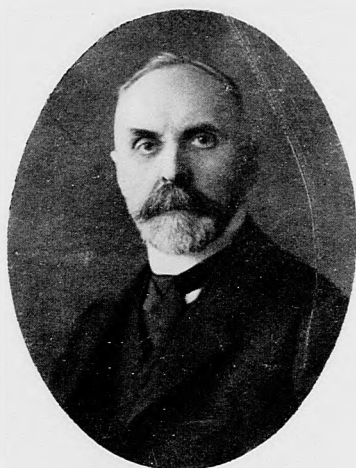


Budapest, Tuesday, July 1, 1913.

HUNGARY

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An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.



Photos Prof. Koller Succsr.

The new Hungarian Cabinet.

Erdélyi.

DR. EUGENE DE BALOGH, Minister of Justice.
BARON IMRE GHILLÁNY, Minister of Agriculture.
LADISLAUS DE BEÖTHY, Minister of Commerce.

BARON SAMUEL DE HAZAI, Minister for Defence.
COUNT STEPHEN TISZA, Premier.
BARON STEPHEN BURIÁN, Minister à latere.

DR. JOHN DE TELESZKY, Minister of Finance.
DR. BÉLA DE JANKOVICS, Min. for Public Instruction.
JOHN DE SÁNDOR, Minister of the Interior.

Hungary and its People.

Hungarian Finance.

Ezeréves . . .
 . . . Magyar-
 ország

THE RAILWAYS begin to play a rôle in political economy first after 1885, a rôle in the sense that they not only cause expenses but promise

considerable advance of the expenses of working and maintenance and with great demands for investments. None the less the net working surplus is always very considerable, and the capital invested in the railways pays interest at 4.7 per cent. The utilisation of past experience



Town Hall, Ujvidék.

incomes. The net surplus of the state railways first in 1885 exceeded the amount of 20 mill. crowns. This rôle came first in full force into being in 1891 with the redemption of the Hungarian lines of the Austro-Hungarian state railway company, when the main arteries of traffic were all in the hand of the state. In the year named the net business surplus amounted to 63.4 mill. crowns, in 1892 to 65 mill. crowns, in 1893 to 60.8 mill. crowns, in 1894 to 73.4 mill. crowns. The redemption and the completion of the state railway system came so to say to a pause through the action mentioned. Not so the condition of the tariff: a province in which deep-seated reforms were introduced at that time, which implied considerable reductions of the tariff. These brought in the sphere of the passenger and luggage department an increase of the traffic to hitherto unknown dimensions, and resulted in a considerable increase of income for the railways. This increase however was connected with a con-

in the sphere of the tariff, the gradual abolition of certain deficiencies of the system which was right in its main lines, an economic method of proceeding in investments on the one hand, and the natural increase of the traffic, hand in hand with the development of economic life and that advance of economic culture which will express itself in this, that public opinion will raise no illiberal demands against the state railways: — these are the factors which will have influence on the firm establishment and development of the results arrived at in the province of the railway system. At present and in this place we will only affirm that the state railways have their part in the results achieved in political economy the last few years, in the consolidating of the financial position, and that those many expenses and great burdens which were connected with the redemption, and are so still, have shown themselves actually a profitable investment.

(To be continued.)

The new Hungarian Cabinet.

COUNT Tisza has completed his new Cabinet, which is constituted as follows: Prime Minister, Count Tisza; Minister of the Interior, Stephen John Sándor (member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament); Minister of Agriculture, Baron Emerich Ghillány (member of the Lower House, who replaces Count Serényi De Kis-Serényi); Minister to the Royal Court, Baron Stephen Burian (formerly Common Austro and Hungarian Minister of Finance). The other portfolios remain the same as in Dr. Lukács's Ministry; but the Minister for Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia has not yet been appointed.

The Hungarian Government, thus consists of the following Ministers:

Minister of Finance Dr. John de Teleszky, Minister of Justice Dr. Eugene de Balogh, Minister of National Defence Baron Samuel Hazai, Minister of Commerce Ladislas de Beöthy, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction Dr. Béla de Jankovich. While in the meantime the duties of the Croatian and Slavonian Ministry are discharged by Count Stephen Tisza.



The Queen's Rose.

THAT SAD little museum which Ida Ferenczy established in the Castle of Buda has lately been extended by gifts from the founder herself. This lady has recently presented to the collection a small ebony box, ornamented with silver stripes and glass cover.

A pair of black stockings, a crumpled white lace handkerchief and a faded rose, sufficient memorials of that terrible day on which the dagger of a madman took away the life of the good Queen Elizabeth — rest within.

At the moment of the tragedy the Queen was

wearing these stockings; the handkerchief was in her hand and the faded flower which then burned fiery red rested above her heart. These reliques were at the time presented by the Archduchess Maria Valeria to the one-time Maid of Honour; there, in the box lies the Royal letter in which the Archduchess writes that, in recognition of the services of the Maid of Honour and as a sad memorial of the Queen she sends these articles. The little box, with the reliques, was long in possession of Miss Ida Ferenczy before she could decide to part with them and place them at the disposition of the nation.



The World's Woman's Congress.

THE CONGRESS has come and the Congress has gone. Blessed be the name of the Congress.

