

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
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VOL. XII. No 6.

Hungary and Its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

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

BUT from the XI century onward the Hungarian nation had to accomplish a work, now pacific, now warlike, in the defence and diffusion of the Christian faith *vis-à-vis* their eastern kinsmen who after them had wandered into the country. In the defence of their national interest they drew enthusiasm and encouragement from their new faith in their struggle against the continually encroaching barbarians; while at the same time by absorbing and assimilating these elements, they increased their strength for the maintenance of their independence against the Christian West.

Hungary gradually filled with the creations of Christianity, with monasteries and schools; under the kings of the house of Árpád the University of Veszprém was founded; these monasteries were afterwards adorned with churches in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, while at the same time the Hungarian soul was filled with the ideas and feelings of Christianity. These prevail in the oldest remains of our old literature, which has come down to us, the first *St. Stephen the king's fatherly*



MR. JULIUS VARGA, the new State-Secretary.

counsels to his son Prince Imre is written in the Latin language and discusses the virtues of a Christian and Hungarian sovereign. It has four chief ideas: fidelity to the faith; the reception and good treatment of foreigners and their civilisation; the respect due to the traditions and laws of the nation; the acceptance of the councils of the wise and good, and the holding in especial honour of the men in arms. Prince Imre died young; but the royal councils risen from the soul of that Hungarian sage man, became the foundation of Hungarian politics: to connect the interests and development of the nation with the West, but not to sacrifice them to it; that the free nation and the free man should with his sword defend our common interests against treason and barbarism, our own interests against everybody. The Christian faith gradually assumed a Hungarian form through the exertions of the foreigners who settled among us and of the new Hungarian priests. From the beginning of the XIII century dates the earliest connected written memorial of our language a short *funeral address and supplication* which though it furnishes examples of difficult

counsels to his son Prince Imre is written in the Latin language and discusses the virtues of a Christian and Hungarian sovereign. It has four chief ideas: fidelity to the faith; the reception and good treatment of foreigners and their civilisation; the respect due to the traditions and laws of the nation; the acceptance of the councils of the wise and good, and the holding in especial honour of the men in arms. Prince Imre died young; but the royal councils risen from the soul of that Hun-

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application also shows traces of a certain rough strength, which remained the chief characteristic of Hungarian prose down to the influence of the French in the most recent past. In this language with rough sounding words a war-like people living in storm-beaten wildernesses utter their supplication, a people who not long before had buried their dead together with his horse. Not much later is our oldest piece of verse, a corrupt copy of a hymn found at Königsberg, a fragment broken into pieces, which, with tags of the angelic greeting, in vivid accents of our national rhythm, breathes out its vows to the Virgin Mary, in whom Hungarian Christianity venerated the patroness of the land, *Patrona Hungariae*. The requirements of the religious life brought into being ever more and more such liturgical prayers and hymns in the Hungarian language. As with the family connections of the Royal House, the passing of the armies of the crusaders, the naturalization of foreign royal families after the extinction of the Árpád dynasty, the visits of the Hungarian clergy to foreign schools and universities, the expeditions of Hungarian armies into Italy under the kings of the House of Anjou, the lines of connection with the West became more and more extended, also the monastic culture of Central Europe rooted itself ever deeper and spread ever wider and always more and more religious pious writings were made in the Hungarian language: translations of the Bible, legends, sermons, rules, prayers, hymns. The remains of the monastic literature preserved in mediaeval codices have been published by the Hungarian Academy in 13 large volumes. They not only show the development of Hungarian style, but also the effect upon us of the worldwide movements of ecclesiastical life. We can trace the influence of Hussitism in the Bible translations of the XVth century. The theological philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas appears in the sermons and disputations of Nicholas de Mirabilibus, with the devices of the Dominican preacher; while the spirit of Franciscanism, of the popular, conservative and daring devotion can be recognized at the climax of its development in the most powerful representative of this whole literature, in Temesvári-Pelbárt, the preacher of worldwide fame already at the time of the detested humanism. The learned and resolute friar in the interests of the church confronted king Matthias himself; but he only saw the Hungarian people whose Christian traditions, the legends of whose Magyar saints, he wrote as

an original contribution to both the universal and Hungarian body of legends.

Upon his Latin text relies the poet of the *Katherine legend*, the most extensive of all the poetical remains that have come down to us from the middle ages, the only one of all the great legends of the church that in Hungary attained to the richest development. Magyar sacred songs and hymns were also abundantly composed and have come down to us.

(To be continued.)



Julius Vargha.

MR. JULIUS VARGHA, whose portrait appears at the head of this number has several claims to fame, and one or two which look rather strange in apposition. He is a statistician and a poet! As Ministerial Councillor Mr. Vargha has acted for a long time as Chief of the Statistical Office and he now becomes State-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce.

Mr. Vargha was born in 1853 and is thus in the prime of life. He followed the usual course of study and advanced in regular succession on the ladder of promotion.

At various times the new State-Secretary has become possessed of distinctions, the Iron Crown, Knight's Cross of the Order of St. Leopold, the Crown of Italy, Order of Merit of Bulgaria and even possesses a military medal. In addition to his poetry which, according to competent critics is of high class Mr. Vargha has written very many brochures, articles and books, some few of which have been translated into French, German and English. It is to these that he owes his position as member of the Academy.

We congratulate Mr. Vargha upon his well-merited advancement.



Mr. Weiss, Vice-President of the Commercial Bank.

PHILIP WEISS, whose portrait we publish in this issue and who, for thirty seven years has been in the active service of the Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank (Pest Hungarian Commercial Bank), and of late its General Manager, has recently resigned. The Bank no less than its President, Mr. Leo de Lánchy, P.C. recognises to the full the value of the services which Mr. Weiss has rendered during his long tenure of office, not only in assisting the development of the Institution in Hungary but also in extending Hungarian Commerce with the Balkans. For that reason the Bank desires to have a call upon its late managers indefatigable activities and to secure the pro-

longation of his able services has elected him Vice-President with a seat upon the executive commission.



Court and Society.

H.R.H. the Archduchess Augusta, accompanied by her Lady in waiting, the Baroness Anna Majthényi, and her Equerry, Captain Thomas Batthyány, has gone to Palermo for a stay of three weeks.

