

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.

VOL. XII. No 8.

Hungary and Its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

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

THE MEN of the renaissance and the movement which they forwarded had already found their way into Hungary in the time of king Sigismund, and were to be found in the palaces of the Archbishops of Esztergom, Szécsi Dénes and Vitéz János, but they found an especially warm and friendly reception from the Hunyadi family. Matthias was completely captivated by the spirit of the renaissance. Italian artists built and decorated his palace, amongst them Benedetto de Majano. A crowd of Latin historians, orators and poets surrounded him, Bonfini wrote his history, Galeotti chronicled his good sayings. He lived inspired with the new ideals of humanity, he read, he disputed in their circles and kept up a close connection with the great humanists of Florence. He collected one of the most celebrated libraries of his time, the Corvina, which consisted of 6 or 7 thousand volumes; a whole army of copyists and illuminators worked for him both in Hungary and in Italy, and at the report of his death



Countess GABRIELLA ZAY.

Strelisky.

the price of books sank in all the markets of European learning. Besides collecting the treasures of the human intellect, he naturalized its most powerful weapon, the printing-press, in 1472, thus anticipating England, Austria, the Netherlands and Spain. The plans for the building of monumental churches and the conduct of the works originated for the most part in the royal court, as also those of the highschools. In the stream of new taste Virgil appeared as the ideal of a poet and down to the beginning of the present century suggested the form and spirit of the

Hungarian epic. In the endeavour after the wreath of Virgil, it was Marfilius Ficinus and Janus Pannonius, the pupil of Guarinus, later on bishop of Pécs, who went the furthest of Matthias' circle of learned men and attained to European fame, the latter with his epics of pure sonorous Latin, in which he sang the praises of Matthias and of the Venetian Marcellinus, and with his elegies and epigrams. He was a genuine humanist, eloquent and flattering, only nominally and by habit a Christian, vain, sensual, and intriguing, but for all that by his abilities the chief ornament of his time. The royal court at Buda was one of the principal centres of the

civilisation and culture of the days of the renaissance, its last rays died out a century later on Hungarian soil in the palace at Kolozsvár of the Transylvanian Prince Sigismund Báthory.

This splendid world quickly crumbled into ruins at the death of Matthias, and of all its splendour there hardly gleams anything else in our eyes except the gold of the splendid miniatures of Attavante and Gherardo in the few codexes that still remain of the Corvina. The professors and artists were dispersed, the books were carried away by the Germans and the Turks, the palaces and villas were ruined, the statues were destroyed or melted down into cannons. Did then any trace of it remain in men's minds? Although it was foreign both in its essence and in its form, and having been confined to the court, the highest members of the clergy the diplomats and the most part foreign surroundings, it did not penetrate into the wider circles of the nation, nevertheless it did not perish without leaving a trace behind. Humanistic and philological studies of the renaissance at the High School at Buda, but probably in several other ways also, paved the way for the Reformation so that the different stages of transition can be pointed out in Erdösi and Gabriel Pesti; further the ideals of classical and especially Latin poetry were summoned by the renaissance for the first time to the banks of the Danube and appear over and again in the greatest writers of the time that followed, in Balassa, Zrinyi, Gyöngyösi, and later on so characteristically fused themselves with the national spirit.

The great period of King Matthias found a melancholy end in incapable rulers, ungovernable oligarchs, and the outbursts of a crushed and oppressed people.

(To be continued.)

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*Subscription: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns. — Single copy 60 fillér. — Telephone Joseph 49—92.*

## Court and Society.

THE CROWN PRINCE and his family have been staying on the Adriatic. There was a rumour that H.R.H. had visited Vienna incognito but the Ambassador to Rome promptly contradicted it.

★

The greatest catch of the Peerage in undoubtedly the young Duke of Leicester who is 27 and still



DR. ELEK PETROVITS, new Director of the Museum of Fine Art.

unmarried. He is now, however, a very old hand at avoiding the Dianas of America.

★

The German Empress and Prince Joachim have rejoined H.I.M. in Corfu.

★

The condition of Baron Fejérváry is not now so grave. Though still confined to bed the Captain of the Guard is able to get through an amount of work which would compare favourably with the output of many younger and healthier men.

★

Winston Churchill's proposal for a holiday in

fleet building is to come up for discussion at the International Peace Conference in Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Murray and the Rector of Hopkins University are taking an active part in the arrangements.

\*

After denial comes affirmation. It is now stated that, after all, His Majesty will open the Delegations in person, in Budapest and will visit Gödöllő for a short time.

His Holiness is distinctly stated to be well. If anything occurs to prevent the early holding of the Consistory it will certainly not be the health of the Pope. How long we must wait before we are able to congratulate Dr. Csernoch we do not know. Perhaps this month will see the Red Hat on the way to Esztergom.