In reviewing the events of the last week one's memory insensibly flies to those extremes of comparison which are covered by a space infinitesimal in the life of a sphere, scarcely less so in that of a nation, long only as applied to the life of the individual. The position of Woman four-five-six hundred years ago, and the position of Woman to-day — these are extremes which do violence to a strong imagination. And it is precisely the difficulty of reconciling these two Poles in the essentially conservative mind of Man which stands in the way of that complete emancipation of the sex not from any particular wrongs or special ethical relation but, from the mere trammels of convention.

Could one surmount the bogies of time and space it might be interesting to institute some sort of philosophical enquiry into the relations between man and woman from the historical point of view and the great part which the religious instinct has played in all ages in the evolution of the question. It is sufficient, however, to suggest on the general question, that if there be really denial of justice it arises not from «manly contumacy» but from the want of a stable womanly ideal and the impossibility of doing away with tradition in the short space of a generation.

With these preliminary and not inopportune



Vác from the Danube : to the left, in the background, Mount Naszá.

remarks one may pass easily to the work of the recent Congress.

The one striking feature of the whole function was the magnificent and spirited response of the women of Budapest to the taunt (so often repeated

silvered head, the tolerant but commanding eye of Mrs. Chapman-Catt to feel the full force of the contention that woman is amenable to this Spirit which sways all things. Would it not be marvellous were it otherwise? Could one well imagine an



Young married woman and girls. Mohács.

that it has now become an axiom amongst men) that Woman has no organising genius. The whole Congress, its preparation, its actual labours, its aftermath, was first and foremost a triumph of organisation. We have had Congresses here by the score, ten in as many years, all men's functions, all elaborately arranged in accordance with the fine and high standard which Hungary has adopted, a standard which perhaps only England may approach but does not go beyond, yet not one of these was attended by one quarter of the numbers which recently took part in the Woman's Movement, nor could a single one, not excepting the Dairy Congress, come anywhere near this in organisation. Another point. The note of order struck in the first moment was never, at any subsequent moment, lost sight of. People who sincerely believed that an assembly of women *must* of necessity degenerate into an irresponsible rabble, under the stress of daily meetings prolonged until evening, were astounded to observe that if there were one single feature of note beyond the marvellous arrangements, if beyond the phenomena of a Babel of languages, the meeting of East and West, a vast concourse of nationalities there were one outstanding momentum it was the Spirit of Order which these women brought to their work, the quiet, earnest, respectful even deferential demeanour of thousands to one.

In one sense it was a wonder, in another a great and worthy tribute to the fine presence of the Lady President. One had only to gaze upon the noble

aggregation of individuals of any sex or age *not* borne down and subdued by the first law of Heaven? Perhaps those exotics of England from whom the gods have taken Reason, the Militants, but certainly no others. Yet it is seriously urged by opponents of the movement that the instinctive lawlessness of women makes them unfit to sit in Council. Not at all the first sincere argument founded upon want of experience. But here, in Budapest, once for all it has been disproved.

I think, in justice to the women of Budapest «The City of the River», that the work of those ladies should go upon the record. Justice though the Heavens fall. It would not be easy, without comparisons and invidious distinctions to single out those ladies who, of all, deserve the Mural Crown of the newer era. But even Hungarian ladies themselves, who have given time, trouble and material support to the cause will surely not be surprised if I single out for appreciation in special form the one or two outstanding personalities which, as it were, dominated the situation.

First and foremost it is conceded «in foreign Courts» that Countess Alex. Teleki has served the Flag as did her ancestors in the brave days of old. In many senses this gifted lady is a leader. And it is well that this should be so. A country so sensitive to tradition, feudal or oligarchic, as Hungary, ought to possess noble dames, ladies whose *noblesse oblige*, well consorting with sympathy and high ideals moves them to stand in the van. Countess Teleki

is our Lady Somerset. Her social position is as unquestioned as is her wonderful touch of enthusiasm. When to these are added imagination «the last gift of Zeus», and both the will and capacity to take the lead in movements of widely diversified social aspects, the combination is irresistible. There are many Hungarians grateful to this accomplished lady to-day, and there are many ladies of foreign origin who will return home relieved that their life's work has found so strong a champion on the borders of a world.

The order of precedence of both armies and courts decrees that the second position should fall to Miss Vilma Glücklich, the Vice-President of the Executive Committee. It is bad enough to have anything to do upon such a body even for a regatta or a local parish concert. What then, must be the responsibilities, what the qualities inherent in the position in the case of a world-wide movement! The temper of an angel, the tact of King Edward, the resourcefulness of a Richelieu, the «go» of a Roosevelt — these are minor qualifications. The Patience!!! No one conversant with the inner workings of these things will quarrel with the deliberate award.