The Emperor William, according to present arrangements, will arrive in Schönbrunn on the 22nd and, after dining with the King, will resume his journey to Venice.

Exact dates are not forthcoming for the visit of the English Royal pair to Kono-pist. It is known, however, that the programme will include hunting of which sport King George is very fond indeed. As a shot he has few equals.

The condition of the Holy Father continues to improve. He now walks daily in the gardens of the Vatican.

The Church has lost another Prince in the person of the Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg, Dr. Katschthaler.

Count Berchtold has returned to Vienna from Munich.

The new Russian Ambassador to the Ballplatz has taken up his duties in Vienna.

Duke John of Saxony was recently honoured by a visit from the King.

The Cardinal Prince of Zara, Dr. Pulicic has been raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor.

The King has sent a telegram of congratulation to Baron Schönaich on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the ex-Minister.

Dr. Henry Löwenthal, recently Councillor of

Embassy at Constantinople, has been selected to represent Austria-Hungary at the new Court of Albania.

Within the short space of a few days two more Cardinals have died. The last was Cardinal Kopp of Breslau. Things are now becoming so serious that the Consistory cannot long be delayed. Even at the end of last year the College was twenty-five per cent below its full tale.

Lord Minto, one of the greatest and most versatile of Pro-Consuls is dead. A soldier, sportsman, daredevil, statesman and diplomat he had one other

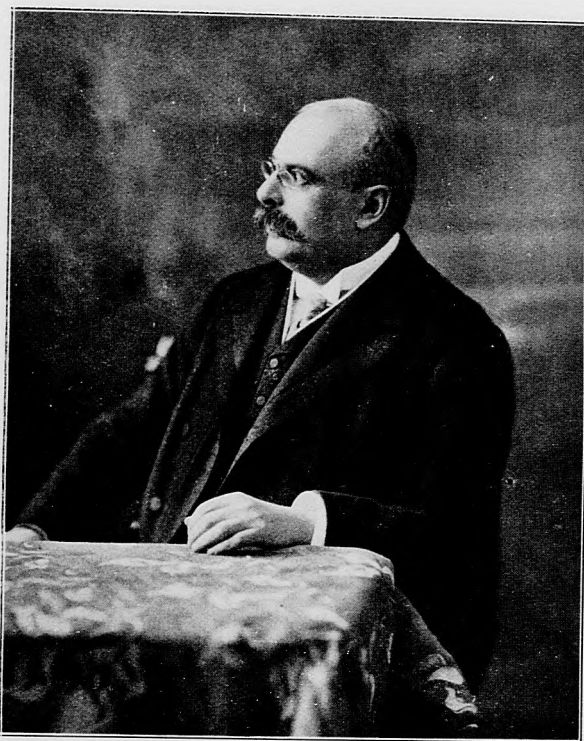
title to fame which Englishmen will not willingly suffer to lapse. He is probably the only man who sat for his University examination in hunting costume. This he did with spurs in the pocket of his gown, which hid the scarlet coat. After the examination he mounted in hot haste and was just in time to join the hunt. Lord Minto also fought for the Turks against Russia and was probably the only man who ever lived with a broken neck.

No sooner does the news reach us that Mr. Julius Justh has turned the corner than it is reported that Mr. Francis Kossuth

has again been prostrated by illness. We hope that this is mere temporary in convenience and not a relapse into the serious condition from which the popular Chief has but barely recovered.

The old Duke of Grafton has tremendous vitality. He is 92 years of age. Desperately wounded at the Battle of Inkerman, getting concussion of the brain, at the age of 90, from a fall on the ice and now, at the age of 92, fracturing his thigh, it is no wonder the doctors despaired of him. And now he is well again, his bones well set and his ordinary occupations resumed.

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



MR. WEISS, Vice-President of the Commercial Bank.



The Town Hall, Sopron.

Society Notes

THE MOST beautiful ball of the season was fittingly named the Carnival and more fittingly arranged by the young brigade led by Count Julius Batthyány and Baron B. Szentkereszthy. The proceeds were devoted to the support of the League for the Protection of Children.

The Soirée of the Countess Ida Lónyay was very well attended. The toilettes were beautiful and well suited the environment, a salon furnished with exquisite taste and specially beautified for the occasion. Amongst the guests were: —

Dr. Berzeviczy and wife, Baroness Haupt-Stummer and daughter, Colonel Kratochwill, Count Thomas Batthyány, Countess Béla Keglevich and son, Mr. Leo Lánchy and wife, Countess Bissingen-Nippenburg, Baroness Ivor Kaas, Countess Maria D'Orsay, Captain Baron Lübbe, Lieut. Count Wolkenstein, Mr. Julius Wlassics, wife and son, Baron M. Láng, Mr. Coffin, American Consul-General and wife, Mr. F. E. Mallett, American Vice-Consul, Countess Klebelsberg, Baron G. Pap, The Bishop of Eperjes, Alex. Novák, Baron F. Harkányi, Count B. Csáky, Count Balázs Forgács, Count Charles Zay, Count T. Somssich and wife, Baron Ervin Roszner and wife, Count P. Szapáry, Mr. Priklousky, Russian Consul-General and wife.

The fiat has gone forth — the fiat from which there is no appeal on earth. The International Academy of Dancing Masters recently met in Paris and decided to kill officially both the Tango and

the Maxixe and to replace them by two new and equally foreign dances, one the Furlana, the other the Ta-Tao. The former it seems, is an old Venetian folk-dance which has been modernised by Signor Pichetti; the latter obviously a Chinese dance. As Richepin has well observed dancing originated with the people. It is only when, in a craze for something more ornate or more suggestive, the higher classes take these things in hand, that objectionable features creep in.

The Furlana is beautifully simple and is danced to six-eight time. It is, moreover, very charming, easy to learn and picturesque. The Ta-Tao consists of six figures of which the fourth is the principal. It is not at all easy but not too ceremonious. Due consideration was gravely given to other suggestions but the result is as stated. It now remains for Mr. Andrew Ady (Ady Endre) to write the Tango Requiem and for Mr. Náci Sas to set it to music.



