britain might have had the happiness of appearing among the countries which have enfranchised women. Whether that is so or not, the cause is a world-wide one, and every country and every individual gains in inspiration and knowledge by these meetings with women of all countries, all bound together in a common movement for liberty. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is the bond that holds women of so many diverse countries together, and we should like to see a great increase in its membership.

The subscription is £1, and entitles members to receive monthly the interesting international paper, «Jus Suffragii», and to attend the International Congress, if they have been members for three months.

Great Britain in particular, where the cause of women has gained a long succession of victories in the fields of education, local government, and entry to professions, and which is now the centre of political action and interest, should play a great part in the international movement, and join hands with the women of Asia, Africa, and America. This year it is hoped that a number of Indian women will attend the congress as delegates, and it is hoped that Englishwomen will give them a warm welcome.

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

Art, Science, and Literature.

The Collection of the late Count John Pálffy.

AT THE recent meeting of the Hungarian Engineer and Architect Society Mr. Charles Csányi, of the National Hungarian Technical Museum delivered a highly interesting lecture on the subject of the Castles and Art Treasures of the late Count John Pálffy. The lecturer approached his subject from the point of view of aesthetic and architectural beauty. Amongst other items he mentioned that the late Count rebuilt his Castle of Bajmóc at a cost of three million crowns. The lecturer described the Seventeenth-century Castle of Bazin and then passed to the vast and beautiful collections of the one-time owner.

But what more immediately concerns the general public is the Exhibition of the works which the Count bequeathed to the State. This was opened at the National Fine Art Museum, last month.

Masterpieces of Italian, Dutch and Modern artists, illustrations of which we publish in this issue occupy four of the rooms. Among these is Pilóty's historical painting presented by Count Pálffy to the State some years ago. The full-sized portrait of the Count himself, a copy by Edward Balló of Brozik's original, may be found among the modern artists.

The pictures of the Modern Portrait Gallery which had to make place for this exhibition have been distributed among other rooms, on the first and second floors. Whilst the works of living painters remain in the first floor rooms, those of deceased Hungarian artists are arranged in historical order in the upper rooms.



Pálffy Collection, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Budapest, Antony Van Dyck: Two portraits.

Memorial to Baron Joseph Eötvös. — General Meeting of the Academy.

The seventy-third anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Science was made the occasion of a special General Meeting, for the purpose of commemorating the work of Baron Joseph Eötvös. Those present included Their Excellencies Eugene Balogh and Béla Jankovich, Count

as a factor in cultural life and concluded his address in these terms:

«Eötvös, the writer, the scholar, the politician, the statesman represents in his deeds and writings in unexampled concord, the honouring of science and the resultant freedom, the recognition of the conquering essence of spiritual and moral superiority, the setting forth, as an aim of our national politicians,

national progress and culture and the perfect divorce of the government of that culture from unrighteous, judgment, partiality, denominationalism, racial or social narrow-mindedness. The future of national culture depends upon whether that spirit of Eötvös is the most valuable tradition of Hungarian life. Will it always influence the leaders of our public educative institutions?»

The Chief-Secretary, Mr. G. Heinrich, then adverted to the fruitful work of Eötvös as Secretary of the Academy. Mr. Stephen Hegedüs declaimed a solemn memorial poem whilst Mr. Andrew Kozma read a great study of the same subject. The Chairman closed the sitting.

Afterwards the Academicians met together at dinner in the Continental Hotel. Of the many toasts the first was naturally the King.

Before the sitting the Academy placed wreaths upon the statue of Eötvös.

University of Oxford.

Delegacy for the Extension of Teaching beyond the Limits of the University. Summer Meeting, 1913. The Delegates propose to hold the next Summer Meeting in Oxford in August, 1913; it will last about a month, and will be divided, for the convenience of those who are unable to remain the whole time, into two parts. The main subject of study

will be France: Its Contribution to World-History: to Literature, Science, and Art. Some of the lectures may be delivered in French, and there will be a Special Class for the study of the French language.

There will also be Lectures and Classes in the English Language, intended primarily for Foreign Students. Conferences on Educational and Social Topics of contemporary interest will as usual be arranged.

A Guide to Preparatory Reading was published



Palfy Collection. Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. L. Cranach: Madonna and Child.