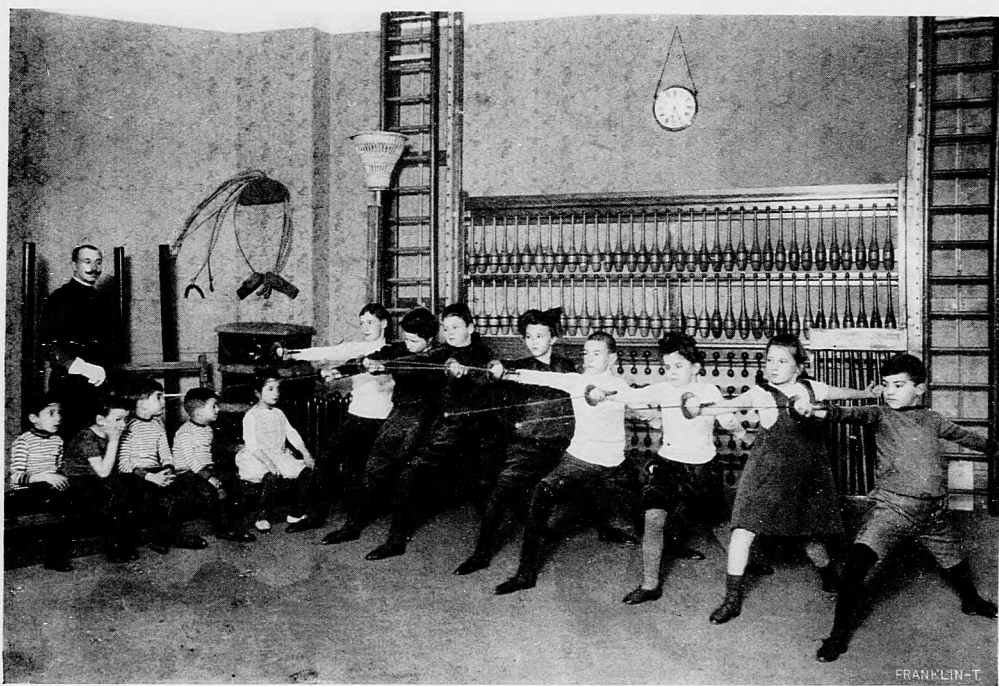
Patience Competition.

First Prize --- Miss Vilma Glücklich.
Honourable Mention --- Job.

to a very high level amongst hygienic races the status of her Fatherland. And I think some men would like to take lessons from this remarkable lady in the true principles of education. But it is rather as a worker in the cause of women that we must consider her. If workers find their satisfaction in labour well and cheerfully accomplished Miss Glücklich has long had her reward.

Not less has been the labour of the Co-Vice-President, Rosika Schwimmer, the «Lady Eloquent», who speaks with the tongue of angels. Some old cynic said that it is easy to be persuasive when one is right but I doubt it. If that were so every good cause would long ago have triumphed. Again persuasiveness is a gift which goes with enthusiasm and enthusiasms are not always right. What the record of Miss. Schwimmer's activities in the cause I cannot well follow. Life is short. This I do know that where praise (or blame) for the magnificent results of this Congress come to be apportioned this lady will be praised and blamed — praised for her inexhaustible activities and blamed — by enemies to the cause, because of the success of those activities.

Miss Paula Pogány is either a lady of considerable constitutional robustness, or, she is now in a Convalescent Home. Nothing but a wooden image could have stood the strain of weeks of incessant labour. «General Secretary!» What appalling visions



Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

Attack

Photos by Jelky.

A celebrated male character of Dickens was made to say «I am not a mother myself...» Nor is Miss Glücklich, but what she knows of the theory and duty of motherhood, to the child as to the State, if communicated to every mother-to-be, would raise

does the very title conjure up. At the service of anybody and everybody. Now looking into this complaint, now smoothing over this difficulty, answering inconsequent questions and trying to appear as if she were specially created for the

purpose of putting one individual right. Quite ninety per cent of the dwellers in Asylums were at some unfortunate period of their lives General Secretaries. As that office is the most thankless so should it be the most esteemed.

Mrs. Szirmay is another of those who will be specially remembered for good, hard tiring work. I have seen and spoken to this lady at very trying moments when the flush in her face and the utterly wearied look in sympathetic but tired eyes told of a mental strain almost unbearable. If, as we are told, there is pity in Heaven the better part should surely be reserved for self-sacrificing but always courteous ladies like Mrs. Szirmay, who

such totally unfounded rumours. Whenever I start a crusade for social well-being give me only George Lukács on my side. I never want him as an opponent.

Dr. Béla de Jankovich at the opening function of June 15th as himself delegate of the Government made a speech welcoming the delegates to Hungary. This was not, by any means, a formal and perfunctory matter as His Excellency took deep interest in everything, conversed with the prime movers and remained till the end of the proceedings, proving himself a very popular and sympathetic representative of the nation.

If His Excellency is an adept at this what should



The Institution building.

might be either English or German, possibly French for all we, who hear her speak in every cultural language, could tell to the contrary. I, who have occupied her time when it might have been more usefully spent, feel and know this.

The experience of Mr. George Lukács, though not so strenuous must not be left out of account. There is an impression in some quarters that Mr. Lukács has not this cause at heart, which simply means that he is not *persona grata* to the paid Socialist agitators. That, in itself, should be counted a distinction. I have the honour of Mr. Lukács's personal acquaintance and can only say that no more upright, high-minded and chivalrous gentleman ever came before the public. It affords me special pleasure to offer this testimony in public as I have had occasion more than once in private to refute

be said of Dr. Stephen Bárczy, the Mayor of the City, who in the course of a year officiates on behalf of the Metropolis some hundreds of times. Both official speakers made a very good impression and both possess exactly those qualities of tact and *savoir faire* which put people instantly at ease. The reception at the bastion was commented upon even by the citizens as a very happy and novel idea.

Of course there is now little new to say of the general work. Every word has been telegraphed to the ends of the finite world and the public is quite familiar with every phase and every nuance. But one little anecdote may not be out of place. One day Mrs. Julius Klein, one look at whom is sufficient to assure one that one is in the presence of a good mother of good sons, the head of a singularly

happy household, had a conversation with Mrs. Chapman-Catt on the subject of Militancy.