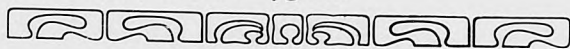
Amusements.

THE CLUB in connection with the Iron Foundry of the Hungarian State Railways arranged a very enjoyable «White Cabaret» and included in this or as an adjunct to it a dance. The Director Mr. C. Vajkay, Assistant Directors O. Ritter and H. Dvorák and Dr. B. Axmann all took part.

The Officials of the Metropolis, held their annual Ball in aid of the Fund for the Officials' Home. The arrangements were in the hands of the Ferencváros Circle.

The National Public Union for Hygiene has this year revived that very useful institution, the School for Mothers. Lectures are delivered every Thursday for ladies only and admission is free. The series this year deals with the Education of the child.

This side of socio-political activity is growing apace. In England and America there are local societies which proceed on independent lines and do much good. If they could co-ordinate their efforts the good would be incalculably greater. Co-operation is a great feature, even in Hygiene.



The Marquis's Adventure.

THE YOUNG Marquis Garcia, who had drunk a little too much the night before at a party of his boon companions, now mounted his horse for a canter along the country road, thinking that the crisp fresh October air would clear his brain of the muddling effect of the sweet vine.

In order to escape the noise and the mud from the peasants' carts en route for the local fair, he turned into a narrow valley, at the bottom of which, by the brook-side, a little path led up to the hills. He had been riding in this direction for some time

when, slightly ahead of him, he espied the light form of a woman stepping along the same narrow path.

The Marquis's curiosity was instantly excited, for it was rare for any pedestrian to be seen in the valley; and, besides, he could perceive by her dress and dignified gait that his strange companion was a lady. He could not help feeling surprised that she should be thus taking a walk so early, alone and unprotected.

Resolving to satisfy his curiosity he spurred his horse forward. When about thirty paces behind the lady she — no doubt hearing the sound of the horse's hoofs on the stony ground — turned; and the Marquis recognised her.

The lady was Theresa Cervantia, a well known actress who had arrived in the capital a month ago. The theatrical company to which she was attached had already left the city for a provincial town, but for some reason or other Theresa had remained behind. In the capital city she was immensely popular, not only as a clever actress but also on account of her coquettish behaviour. Having on more than one occasion met her in the society of his friends the Marquis had discovered that she was a very entertaining specimen of feminine humanity, though it cannot be said that hitherto she had over-much interested him.

But this morning, attired in a becoming though plain toilette, her countenance aglow from the fresh breeze and the exertion of her up-hill stroll, the Marquis thought her a really beautiful creature. He did not therefore, as he had first intended, pass her with a cold formal bow, but reined in his steed and accosted her politely.

The girl by no means sought the Marquis's attentions, but answered civilly enough his enquiries with that womanly reserve with which the sex know so well how to keep mere man at a proper distance. The result was that the Marquis adopted a more respectful attitude than he had first assumed.

The actress's keen discernment enabled her to see this change from politeness to deference, and therefore she on her part carefully avoided any expression or gesture suggestive of coquettishness.

Conversation on both sides differed not at all from that usually indulged in in good society; yet while the girl became enthusiastic over the beauties

of nature and of that particular morning, the Marquis felt his heart beating in a most unaccountable fashion under the influence of his fair companion — or from the effects of the last night's intoxication: he could not be sure which.

He had an idea that though speaking in the ordinary language of the drawing-room he really meant to effect a conquest of the girl; and soon he lost all control of himself and declared his passion.

The young lady, conscious that no encouragement on her part was responsible for the avowal became indignant and answered with an uncompromising negative. The Marquis, however could not resist his rising passion and repeated his profession of love, his genuine respect for the girl preventing him from seeking to dazzle her with his riches. His passionate words made an impression, yet Theresa was not quite convinced of their sincerity; and with a view to testing it she invited the Marquis to call on her in the evening and refer to the subject again.

«It is impossible to-night», said he; «I am expected at a banquet and cannot excuse my attendance».

«Take me with you then», rejoined Theresa, suspecting it was something superior to the ordinary entertainments with his friends, at some of which she had already been present.

«That is also quite impossib'le», answered the Marquis gloomily. «It is a grand affair at my uncle Count Kalabozasz's mansion, to which all the aristocracy of the land are invited. You must surely be aware that I could not introduce you — an actress — there».

At these unguarded words, for which his excited state was responsible, Theresa directed at him a piercing glance, her eyes sparkling with scorn.

«If I am not good enough for the ladies there, I am not good enough for the gentlemen either», she said decisively. «I swear by the Holy Virgin that if you do not take me to your uncle's to-night henceforth I will cut you.»

The Marquis was extremely puzzled; he knew not what to do in the dilemma in which he found himself. «Is this your final decision?» he asked sadly.

The girl nodded affirmatively and turned to retrace her steps as though to terminate the interview.

The Marquis now appeared to lose his head and



Sopron.

blurted out: «I swear you shall sit at my uncle's table to-night. Now kiss me.»

*

A few hours later the Marquis sent his valet to the Count to request permission to bring a lady-friend with him to the banquet. The Count not doubting the lady referred to was a member of the nobility, replied that he would be pleased to make

of his assembled friends by mentioning that his nephew would introduce a new acquaintance into their society. When therefore the Marquis appeared, with flushed countenance, a proud and dignified lady on his arm, the pair became the cynosure of all eyes. Their advent inspired mixed feelings, and varied were the remarks and criticisms exchanged between the ladies and gentlemen. The ladies ad-

mired her dress, its simplicity and good taste; the old gentlemen considered her lovely; the younger, however, who knew her as a coquette, regarded quizzically her cavalier and questioningly their host, as though to fathom the motive of her presence in their midst.

The old Count had just escorted Princess Zanardella to her seat when the great foldingdoors were opened again and more guests announced. He had uttered a few polite phrases to Her Highness and was just going to greet his nephew and his companion when his eldest son hastened to his side and whispered something into his ear. For a moment an ugly scowl overspread the Count's features but, quickly recovering, his presence of mind, he glanced enquiringly at his nephew. He approached, and with complimentary speech presented the newcomers to the party.