Béla Széchenyi of the Crown Guard, Messrs. Alex. Plösz, Julius Wlassics, Michael Zsilinszky, Isidore Fröhlich, Győző Concha, Bernard Alexander, Géza Entz, Kálmán Szily, J. Krenner, L. Beöthy, G. Rados, L. Ilosvay, Counts Géza and Paul Teleki, the Mayor Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Mr. A. Berczik, Baron Loránt Eötvös, son of Baron Joseph, the nephews of the latter Louis Náray and Baron Joseph Inkey. Amongst the audience there were many ladies.

Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, the President delivered the opening speech. He referred warmly to Baron Eötvös

in February, Price, 30 fillér post free. The Intermediate Programme was ready in February, and will be sent post free to all applicants. The Full Programme was completed at Easter. Price, with Lodging List and Time Table, 1 korona. Ticket for the whole Meeting 30s., for either Part 21s. Extra fees for special courses and classes. Board and lodging can be obtained in Oxford from about 25s. a week. The Delegacy reserve the right of declining any application for tickets and give notice that the issue of tickets to late applicants cannot be guaranteed, as it may be necessary to limit the number issued.

All information may be obtained from: J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Secretary to the Delegacy, University Extension Office, Oxford. For further information apply to the Rev. M. R. Sharp, Baross - utca 30. Ground Floor.

Hungarian Exhibit in Munich.

June 1st is fixed for the opening of this International Art Exhibition in the Glas Palace, Munich. The whole of the Hungarian exhibits have been collected by the Committee and despatched to their destination by special wagon. The first great reception room of the Palace has been set apart for the use of Hungarian sculptors who, together with their brethren of the brush will be well represented.

The Minister of Education, Dr. Béla Jankovich has intimated to the National Hungarian School of Art that at this the eleventh international Art Exhibition the Ministerial Commissioner will be Mr. Frederick Strobentz.

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

The firm of the Successors of *Monaszterly* and *Kuzmik* are now showing in their premises, Váci-utca 12 a new consignment of gowns from Paris. Inspection is invited.

Sport and Pastime.

The Tatra-Adriatic Auto Tour.

FOR THE last week of this month the Hungarian Automobile Club has arranged an international auto tour in which very many notable foreign and home auto industrial firms will be represented. The Sports Committee of the Club has nominated various



Palfy Collection. Fine Art Gallery, Budapest. Franz Mieris: Lady with goldfinch.

bodies to aid it along the route in the provinces Six stations — Pécs, Károlyváros, Fiume, Zágráb, Pozsony and Tatra-Lomnicz — have been selected. In the first named the főispán, Mr. L. Visy, Mr. Andrew Nendtvich, Mayor, Mr. Michael Zsolnay, Dr. Rudolf Lauber and Mr. Eugene Fekete will have charge of the programme.

After the start, from Kigyó Square the tourists will proceed along the right bank of the Balaton to the Town Hall Square, Pécs. Thence, on the second day chiefly over Croatian territory where the



Shipyards Island: Old Buda.

duties of hosts will be discharged by the Croatian Auto Club. After passing through Croatia the tourists will be the guests of Count Márk Pejacevich and later will dine at the Lipic Baths, resting at Károlyváros. The journey then proceeds over the Karst to the Adriatic coast.

The Fiume programme will be the best and most varied, arranged, as it has been, by the Club of the City. The Governor, Count Stephen Wickenburg and Mr. Copajtic, managing-director of the Hungarian-Croatian Co. place one or two ships at the service of members who will pause to take a run round the Quarnero. From Fiume to Zágráb, where Baron Charles Hellenback will receive them on behalf of the Croatian Auto Club. Thence to Pozsony to the care of the Mayor, Mr. Tivadar Brolly. For the fifth day there is the fine valley of the Vág and the tour ends with the arrival at Tátra-Lomnicz.

Such a varied programme will certainly relieve the tedium of incessant motion, and the route chosen seems to be well suited for the purpose of introducing the beauties of Hungary to foreign visitors.



The Letter

By Zsigmond Szöllösi.

III.

Translated...
By Katinka
de Kendeffy. THE HUSBAND had no doubt about this, though he felt horror-struck at the idea of receiving any proofs.

That letter was still unopened in his pocket and by this time he knew also that he never would open it.

Never! Not under any circumstances! Whatever might happen! Never!

After five days the doctor said: — «Thank God, you can go in now to our patient; but please don't speak to her much.»

«I won't say a word.»

He entered the snow-white room with its windows looking into the garden. The room was full of flowers. She lay with eyes open, her face whiter than the pillow on which it rested.