«I will tell you» said the Lady-President «what Mrs. Pankhurst said. Supposing now there are two children in a hungry lodging, one of whom cries all day, the other lying quite still. Say that the father comes home with a piece of bread. To which child would he give it?»

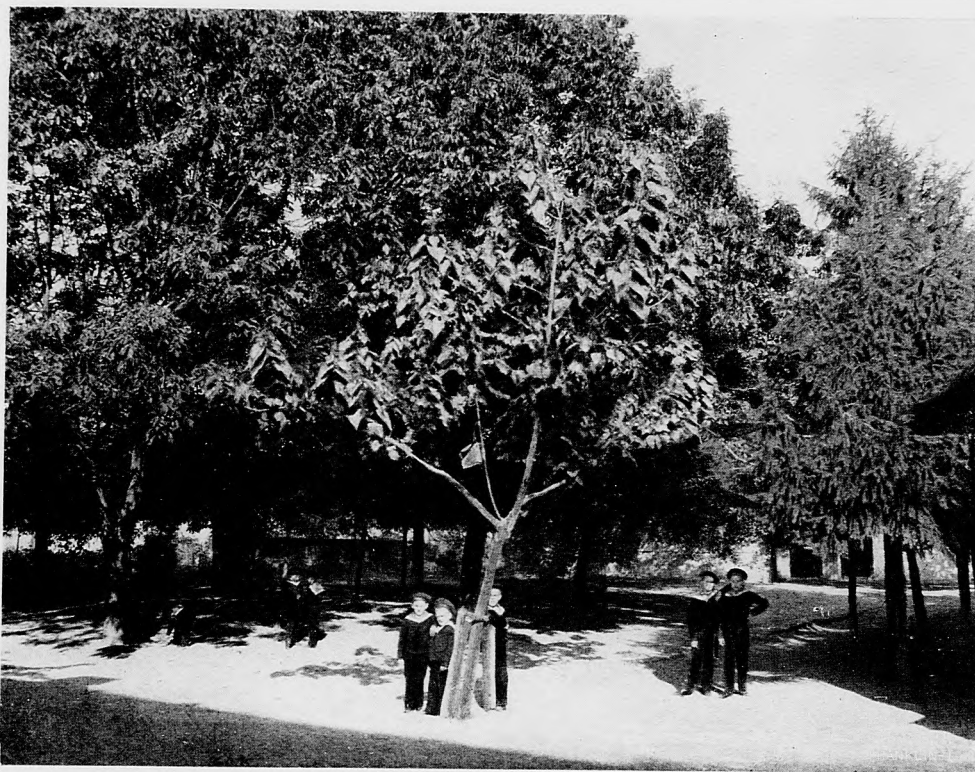
The reply of Mrs. Klein was characterised by strong common sense and strong motherly instinct.

«To the quiet child» she responded instanter. «If, seeing the bread, it remains quiet, it must be first attended to. The other, the one strong enough to cry, is strong enough to live on.»

It will break down every barrier
And throw the floodgates wide
It will bear you swiftly onward to
the sea of liberty.

The call is to all women
of high or low degree
«The night of slavery is past
The day of freedom dawns at last
Oh! hasten to be free!

Endure no more the shameful scorn
Of sacred womanhood —
But claim the honour due to you
as mothers of the race.



The Garden.

«That is not quite the answer Mrs. Pankhurst expected» said Mrs. Chapman-Catt who found herself at some loss to confute this sound logic.

And so most of us feel in regard to Militancy, a cause which adds strong support to a favourite argument of the enemy, that women is at heart an anarchist.

Well! I spent a pleasant week among the anarchists!

Call of the Century!

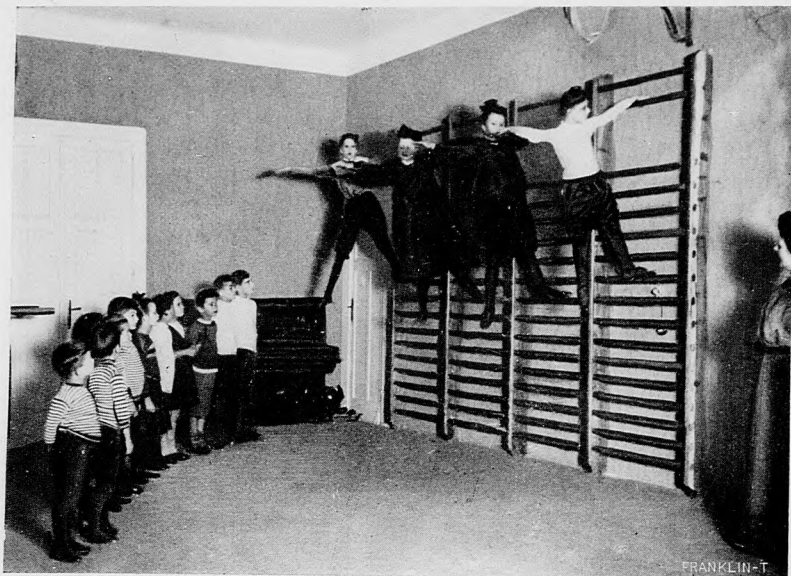
Verses to the International W. S. A. By *Emil Ábrányi*.
Recited at the Reception of the Delegates by *Mary Jászai*, the famous tragedienne.