The ladies, having heard whispers as to the identity of the actress, were embarrassed wondering how they should receive her; but as the old Countess apparently took a kindly interest in her and stood by her side during the introductions, they were obliged at least to be civil to-

wards her. The band struck up, indicating that dinner was served; the Count's eldest son gave his arm to Theresa and led her to an honoured place at the head of the table.

It chanced that the French Ambassador, Prince de Poiret, sat next to Theresa at table. Being a most bigoted and strictly moral man, he could scarcely contain his wrath at the indignity he considered put upon him; he thought he could see sarcastic smiles on the countenances of some of the other nobles. Before sitting down he removed his chair as far away from Theresa as he could, thus



Dominichino: St. Francis.

her acquaintance but regretted he had not time to pay her the usual preliminary call.

When evening came Theresa Cervantia dressed herself with great care, choosing the colour of her costume to suit her size and type of beauty, and avoiding every thing conspicuous, such as she would have worn to attract attention on the stage. This occupied so long that the guests were already assembled when she appeared at the mansion of Count Kalabazasz on the arm of the Marquis Garcia.

The noble host had already piqued the curiosity

leaving a space between the two that no one could fail to observe. At any other time the act might have passed unnoticed, but as now all eyes were directed to that end of the table where the actress sat, this could not be.

The old Count, just about to take his seat at the Princess's side, stood up and said in a kindly tone: «I perceive, Prince, that you have been

and his sons took great pains to amuse the fair actress.

Theresa had been well educated before adopting the stage as her profession, while on her theatrical travels she had met many learned men and women with beneficial results to herself; consequently she betrayed no *gaucherie* in the presence of these high-born ones. On both sides great care was taken

not to touch any delicate theme, so that soon the conversation became quite animated; while the girl herself felt happy that for the second time in her life she was being treated with respect as a woman of education and refinement and not merely as an *actress*. The Count himself had to admit that this girl, whatever she might be, could successfully compete, in the matter of knowledge and good manners, with the best ladies of the aristocracy.

The banquet over, the eldest son of the host led Theresa out for the first waltz. The old Count himself was her next petitioner; and he was followed by his other sons and some of his gentlemen guests. The younger ones took good care not to betray the fact that they had known her before. After the ball she was escorted home by the Counts sons at their father's particular request; the fact being that Garcia had imbibed so freely that the Count did not consider him a fitting escort for the lady.

*

Next morning the old Count Kalabazarz Measured swords with Prince de Poiret for daring to insult one of his lady-guests in his own house; while the Count's eldest son ran his cousin Garcia through the body for his temerity in compelling his mother and sister to sit down to table with an actress of doubtful antecedents. *F. L.*

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Guido Reni: Mater Dolorosa.

given a rather uncomfortable place, pray take mine».

Realising that he had been the means of causing a sensation, the Prince, with a forced smile, protested that he was quite satisfied where he was. At this the Count spoke with some asperity and said: «Change places with me, if you please, Prince». As there was no help for it, the Ambassador got up and walked to the other side of the table.

Now the Count proposed the health of Miss Theresa Cervantia, his guest for the first time; and during the course of the banquet the host

### Art, Science, and Literature.

SIR JOHN Tenniel is dead. Born a year after Queen Victoria this prince of caricaturists outlived his sovereign 14 years. The history of Punch during the last sixty years is practically the history of the development of Tenniel's art. Whoever turned to Punch turned in the first place, to the weekly cartoon which occupied the two centre pages, and nine times out of ten it was well worth the trouble. The finest of all was probably that entitled «Dropping the Pilot» which represented the S. S. *Deutschland* setting out on her voyage with William on the bridge and Bismarck leaving the ship for the pilot-boat rocking alongside. The original of this is now in possession of the Emperor William with whom it is an especial favourite.

Sir John was also the oldest of English illustrators. Amongst other works «*Alice in Wonderland*» owes much of its success to his pencil. All the illustrations of the master are now classics. It must have been a relief to him to die. To a man who loved work, who loved his art, a man overtaken by blindness and old age there was but one solution and for that he waited as patiently as an active mind would permit.

The distinction conferred by His Majesty upon Mr. Joseph Beer, Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts is, indeed, well deserved. For some time he worked with Charles Pulszky and later travelled abroad returning home to occupy his present position.

The competition for the plan of the Munkácsy statue is now decided. The Jury consisting of Messrs. G. Zala, J. Róna, D. Lányi, sculptors, Prof. T. Hüttl, B. Karlovszky, painter and the sometime Ministerial Councillor M. Szmrecsányi examined the work of thirty-seven competitors.

The Jury picked out four works, those of S. Strobl, Velzák, Pásztor and Pongrácz. Five sculptors received prizes ranging from 5—500 crowns.

The writers and Journalists of the Otthon Club recently arranged a very enjoyable concert in the salon of the Club. The programme was long and

varied and was followed intently by a very large public chiefly representatives of the Fourth Estate.

Sunday last witnessed the appearance in the Népközpont Opera House of Miss Ibolyka Faragó the little wonder-artist who counts seven years only. To say



A Havas Shepherd.

that the child is a phenomenon is to labour a truism. Any one who has ever heard her play any of Liszt's Sonatas or piano studies and has not allowed his wonder and admiration to interfere with his judgment, will say that her marvellous touch and execution are excelled by few older and more experienced artists. What the future holds for her it is too early to say but she will certainly be counted

in future as not least amongst the triumphs of the Szatmár Conservatoire, and certainly as the greatest pupil who ever sat at the feet of Ferdinand Bendiner.

Miss Ilona Durigo has achieved a remarkable success at her first essay before a very critical

The St. George's Guild at its auction, the continuation of the previous function shewed works from the following: Munkácsy, P. Szinyeyi-Merse, L. Paál, B. Székely, C. Lotz and Barabás. The exhibition was opened to the public on March 3rd.

This idea is now well established and will form an annual feature.



### Hungary.

AN ILLUSTRATED Fortnightly Society Journal. Proprietor and Responsible Editor: Mrs. Eugene Golonya. VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. Telephone József 49—92.

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All communication should be addressed to the Editor at the office as above.

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts of the world: these, if other than fiction, should deal with subjects of interest to Hungarian, English and American readers.