When her husband entered her eyes dilated, her lips parted, and a shiver ran over her bloodless face.

In a moment the man was by her side. His hand, like the soft caressing touch of a dream, went gently over her face and forced her to close her eyes and her lips. Then noiselessly, without a word, he sat down by her bed.

This went on for many days. The man sat beside the bed and watched each drop of blood returning to the pale cheeks, every spark of life

appearing in the tired lustreless eyes.

But he never said a word, and when she opened her lips to speak, he put his finger upon them: «Silence!»

She obeyed without the least motion of resistance. She closed her eyes, and allowed herself to be rocked by the warm waves of silence. — — — It was evening. The growing dusk fell deeper and deeper over the room.

The man made a movement to turn up the light, but she caught his hand: — «I do not want a light.»

He sat down again. After a moment she recommenced: —

«For days I have been waiting for you to speak. I am strong enough for you to speak.»

He remained silent. She closed her eyes and said: —

«I wrote you a letter.»

He answered slowly, tonelessly «I received it».

A movement. Her whole body shuddered. The silence froze hard around them. Her teeth chattered. Terrible ice-cold tension. But still he remained silent.

After all she had to speak again. With chattering teeth she faltered: — «Why, oh why did n't you let me die? When you *knew* —

He answered gently: — «I want you to live. That is the only thing I know; that is the only thing I want — nothing, nothing else».

She spoke as in a dream: — «I owed it you, to die. I owed it you, that you should never see me again — that I should confess to you, and perish. You must believe it — you *must* believe what I wrote — that it was madness — that I did n't know — that I did n't understand».

A crackling sound; something dropped on the pillow by her head. She took it, and the words came like a whisper from her choking throat: — «What's this? What is this? My letter?»

«Yes, it is your letter.»

Her breath came noisily, with difficulty. She faltered breathlessly: — «You have n't opened it? You have n't read it? No?»

He turned his head away. The words left his lips with the burning heat of an agonising pain: — «No, I have not read it and I do not want to read it. I would not have read it, if... and I will not read it... never... I won't... I won't... I don't want to know anything else than that you... are... alive. The way is open. If you love me you will stay with me. I will take you away, far, far away from this place. You have only to say so, far away to the end of the earth. If you want to leave me... you can... leave me. Leave me! I don't want anything I only want you to live... to live».

A cry! Two feverish little hand took hold of his hand and pulled it to a trembling, crying mouth, and a pain of hot convulsive lips were pressed upon it. The man's head went down too. Two pale agonised faces clung together, and were bathed in each other's tears.

(The End.)



Current News

The Archduke Joseph.

We are informed from Kisjenő, that the Archduke Joseph after hearing Mass returned to Budapest after a successful hunting trip. His Royal Highness' bag consisted of 26 deer and a fox.

Dinner at the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy.

The King and Queen honoured Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein with their presence at dinner on the 3rd inst at the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrave-square, London. A distinguished party of guests assembled to meet their Majesties, and were seated at three round tables.

Their Majesties sat at separate tables. The King had the Princess Lichnowsky, the wife of the German Ambassador, on one side of him, and Countess Trauttmansdorff, wife of the First Secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy, on the other.

The full list of guests was as follows: The King and Queen, attended by Lady Desborough, Lord Loch and Sir H. Legge; Sir Edward Grey, Prince and Princess Lichnowsky, the Duke and Duchess of Portland and Lady Victoria Bentinck, the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, Lord and Lady Granard, Georgina Lady Dudley, Lady Iveagh, Lord and Lady Wolverton, the Marquis de Soveral, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Hedworth and Lady Meux, Mrs. Sneyd, Count and Countess Trauttmansdorff, Capt. Accurti, Major Horváth and Count Khuen Héderváry.

Children's Day in Budapest.

The annual collections on behalf of poor children were made throughout the whole of the Capital on Monday and Tuesday May 5th, 6th. The first day was exceptionally fine in the early part but later rain came and, lasting as it did till Thursday, prejudicially affected the good work. The thanks of



Visegrád with the ruined Castle.

everybody are due and should be rendered to those ladies who so bravely took upon themselves the exacting role of collectors. It was not easy work. To stand in the street throughout the whole day exposed to all the sport of weather, heat or cold, is not an inviting prospect, but the ladies of Budapest Society have never yet shrunk from giving wholehearted service in a good cause.