A triumphant voice is sounding:
Arise and follow me!
Arise and launch your bark upon
the swelling stream of life.

Let haughty man remember that he
is woman-born.
That by his side, not at his feet is
woman's rightful place.

The days of savage tyranny are passing,
Brute force no longer rules —
But prejudice remains
More deadly and more vile,
And slander and the mockery of fools.
These are the foes you must fight
With the sword of truth and right
Ere liberty ascends the throne and reigns
True human liberty demands twin thrones.
Set side by side
That man and woman equal placed —
the world may guide





Gymnastic Practice.

For until woman takes her share
of right and power
As now of sorrow, pain and misery,
There's no true liberty.

The human harmony is incomplete
Till woman's voice is heard —
The human mind is only half expressed
Without the woman's word —
And what without the warmth
of woman's love
Were human loyalty and faith and truth?

Oh you who guide our homes and train
our children —
In wars of purity and truth and love,
Who tend the poor and old and desolate —
Who send your sons to fight
their country's wars —
Who nurse the wounded on the battle
field,
Who bear the brunt of all the foolishness
That springs from the unaided mind of
man —
Would you not make wise choice of men
to frame
The wiser laws — 'Tis envy's voice
denies —
The right of choice, and power to right
the wrong.

May the banner now unfurled
Float as high as heaven's vault
May the peace of all the world
From your cry for justice spring.

Let the laughter of the fools
Peal as loud as ere it may.

Forward march undaunted
still
Forward to the newer day.
Let no barrier arrest you.
Heed no foemen who mo-
lest you.
Swim the flood and scale
the height
Forward till you claim your
right.



Society Notes.

THE TENNIS SEASON as
also the Races at Alag
are in full swing. Once again
we note the great influence
of the English in our sports,
as not only have we taken
the game itself from over
the water but our young
ladies tend more and more

to approach the grace of their robust cousins. It
is now considered an honour to deserve from
spectators or players the high encomium. «She
moves quite like an English girl.»

There is another, much more important, side to
this matter. It concerns hygiene. When the mothers
of the race *in posse* become supple and strong,
easy, natural, free of movement, the future of our
children is, in the physical sense, assured.

It is, of course, ancient history, that the winner
of the Ladies' Championship is Mrs. Heddy Satzger.
This lady, who, though not of Hungarian birth, yet
lives amongst us, was much too strong for our
best players, — Mrs. Ilona Biró and Miss Sarolta
Cséry.

The prizes for the island meeting included the
beautiful gift of Their Royal Highnesses the Arch-
duke Joseph and his consort Augusta.

The Park Club expired in an unexpected blaze
of glory. Two brilliant functions attracted such
members of Society as are still in town — or
were.

One, the dinner given by Baron Alex. and Lady
Vojnits, the other that of Mr. Gould, his sister Mrs.
Gilbert and her daughter. The latter occasion was
something quite out of the ordinary, as it is very
seldom we number amongst our hosts, members of
a very distinguished American family, welcomed
though they often are as guests.

The American party included Their Royal High-
nesses the Archduke and Duchess, the Archduke
Conrad of Bavaria, Count Joseph Szapáry, Count
Thomas Batthyány and Miss Anna Majthényi, Lady
in Waiting. After dinner dancing at once began. It
was observed, with much pleasure that the Arch-
duchess had quite got over her troublesome cold.

And so, farewell, for another season, to the Park
Club.

The Eighth Dry-Farming Congress.

By Géza de Koppély.

THE LAST Congress held in Lethbridge, Canada was, in all respects a highly successful function. In accordance with the resolution there adopted this year's meeting takes place at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Oct. 22rd next.

Tulsa is one of those Wonder-cities with which the new world is continually astonishing the old. This city established in 1900 — *this* century — claims 35,000 inhabitants whilst its annual output of oil is 60,000,000 barrels.

The Congress sets great store by the Agricultural Exhibition to be held contemporaneously with its special labours. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma States have joyfully acceded to the suggestion that they shall be collectively represented by one exhibit. Oklahoma has determined to erect a special building for agricultural products where principally sea and cotton products will be on view. The High Schools of Nevada and Arizona are desirous that their respective States shall participate in the Exhibition whilst the N. W. States have already marked out great areas for their exhibits. Similarly the official participation of Texas is ensured as is the case with Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. The sugar and rice produce of Louisiana will form a separate section.

Greater interest is being shewn in the forthcoming Congress, not only by the States of the Union but also by foreign countries. Judging from portents this Congress will communicate to the movement a greater impetus. Canada is raising a separate building, and there is an idea that the U. S. Government will do the same on behalf of the States' exhibits.

Two buildings have already been begun in Tulsa, one with steel supports and re-inforced cement to serve as a permanent Exhibition: the other designed to serve the present aim only. Two great Session Halls, each capable of accommodating 2,000 delegates, and a general evening Congress Hall which will be a permanent feature of the city have been begun.

The State Agricultural High School of Oklahoma is arranging ten-day courses for farmers of the State; in the course of which experts of the School will make known to the farmers the successes of dry-farming.

Without referring to the various means for instruction and enlightenment I would mention the Rural Home movement which has a world-wide significance.