### «Filming» the World.

#### American Cinematograph Tour.

IN THE streets of London just now there may be seen, writes our correspondent, a little motor-car bearing the words, «Round the World.» It is making a tour of 80,000 miles, and the purpose is to educate American children by cinematograph pictures of this wonderful journey.

The travellers are Mr. Frederick Lee, a wealthy citizen of the United States, his wife, and Mr. Carl von Hoffman, who is taking the pictures for the Universal Film Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee's first idea was to make a pleasure tour; a study of the municipalities of the world was an after-thought. Every capital in the world is to be visited.

«In London,» said Mr. Hoffman the otherday, «we

London audience. Both the *Times* and the *Telegraph* spoke in high terms of the performance and were very charmed with her voice. The critic of the latter, one of the best-known and most capable judges in England wrote «Only once in ten years do we hear such a rendering of Schubert in London.» With this Miss Durigo may be well satisfied.

have taken photographs of your police on the streets managing the traffic, making a feature of the left-hand 'passing,' as compared with the use of the right hand in New-York.

«We have photographs of your safeguards—or, rather, lack of safeguards—from fire. In New-York every hotel and boarding-house, or other place where people are massed together, has a balcony built of steel with a ladder reaching from one floor to another. Where the roof of the adjoining building is taller a ladder runs up the side of it.

«We have taken photographs of the boys cleaning the streets. Such a method would not be allowed



Gothic Church of Máriafalva.

in New-York. We want to take pictures of industries, particularly those which employ hand labour, for in New-York there is nothing but machine work.

«Ten thousand feet of film are being used every week, and the picture of the opening and closing of Tower Bridge alone took 400 feet. We have made a study of your palaces—with their soldier-guards outside—for we have nothing of the kind in America. Anyone who likes may go in and out of the White House.»

Only another few days will be spent in London. Then Belgium, Germany, France, and Austria and Hungary will be visited, the party returning to England for a tour in Scotland and Ireland. The whole journey is to occupy three years, for India, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Australia will all be seen in turn.

H. R. G.

## Pig Breeding in Hungary.

IF AN Irishman were asked whether he could tell a flock of sheep at a distance from a herd of pigs he would probably look at his questioner in utter amazement at the folly of asking such a question. Nevertheless, we have seen expert agriculturists puzzled, when looking over the great Hungarian Plain, to know whether some of the herds grazing in the distance were composed of sheep or swine. One who had never been in that country might be tempted to say. «What about the wool? Could the two classes of animals not be

distinguished by that peculiar characteristic?» As a matter of fact that, as a distinguishing mark, would be quite at fault, for the bulk of the pigs bred in Hungary have long curly hair, something in appearance like the Lincolnshire curly coated pig, only to a much greater extent, and when viewed at a distance, and particularly in the gathering twilight of an autumn day it is often a matter of considerable difficulty to one unacquainted with the country to definitely decide whether the animals he is looking at are pigs or sheep.

This peculiar breed of pigs is named the Mangalicza (pronounced Mang-ga-litza), and it is bred almost universally in Hungary. Of late years, however, the up-to-date Hungarians have been experimenting in the direction of improvign their bred of pigs — as indeed they have been improving in other

branches of agriculture — and have imported in various districts different breeds in order to test their capabilities as pork and bacon producers. Up to the present the Lárge White seems to be taking the fancy of the experimenters to a great extent, but in the course of our short sojourn in the country it is but fair to state (in view of the discussion in the pages of the *Gazette* on the merits of various rival breeds) that both the Large Black and the Large White Ulster are either totally unknown or have been only hazily heard of, but never seen in the country. We would throw out the suggestion for what it is worth to our enterprising breeders of the Large White Ulster pig in the North, that in a few years a useful trade in pure-bred sires of that excellent bacon producer might be established between Hungary and Ireland. The Hungarians are in search of a good type of bacon

pig: the Large White Ulster is excellent in this respect; and if once the Hungarian buyers would take a fancy to boars of this breed they would have them without a doubt. Once the type is properly fixed, and a reasonable number available for sale, all that is required is that the Large White Ulster Pig Society should invite the Inspectors of the Hungarian Government, who periodically visit Great Britain, to take a run across to our Island and have a look at what we have for sale. We

It may be asked why is there such a large proportion of these particular pigs in Hungary. The reason is simple. The Mangalicza is bred for its lard and fat bacon, for Hungary is not an exporter of bacon as we know it in these countries. Nor is it a dairying country, although that branch of agricultural industry is increasing. Yet the climate in winter is exceedingly cold, and hence the inhabitants require foods of a heat-producing nature. As a matter of fact the lard from the Mangalicza



The Castle and Chapel of Bajmóc.

need hardly add that in this matter any assistance we can afford in the matter of introductions shall be willingly extended, feeling as we do that Ireland can supply what Hungary wants, and that in the case of such a visit a hospitable welcome would be extended to our visitors.

But we are departing somewhat from the Hungarian side of the question. That a ready market is available if once a demand would arise may be gathered from the fact that in Hungary the number of swine is close on 5,000,000, there being 426 to every 1000 inhabitants, an against 112 in England, 123 in Austria, and 174 in Germany; or, if viewed in another way, in round numbers, 45 or thereabouts per square mile, against 18 in Austria and England, and 34 in Germany.

pig takes the places of butter in Hungary, and hence not only the comparative dearth in the numbers of dairy cows but the proportionately large herds of Mangalicza swine.