The total of the collections by the League approaches 70,000 crowns. Pride of place belongs to the Countess Andrew Hadik Barkóczy, who collected 6200 crowns. Then followed Mrs. Sigism. Singer with 5150 crowns; the Countess George Almásy with 4800, Countess Louis Batthyány 4774, Mrs. Nelly Hirsch Redő 4652 and Baroness Moses Herzog 3615 crowns. In the urns of the two leading ladies, the Countesses Hadik Barkóczy and George Almásy notes for a thousand crowns each were discovered.

Aviation in Újvidék.

As we go to press we are informed from Újvidék that the current rumours as to the postponement of or cancelling of this interesting function are totally devoid of foundation. The fête will most certainly be held according to the plan agreed upon and published, held, moreover, in presence of the Archduke Joseph, who has promised to attend.

New Company on the Margaret Island.

The St. Margaret Island Baths Co. Ltd. opened on May 10th for the inspection of invited representatives of the Government, City, Press and Medical profession, its new Modern Hotel and Baths. The re-organisation is a perfect success, and adds one more to the many attractions of the beautiful island.

Fairy night on the Park lake.

The Mrs. Stephen Bárczy Children's Society has arranged a Venetian Evening for June 5th on the premises of the Budapest Skating Club, in aid of the funds of the Society. Two military bands and several Gipsy Troupes will furnish the music. All the boats will be lighted with lanterns familiar to visitors to Venice. There will be serenades and fireworks, in short everything to render the fête attractive. The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee consisting of Mrs. Stephen Bárczy and about 150 members.

American Physicians in Pöstyén.

Upon the occasion of the XVII International Medical Congress to be held in London this summer a party of American doctors to the number of 40 will visit the Baths at Pöstyén, under the guidance

Mr. Charles Denby the American Consul-General in Vienna. According to present plans the guests have timed their arrival for July 4th, Independence Day. They will thus be in time for the festivities which are always arranged for that date in honour of the many guests of American nationality at the celebrated health-resort.

Record Year at the «Zoo».

The London «Zoo» has reached the highwater mark of popularity. The Council of the Society report that the income for the past year — like the number of visitors — was the largest on record.

The actual number of visitors was 1,012,898, the previous best being 915,764 in 1876, when King Edward's Indian Collection was exhibited.

Increase in the cost of provisions, due largely to the higher prices that had to be paid for hay, straw, and horses, was the most serious item on the expenditure side.

Park Chivalry.

A Lost Knight-errant. Chivalry is not yet dead, even in these days of motor-cars, and in Rotten Row in London and the drives of Hyde Park, where horses are still to be seen, there are knights-errant ready to help fair ladies in difficulties and then to disappear without disclosing their names, or seeking even a few words of gratitude.

Yesterday there was an advertisement in the «personal» column of a morning paper inserted by a woman who wished «to thank the gentleman who helped her coachman to deal with a pair of troublesome horses near the Serpentine Bridge on the morning of Friday, April 11».

A chair-keeper in the park recalled the case a few years ago of a pretty young lady who was driving alone, when her horse took fright. A poorly-dressed man jumped over a fence, pulled up the animal and disappeared. The young lady gave her name to the chair-keeper, and told him to tell her rescuer if ever he should see him, that she wished to thank him. One day the keeper found the young man in the park, and he said: «I knew who she was. I used to know her once, upon a time, but I cannot meet her now».

Lecture upon Hungary — in Australia.

Miss Harriet, C. Newcomb, a very talented Australian girl who recently sailed from Sydney in order to be present at the Congress of Suffragettes in Budapest, in June, recently delivered a very interesting lecture on Hungary, with illustrations. The original work was written by the Countess Alex: Teleki and translated into English by Mrs. Győry-Ginever. It was the object of the leaders of the forthcoming Congress to spread amongst all nations some idea of the historical, legal, cultural and economic conditions of this country, so that those taking part in the Congress would be able to view intelligently those features of Hungary which it is the purpose of the hostesses to shew to foreign visitors. This plan has certainly succeeded in the case of Australia and New-Zealand as, in all five capitals of the under-world, and in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin of New-Zealand Miss Newcomb has successfully carried out her propaganda. It is, indeed, a brilliant idea, and might have been thought of before.