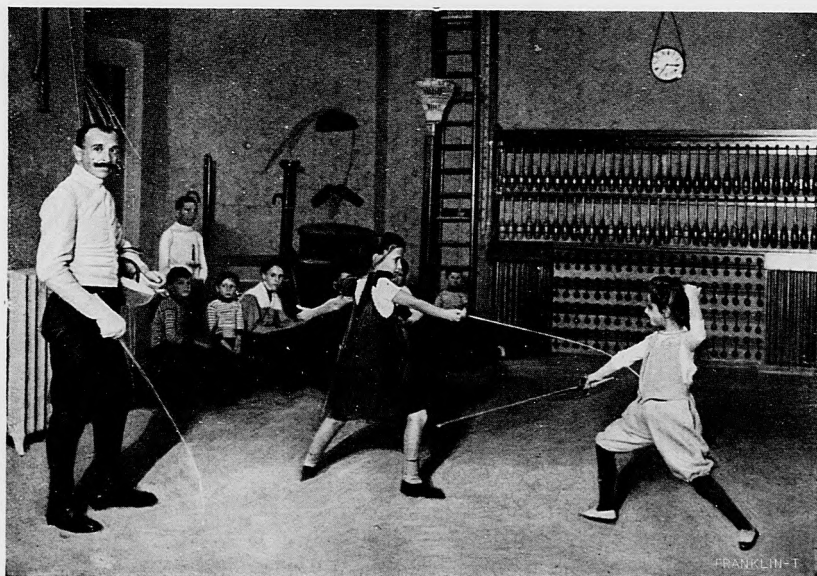
The leaders of the Congress very correctly recognised years ago that, for the perfection of Agricultural production it is necessary to draw within the scope of the movement women and children. This movement has vast social importance. The farm woman of to-day in America is naturally a different being from the woman of two generations back. Her social and cultural requirements are different. The development of the rural home of to-day is largely in the hands of the woman.

The wise and far-seeing leaders of the Congress recognise, in the children, very important factors. Whatever economist in Europe who regards with anxiety the migration from country to town and finds a social panacea in the «Back of the Land» movement, may learn much from the results and trend of Dry-Farming Congresses.

The popularising of Rural Homes has met with great success in the U. S. A. Professor Palmer of the Agricultural High School of North Dakota drew attention to the upsidetown position involved in teaching village children whom we desire to retain on the land, subjects more appropriate to town children. Village children must be familiarised with their immediate surroundings otherwise they lose interest in school work. Of 164 children educated on the old plan 157 wished to leave the farm whilst of 174 educated upon the newer plan favoured by the experts of the dry-farming movement 162 were quite content to remain on the land.

Dry-Farming Congressers have the exclusive claim to the merits of these results. They are directed not only to the improvement and increase of agricultural produce but to the improvement, in every way, of the agricultural classes. And in as much as they make use of practical means in a natural way they evolve practical, simple and healthy social ideas and tendencies.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Girls Fencing.

Memorials of two visits.

THE AMERICAN Deputation which visited this country during the latter part of May forwarded to the proper quarters very warm expressions of gratitude for the magnificent reception accorded it in Hungary.

The Minister of the day, Count Béla Serényi has communicated these to the Institutions and gentlemen concerned, and on his own behalf has thanked the Right. Hon. Ödön Miklós, the Mortgage Credit Institution, the Small Farmers' Mortgage Credit Institution, the National Central Credit Association the «Hangya», the National Farmers' Society, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, the Major of the City, Mr. Albert Berzeviczy, Count Joseph Mailáth, Count Robert Zselénski, Count Philip Hoyos Wenckheim, Baron

which you have overwhelmed us. The principal outlines of the noble history of Hungary were not unknown to us — outlines which only the deep patriotism, powerful strength of will, the great and chivalrous characteristics could depict, but we must confess that we were less well informed how well our contemporaries, the successors of great heroes, bear aloft the standard which they have inherited from their ancestors. We thank you for having taught us this.»



International Congress of Publishers.

ON JUNE 1st the second great event of the summer season, the assembling of delegates for the Publishers' Congress, took place in the Capital.

This movement is only seventeen years old, the first having been held in Paris in 1896. Our publishers, however, did not participate until five years later when the delegates were received in Leipzig. The last occasion of this function was the meeting in Amsterdam in 1910, at which, upon the motion of Mr. Victor Ranschburg, the Manager of the Athenaeum, it was decided to accept the invitation of the Hungarian Capital to meet in Budapest in 1913. This, however, was not the only call. Before the way could be cleared Mr. Ranschburg had to meet and fight Rome, whose representatives also much desired the honour and eclat of enter-

taining the delegates. We won, thanks to the persuasive powers of our commissioner, and this is the result of his eloquence.

The Congress is under the august patronage of His Royal Highness the Archduke Joseph. Its honorary Presidents are the Right. Hon. Leo Lánczy, the Right. Hon. Alex. Mattekovics, Mr. Gustavus Heinrich and Eugene Rákosi, Members of the House of Magnates and Dr. Giesswein M. P.

Of the direction and aims of the Congress no better illustration could be given than is supplied by the first question upon the Agenda «How to eliminate immoral literature» this standing in the name of Mr. Jacob Wiesner, Many of the other matters are, of course, questions rather of technical than social interest.

The thoughtful man bent upon reviewing the general cultural progress of this country will find no better guide than a list of the many international



The pupils of the Institution.