Current News

THE ANTI-DUELLING League has made great strides of late chiefly in consequence of the fratricidal tragedy which, a few days ago, filled the world with shamed surprise. The League has determined to institute a cycle of lectures this Spring, in order to popularise its propaganda. The series will be initiated by the Prince-Primate, Cardinal John Csernoch, who should, not alone from his office but

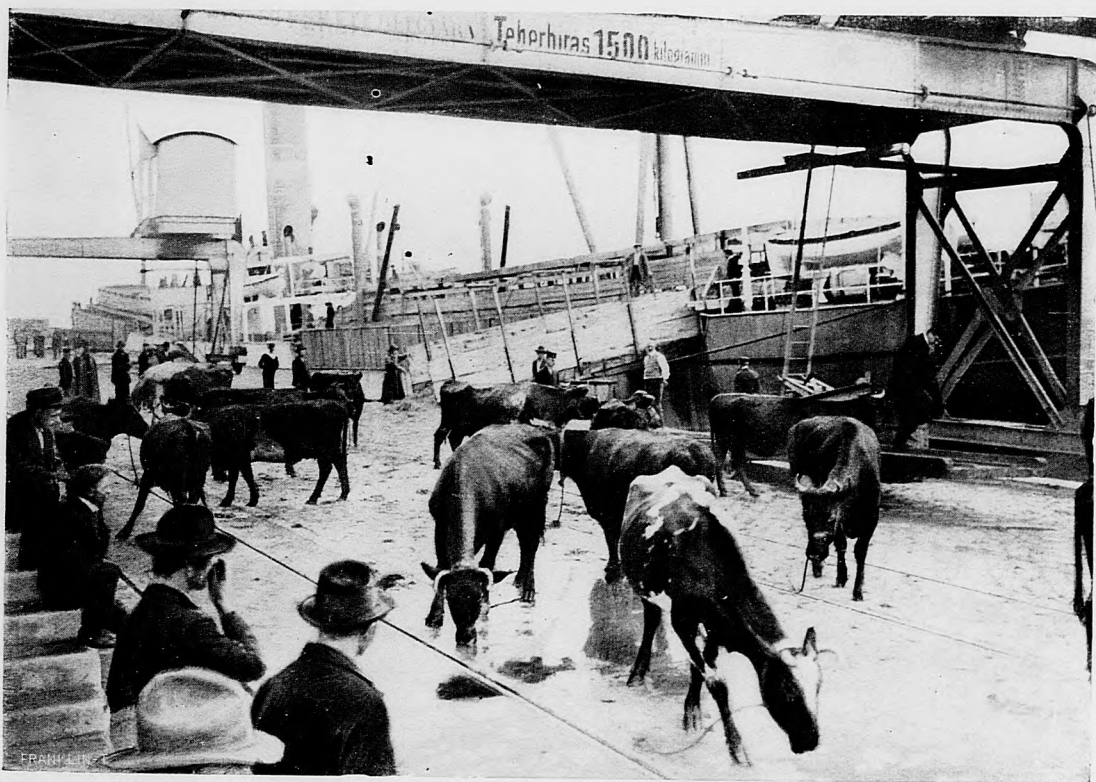
by reason of his well-known humanitarian leanings, help the good cause considerably.

★

March 18th will witness the departure, from Hungarian shores, of the Cunard Liner «*Franconia*». This ship, which has a displacement of 25,000 tons, is the largest vessel ever devoted, by the Company, to the Hungarian-American Service, in terms of the agreement. The only disquieting factor is that a large ship argues a large emigration but as the «*Franconia*» is due to call at various Italian and other ports *en route* let us hope that she will embark the bulk of her human cargo anywhere else than at Fiume.

### Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

**A Belvárosi Takarékpénztár R. T.** igazgatósága megállapította a múlt évi mérlegét, amely 1,826.047 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárult. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a közgyűlésnek javasolni fogja, hogy a nyereségből 325.000 K a tartalékalapba helyeztessék, 88.810 K. új számlára vitessék elő, az 1913. évi szelvény pedig 36 koronával váltassék be. A mérlegben a saját záloglevelek állománya, valamint az idegen értékpapírok a napi árnál alacsonyabb árfolyamban vannak felvéve. A tavalyi jelentékeny árfolyamvesztés teljesen leiratott. A takarékpénztár



English breeding cattle being landed at Fiume.

From Eszék comes the news that very many people are emigrating to New Servia from the Servian village of Bijelobrdó. It seems that a deputation consisting of many peasants appeared before the Lord Lieutenant and asked for passes for 125 families. Baron Adamovich informed the deputation that for those persons liable for military service no such passes could or would be issued. Upon this the spokesman told a strange tale. Someone had promised them golden mountains and lands richer, in milk and honey, than Canaan of old, and on the faith of this the village was prepared to emigrate *en masse*, which would have been a very reasonable decision if only things had been what they seemed.

The Lord Lieutenant saw new light on the subject and ordered enquiry to be made as to how far those promises were part of the persuasive armoury of emigration agents.

tavaly összesen 3 millió korona új jelzáloglevél-kölesönt folyósított.

**A Hazai Bank r. t.** igazgatósága megállapította a múlt évi mérleget, amely 4,772.817 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárul. A február 17-én megtartott közgyűlés az igazgatóság javaslatára elhatározta, hogy az alapszabályszerű levonás után megmaradó tiszta nyereségből 200.000 drb részvény után részvényenkint 8%, vagyis 16 korona osztalék fizetessék, a tartalékalapba 550.000 korona helyeztessék, a banképület-tartalék folytatólag 100.000 koronával javadalmaztassék, a nyugdíj-alap részére 40.000 korona, a tisztviselők javára 30.000 korona utalványoztassék és a többi új számlára vitessék át.

**A Magyar Bank közgyűlése.** A Magyar Bank a napokban tartotta 23-ik évi rendes közgyűlését, gróf Károlyi Imre elnökle alatt. Az osztalék ismét 9% = 36 korona. Új tag gyanánt az igazgatóságba dr. Dobsy Aurél ügyvivő-igazgató került. A bank évi tiszta

nyeresége 7,584.357 korona. A közgyűlés báró Herczog Péter indítványára köszönetet szavazott az igazgatóságnak és a tisztikarnak.

**A Mercur Váltóüzleti Részvénytársaság** igazgatósága legutóbb tartott ülésén megállapította az intézet 1913. évi mérlegét, amely 1,370.094.02 K bruttó nyereséget mutat fel a tavalyi 1,252.191.10 koronával szemben, míg a felosztásra kerülő tiszta nyereség 752.046.57 K-t tesz ki a tavalyi 740.265.15 K-val szemben. Az igazgatóság a folyó hó 25-ére egybehivandó közgyűlésnek 9<sup>o</sup>., azaz részvényenkint 18 K osztalék kifizetését fogja javaslatba hozni.