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Az **Adriai Biztosító-Társulat** idei közgyűlését — melyen az 1912. évnök, a társulat alapítása óta a 74-ik üléstevnek zárószámadásait terjesztették elő — f. hó 24-én tartotta meg. A zárószámadásokból, valamint az üzleti jelentésből kitűnik, hogy az üzletmenet általánosságban kielégítő volt; az árfolyamok szokatlanul erős visszaverése folytán, melyet az értékpapírok a múlt évben szenvedtek, a társulat számottevő könyvszerű veszteséget szenvedett értékpapírállományában, mely veszteség azonban minden nehézség nélkül fedezhető volt egyrészt a külön tartalékok igénybevétele által, részben pedig az üzemi év terhére.

Az *életbiztosítási A)* ágazatában 91,899.555 koronáról szóló ajánlat nyújtott be; a kiállított kötvények 82,238.627 korona tőkeösszegekről szólnak. A biztosítási állomány az üzleti év végén kerek 535 millió korona biztosított tőkére és 1,443.000 korona biztosított évi járadékra rüg. Halál- és elélési esetekben, valamint életjáradékok fejében 11,380.489-69 korl fizettetett ki. Az életbiztosítási díjtartalék 1912. év végével 149,158.300-29 koronát, illetve a viszontbiztosítók részének levonása után 136,475.339-13 koronát tett ki, az előző évhez képest tehát 8,077.800-08 korona többlet mutatkozik saját számlára.

Az *elemi ágazatok B)* ágazataiban: a *tűzbiztosítási* ágazat díjbevétele 28,754.577-08 korona, a *szállítmánybiztosítás* díjbevétele 4,362.658-94 korona, a *betörés elleni biztosítások* díjbevétele 762.333-66 korona. Viszontbiztosítás díjak fejében összesen 15,402.214-12 korona adatott le. A *kárfizetések* 21,978.354-50 koronát, a viszontbiztosítók hányadának levonásával 11,758.587-43 koronát emésztettek fel. — Az *elemi ágazatok* díjtartalékai összesen 21,674.925-30 korona, illetve a viszontbiztosítás levonásával 11,867.454-78 koronát tesznek ki.

Az alapszabályszerű átutalások levonása után, a hivatalnoki kar nyereségrészesedésének betudásával, a fennmaradó nyereségegyenlegből a múlt évhez hasonló osztalék, azaz 160 korona kerül részvényenkint szétosztásra.

A társulat alaptőkéje és tartalékai az üztetv végén a következőkép alakulnak: 10,000.000 korona teljesen befizetett alaptőke 12,000.000 korona vagyontartalék, 476.684-66 korona árfolyamingadozási tartalék, 148,342.793-91 korona nettodíjtartalék, 4,720.709-41 korona nettokártartalék, összesen 175 millió koronán felül. A nyugdíjpénztár és a társaság alkalmazottainak ellátási pénztára összesen 3,971.681-09 korona felett rendelkezik.

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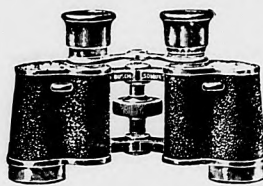
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4. Hungary: A Sketch, by Julius de Vargha.
5. A Brief sketch of the Hungarian constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary by Count Albert Apponyi.

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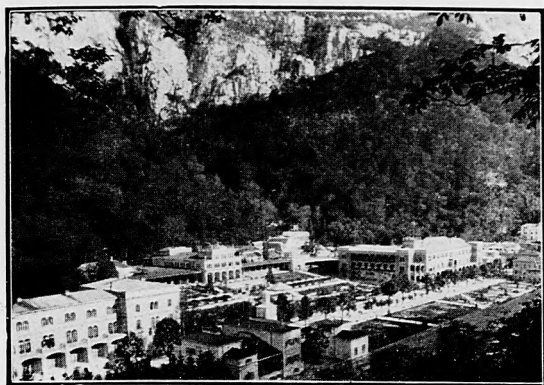
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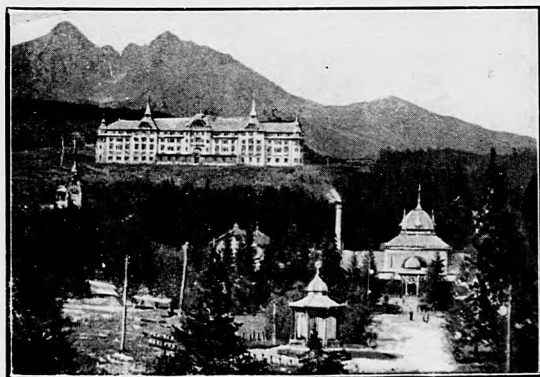


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