Frederick Korányi, Baron Géza Papp, Messrs. Kálmán Imrédy, Ambrose Seidl, Julius Vargha, Elemér Balogh, Stephen Bernát, Melchior Szántó and Dr. Heller Farkas. The Minister specially thanked the Countess Ladislaus Károlyi for arranging the visit to the Tótmegyer Peoples House.

*

Some few days later the Publishers of the International Union met in Budapest. The Committee of Management receives, from day to day, from its recent foreign guests, expressions of thanks for the hospitality offered them. The letter of Monsieur D. A. Longuet, the well-known French publisher is so interesting that we make no apology for transcribing it.

«Returning to work after the beautiful manifestations of art and energy which your Capital has afforded us, we express our thanks for the magnificent reception and for the kind attentions with

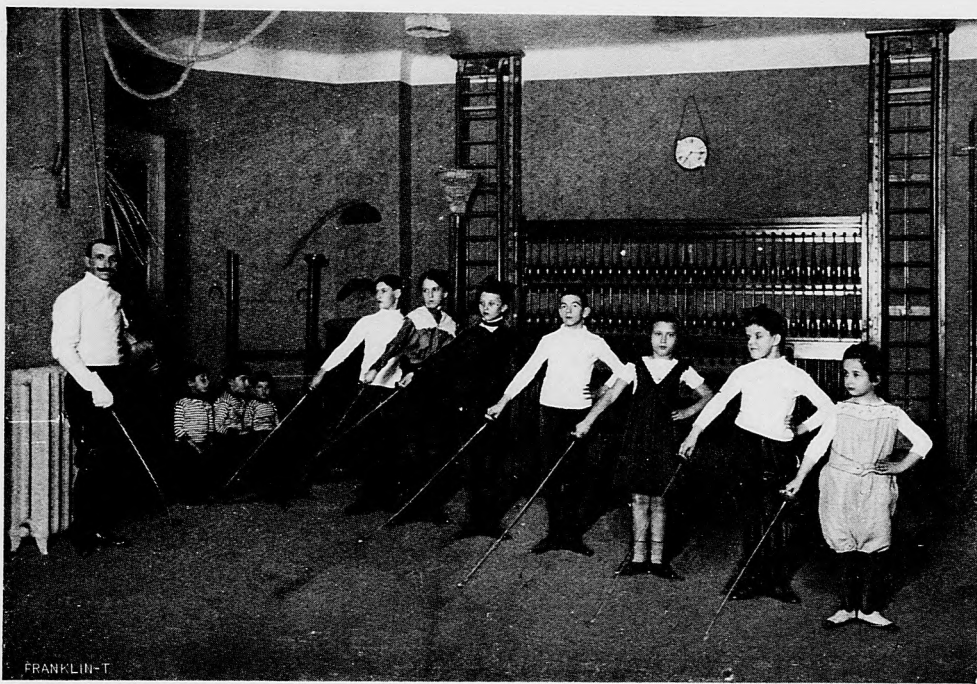
congresses which, during the past ten or a dozen years, have met in Budapest. It is a very satisfactory symptom, not only for us but for our eastern neighbours that we are now no longer on the confines of civilisation but are steadily overcoming the manifest drawbacks of geographical situation by offering a worthy and attractive setting for the furtherance of many of those great movements upon which the progress of two continents depends.

Bridal Linen outfit. *Féhérnemű, menyasszonyi kepengék* Friedmann J. Budapest, IV., Koronaherczeg-u. 14.

Meghívásra utazómat gazdag mintakollekcióival szívesen házhoz küldöm. — Telefon 136—27.

ceremonies of the day. My pleasure would have been greater had I been able to give back in English the fine speeches made by our Deacon, Dr. Zsolnay, and others of the professors, but, unfortunately my knowledge of your sonorous and beautiful tongue is not yet such as to be relied upon, and rather than transcribe incorrectly I shall not transcribe at all.

Hubay's speech of thanks I should like to have preserved, but it must suffice to say that it was simple, manly and straightforward. From his words one could never gather that he was one whose genius had spread his name — coupled with his country's, throughout the civilised world; who had spoken direct to the heart of multitudes in the



Stand!

The Promotion of Hubay.

Kolozsvár, June 1913.

IT IS ALWAYS a pleasure and a privilege to see a man of genius honoured, and the pleasure is heightened when the honour is conferred, not by foreign Princes and States, nor by posterity, but by his own countrymen and contemporaries. Such a pleasure I have enjoyed the other day in witnessing the conferring of the degree of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy by the professors of the Kolozsvár University on the celebrated and well beloved Hubay.

What a pleasure to hear those men of learning, those University professors and Hubay's own countrymen, speaking from their hearts the joy it gave them to be the donors of an honour to one of the greatest geniuses their country has produced; to assist at the banquet provided in his honour — and in honour of his charming wife, which closed fitly the

sweet, metting voice which musicians love. How proud I was to chink my glass with his and wish him long and happy life — and if he enjoys a thousandth part of the happiness he has given to others then will his life indeed be happy.

In conclusion I would also add my humble tribute.

To Hubay.

The powers of pain and sorrow
Press down to a well of tears,
But your music consoles and softens
Till all sorrow disappears!
And your music opens a longing
For a brighter sweeter world
Where harmony shall be honoured
And the flag of peace unfurled.