**A Magyar általános takarékpénztár részvénytársaság** báró Madarassy-Beck Miksa elnöklésével tartotta meg XXXII-ik rendes közgyűlését.

Az igazgatóságnak a közgyűlés elé terjesztett jelentéséből kitűnik, hogy a váltókamat-számla 3,908.000 koronát (tavalyi 3,277.000 K-val szemben), az adómentes értékpapírok számlája 1,057.000 K-át, a különféle kamatok számlája 1,964.000 K-át jövedelmeztek, míg jutalékok czimén a takarékpénztár 408.000 K-át keresett, a jelzálogüzlet haszna 566.000 K-át tett ki. Ezekkel szemben állanak a tisztí fizetések 812.000 K-val, üzleti 382.000 K-val, adók 262.000 K-val. A váltóleszámitolás forgalma 231 millió K-át tett ki és az év végén a váltó-tárca 48<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> millió K-ra rugott. Az értékpapírokra adott előlegek 27 millió K-val, adósok óvadékokért és adóhitelekért 16 millió K-val, különféle adósok 9 millió, hitelezők 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> millió K-val szerepelnek a mérlegben. A betétállomány a tavalyi évben 2 millió K-val emelkedett és 60<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> milliót tesz ki. A jelzálogüzletben 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> millió új kölcsönt folyósítottak és a kölcsönállomány 109 millióra emelkedett. A közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy a kimutatott 3,453.662.25 K tiszta hasznóból a tartalékalapba 500.000 K utaltassék, a mivel az 7 millió K-ra emelkedik, az intézeti házak értékéből 50.000 K irattassék le, a nyugdíjpénztár 30.000 K-val javadalmazassék, a részvénytársaság, márczius 2-től kezdve, 37 koronával = 7.4% (úgy mint tavaly) és az alapító részjegyek szelvényei 33 K-val váltassék be, míg a fennmaradó 208.974.69 K új számlára vezettessék elő. A közgyűlés az igazgatóságba új tagul megválasztotta Morpurgo Edgárdot, a cs. és kir. szab. Trieszti általános biztosító-társaság (Assicurazioni Generali) vezérigazgatóját, a felügyelő-bizottságba: dr. Csécsi Miklós, Ehrentheil Manó, Gászner Béla, Kelemen Samu, dr. terralbai Richetti Ferencz, ifj. gróf Teleki József és dr. Zsilinszky Mihály v. b. t. t. régi tagokat, a fiók-felügyelő-tanács elnökévé dr. Vázsonyi Vilmos orsz. képviselőt és 15 tagot, valamint a választmány 24 tagját.

**A főváros kölcsöne.** A Magyar Általános Hitelbank, Pesti Hazai Takarékpénztár és a Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank együttesen bocsátják ki a székesfőváros legujabb kölcsönét. Kibocsátanak 158,000.000-t koronaértékben, illetőleg márka, frank, sterling és hollandi forint értékben. A kölcsön czime «Buda-pest székesfőváros 1914. évi 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %-os adómentes kölcsöne». A kölcsön 50 évre szól és névértékes törlesztése azonnal kezdődik. Fokozott sorsolás és

teljes felmondás legkorábban 1919. január 2-án esz-közölhető. Az aláírási ár 80%<sup>o</sup>, hozzáadva az 1914. évi január 1-től az átvétel napjáig járó 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %-os folyó szelvénykamatokat. Az aláírás határnapja 1914. évi márczius hó 12., csütörtök. Az összes budapesti bankok fogadnak el aláírást. A kölcsönt egyidejűleg Berlinben, Frankfurtban, Hamburgban, Baselben, Brüsszelben, Antwerpenben és Amsterdamban bocsátják ki. 24 milliót a londoni Morgan, Grenfell & Cie cég már ki is bocsátott és 8 milliót átvett a főváros alapjai számára. Biztosíték 5%<sup>o</sup>. Átvételi idő 1914. márczius 26-tól 1914. május 25-ig három havi részletben. 10.000 koronán aluli tételek az első határnapon egyszerre fizetendők. Szeptember 30-ig zárolt jegyzések különös figyelemben részesülnek. Azt hiszik, hogy az egész összeget zárolt darabokban fogják jegyezni és hogy nagy túljegyzés lesz. A magyar szindikátus vezetője a Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

**A Hungária Bank Részvénytársaság** Sztáray Sándor gróf elnöklésével a napokban tartotta rendes közgyűlését. Az intézet az elmúlt évben minden nehézség ellenére kielégítő eredményt ért el, üzletfeleinek köre napról-napra fejlődik. A lefolyt év végén a Kassai Jelzálogbankkal egyetemben ennek nagymihályi fiókját Zempléni Takarékpénztár Részvénytársaság cég alatt részvénytársasággá alakították át és az új intézetet a Kassai Jelzálogbankkal együtt a Hungária Bank affiliálta. A bank betétállománya a tavalyi mérlegben kimutatott 3,467.231 korona 41 fillérről 5,226.965 korona 08 fillérré, a váltótárca 3,629.351 korona 31 fillérről 6,850.847 korona 67 fillérré emelkedett. A leírások után elért tiszta nyereség 242.044 korona 64 fillér, melynek öt százaléka a tartalékalap növelésére fordítatik, a részvényeseknek pedig szintén ötszázalékos osztalék fizetését határozta el a közgyűlés. A felmentvények megadása után Darányi Ferenc dr. köszönetet mondott a részvényesek nevében az igazgatóságnak és tisztikarnak a kielégítő eredményért. A közgyűlés után az igazgatóság tartott ülést, mely Horvátovics Ferenc titkárt és Lakatos Oszkárt, a gabonaosztály vezetőjét cégjegyzői jogosultsággal ruházta fel.

**A Magyar Jelzálogbank közgyűlése.** A Magyar Jelzáloghitelbank a napokban tartotta rendes évi közgyűlését Széll Kálmán valóságos belső titkos tanácsos, kormányzó elnöklésével. A kimutatott tiszta nyereség az 1912-ről áthozott 904.302 korona 36 fillérről együtt tesz 6,671.746 korona 64 fillért. Ebből az alapszabályok értelmében levonván öt százalékos kamatot, 2,387.500 koronát, marad 4,284.246 korona 64 fillér. A főntebb 904.302 korona 36 fillér áthozott nyereség levonása után fennmaradó 3,379.944 korona 28 fillér összegből az igazgatóság részére jutalékkul fordítandó 10 százalékos, vagyis 337.994 korona 42 fillér, marad 3,046.252 korona 22 fillér. Az összegből 5.8 százalékos 20,000.000 aranyforint után = 1,160.000 forint aranyban = 2,900.000 frank á 95:50 korona még kiosztatik 2,769.500 korona, marad 1,176.752 korona 22 fillér. Az 1913. évi osztalék e szerint 10.8 százaléknak felel meg aranyban és a közgyűlés kimondotta, hogy a forgalomban levő

200.000 darab teljesen befizetett részvény után egyenkint 27 franknyi osztalék már április 1-én kifizetésre és az ezután rendelkezésre álló 1,176.752 korona 22 fillérből: 100.000 korona az intézeti nyugdíjalap javadalmazására, 125.000 korona az intézeti tisztviselők és szolgák rendkívüli jutalmazására fordították és a fennmaradó 951.752 korona 22 fillér a folyó évre elővitették.

**Az I-II. kerületi Takarékpénztár** f. hó 7-én tartotta évi rendes közgyűlését Jentsch Vilmos elnökelete alatt. Az üzletév eredménye ugyanolyan, mint az 1912-ik üzleti évé volt. Az osztalékot tíz koronában állapították meg. Az igazgatóságba új tagok gyanánt Sternád István, a Magyar Földhitel-intézet főtisztviselője és Dragon János ügyvéd kerültek. A közgyűlés Wolf Vilmos vezérigazgatónak, a vezetőségnek és a hivatalnoki karnak köszönetet szavazott sikeres működéséért.

**A Salgótarjáni Köszénbánya r.-t.** a napokban tartotta meg rendes közgyűlését dr. Chorin Ferenc főrend elnökelete alatt. A jegyzőkönyvet Dezsényi Gyula igazgató vezette s annak hitelesítésére Révész Jenőt, a Kereskedelmi Bank vezértitkárát és Domokos Miklóst kérte fel az elnök. A közgyűlés egyhangúlag vette tudomásul a 7,174.587 koronás hatalmas nyereségösszeg felosztását (az osztalék ugyanannyi, mint tavaly) s köszönetet szavazott az elnöknek, Reimann és Frischmann vezető igazgatóknak, a vezetőségnek és a tisztikarnak.

**Az Első Magyar Általános Biztosító Társaság** igazgatósága által a választmányi ülés elé terjesztett 1913. évi mérleg az összes üzletágra vonatkozóan 5,695,627 korona 55 fillér tiszta nyereséget mutat ki. Az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság egyértelmű indítványa alapján elhatározott, hogy az ez évi március hónap 26-ára egybehívott közgyűlésnek minden egész részvény után 800 korona osztalék kifizetését javasolják. A lefolyt év rendkívül kedvezőtlen, az üzleti élet minden terén nyomásztóan ható gazdasági viszonyai ellenére a társaság mégis minden üzletágban igen eredményes tevékenységet fejtett ki. A tűzbiztosítási díjbevétel 24,277.160 korona 45 fillér, a jégbiztosítási díjbevétel 4,515.882 korona 41 fillér, a szállítványozási díjbevétel 745.153 korona 91 fillér, a betörés-biztosítási díjbevétel 559.565 korona 38 fillér volt, míg életbiztosítási díjak fejében a társaság 27,837.896 korona 83 fillért vett be. Az életbiztosító új szerzemények 94 millió volt, a társaság egész életbiztosítási tőkeállománya pedig a halálozások és lejárt tőkék címén kifizetett összegek, valamint a törlések levonása után 581 millió 756.130 korona 96 fillérre emelkedett. A társaság a 8 millió korona összegű alaptőkének és az ugyanilyen összegre kiegészített nyereségtartalékon kívül a saját számláján maradó tiszta évi tűzdíjbevétel 100 százalékának megfelelő 12,188.426 korona 87 fillér tűzbiztosítási díjtartalékkal, 4,520.801 korona 05 fillér külön tartalékkal és 2,000.000 korona jégbiztosítási külön tartalékkal rendelkezik, az életbiztosítási összegek fedezésére pedig 270,890.563 korona 83 díjtartaléka van. A társaság összes tartalékai 1913. dec. 31-én 206,951.851 kor. 11 fillérre emelkedtek.

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**HIRDETMÉNY**



Ezennel közhírré tételik, hogy a Magyar Királyi Szabadalmazott Osztályosorsjáték (XXXIII. sorsjáték) 6. osztályának húzása f. évi március hó 26-tól április hó 22-ig tartatnak meg, még pedig a következő napokon:

**márczius: 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; április: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22-én.**

A húzások a négy első napon 1/2 órákor, a többi napokon 9 órakor kezdődnek és a magyar királyi ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében nyilvánosan történnek a Magyar Királyi Szabad. Osztályosorsjáték húzási termében. A sorsjegyeknek a 6. osztályra való megújítása a játékterv szerint, minden igény különbeni elvesztésének terhe alatt 1914. évi márczius hó 17-ig eszközözendő.

Budapest, 1914. márczius hó 8-án.

Magy. Kir. Szabad. Osztályosorsjáték Igazgatósága.  
Tolnay. Hazay.



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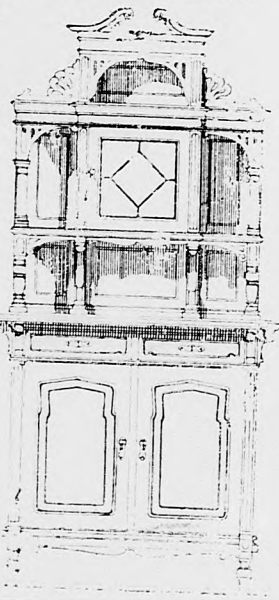
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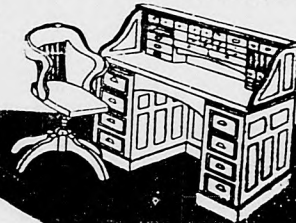
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