J. J. Dempsey.

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

Current News

Subscriptions Due.

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The King in Budapest.

We are informed from Vienna that His Majesty will proceed to Ischl at the beginning of July and intends to remain there for two months. Afterwards His Majesty travels to Budapest for a visit extending over three weeks.

From Gmunden we hear that the Emperor William is expected there in August 15th, whence he will proceed, on the 18th, to Ischl to visit the King.

25 years Reign of the German Emperor.

«*Hearts Desire*» of Kaiser. The Imperial Chancellor publishes a rescript of the Kaiser, in which he says:—

«I thank God that I can look back with satisfaction on the past twenty-five years of serious work, and on the great acquisitions they have brought to the Fatherland. That this has happened under the fertilising rays of peace, the strength of which has victoriously dispelled every cloud appearing on the horizon, makes me particularly happy. My heart's desire has thereby been fulfilled».

«With joy and emotion I hereby express my warmest thanks to every individual who has thought of me. I shall in the future, too, apply my whole strength for the welfare of the German people, so long as the Lord God spares that strength to me.»

Among the congratulatory messages to the Kaiser is a sympathetic telegram from His Majesty King Francis Joseph and M. Poincaré.

Berzeviczy Feted.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birthday a delegation headed by Mr. Sándor Plósz

waited upon Dr. Berzeviczy President of the Hungarian Academy of Science when Mr. Plósz submitted the cordial good wishes of all the members. Dr. Berzeviczy thanked them in return for the unexpected attention.

Fashionable Marriage.

The recent marriage of Dr. Béla de Alszevgy son of the Chief Director of the Opera, with Miss Margaret Hegyeshalmy daughter of the Directing Vice-President of the State Railways, which took place in the Reformed Church at Pócsmegyer-Leányfalu was one of the prettiest imaginable. Mr. Charles Nosedá, presided at the organ. One special feature was the solo of Mr. Louis Rózsa, a member of the Royal Opera Company — the prayer of King Solomon from the «Queen of Sheba».

After the ceremony dinner was served upon the steamer «Visegrad».

Fashionable Wedding.

We learn from Berlin that Countess Mari, the daughter of Count Szögyény Marich our Ambassador in Berlin, has married Count Somssich. The ceremony took place in the Hedwig Cathedral in Berlin on the 25th of last month.

Feminists in Debreczen.

On Sunday, June 14th, forty members of the Feminist Congress travelled to Debreczen to examine the real Hungarian specialities of the district. They were met by a Reception Committee consisting of 50 members who, as representing the Royal Free City, whose guests the travellers were, conducted them to every corner of interest and explained the various phenomena of the Alföld.

Floral Decoration Committee.

Mr. State-Secretary Joseph Bartóky presided at a meeting of this body in the Industrial Museum and referred, in his opening address, to the obstacles to the movement arising out of dearness of living, house-rents, war scares and so on. Notwithstanding which there was perceptible encouragement in the fact that the movement for the floral decoration of windows, balconies, house-fronts, etc was more widespread. The Committee afterwards proceeded to discuss the Agenda.

Echo of the Újvidék Fête.

The events of the Whitsuntide Aerial Fête are fresh in the minds of our readers. We are now informed from the «Eye of the Bácska» that, at a meeting recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Béla Matkovich, the High Sheriff, the balance-sheet was produced whence it appeared that, after deducting all expenses of the three-days festivities there was a net profit of 36,029 crowns. It was decided to hand over a sum of 25,000 crowns to the Hungarian Association of Aviators and to apply the balance to the same ends but through the Újvidék Committee.

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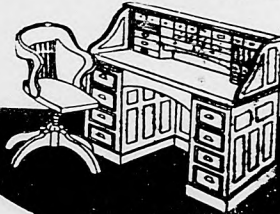
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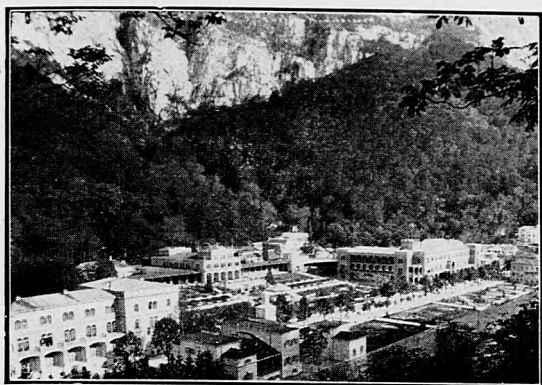
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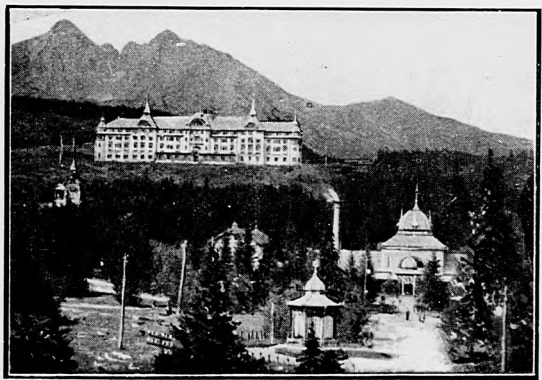


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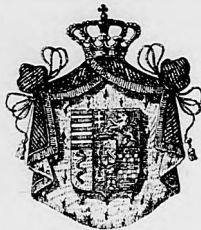
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