\*

Of the Barons who signed *Magna Carta* how many remain? Percy and de Ros only, and those claim on the distaff side. The name of Robert de Roos and Richard de Peray are inscribed on the roll as are many, such as Mandeville, Mowbray, de Say, de Vere and de Vesci which are still represented but by new creations.

\*

How many descendants of those who forced from Andreas the *Bulla Aurea*, remain to parallel their British colleagues? Even here the extraordinary parallel which pursues British and Hungarian destinies holds good. The Wars of the Roses killed the British Peerage: *Mohács* decimated that of Hungary. The things that remain are the liberties.

\*

The wife of Ibsen is dead. She herself, as Miss Susan Thoresen, was celebrated as a writer but was naturally eclipsed later by her gifted husband. Since Ibsen's death she has seen through the Press all of his posthumous work.

\*

Field Marshal Sir John French has resigned his post as Chief of the Staff on account of the confusion in the matter of the orders to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. Sir John is still young but he has a record of which older men might be justly proud. As a cavalry leader in the Boer War he was the subject of warm-hearted praise from all the foreign military attachés who were cognisant of his operations. His brilliant march to cut off Cronje's Army ranks with the Cabul to Kandahar dash of Earl Roberts or that of Stewart to reach the Nile.

\*

Dr. Bárczy, the Lord Mayor, received the Chief and officers of the 70th regiment on the occasion of their transference to Budapest.

\*

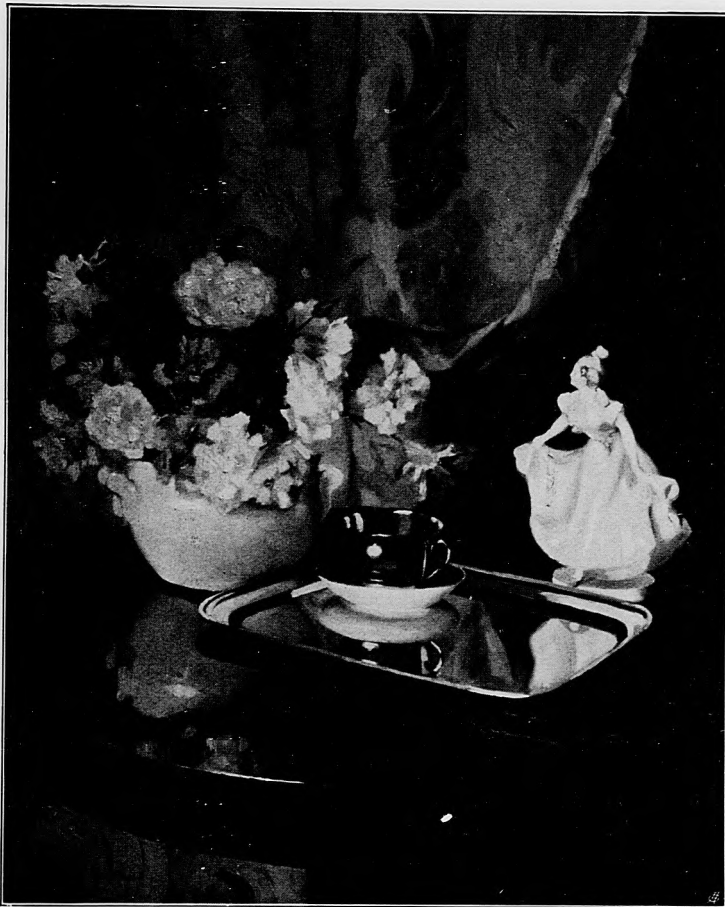
Dr. George Lázár, Mayor of Szeged has been distinguished by His Majesty. He now becomes Court Councillor.

\*

Hearty congratulations to Dr. Beleznyay on his marriage to Miss M. Vályi.

\*

Loed Kitchener may be recalled from Egypt to



Study in still-life. — Árpád Romek. — From the Spring Exhibition Art Gallery.

do for the Empire what he did as Commander-in-Chief in India, reorganise the whole Department of War. Kitchener is already known as the «friend of the fellah», a title whose foundation he laid at the Battle of Omdurman. Straight from a stricken field to posted to London — to demand money for a High School in Khartum! He got it. George Steevens, the famous War Correspondent, once wrote that Kitchener would make an admirable Manager for Harrod's Stores, a unique tribute to his brilliant powers of organisation.

\*

The oldest Peer of Britain is the Earl Wemyss and March, born in 1818 and thus 96 years of age. Hard upon his heels comes that magnificent old

sportsman the Duke of Grafton, who is 93. By comparison, the Duke of Buccleuch at 83 is a mere child.

\*

Count Charles Trauttmansdorff, Councillor to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Count Festetics, Secretary have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Portland at Welbeck Abbey.

Major Koloman Horváth, Military Attaché at the Austro Hungarian Embassy, has returned to London from India, where he had been spending the winter.



## 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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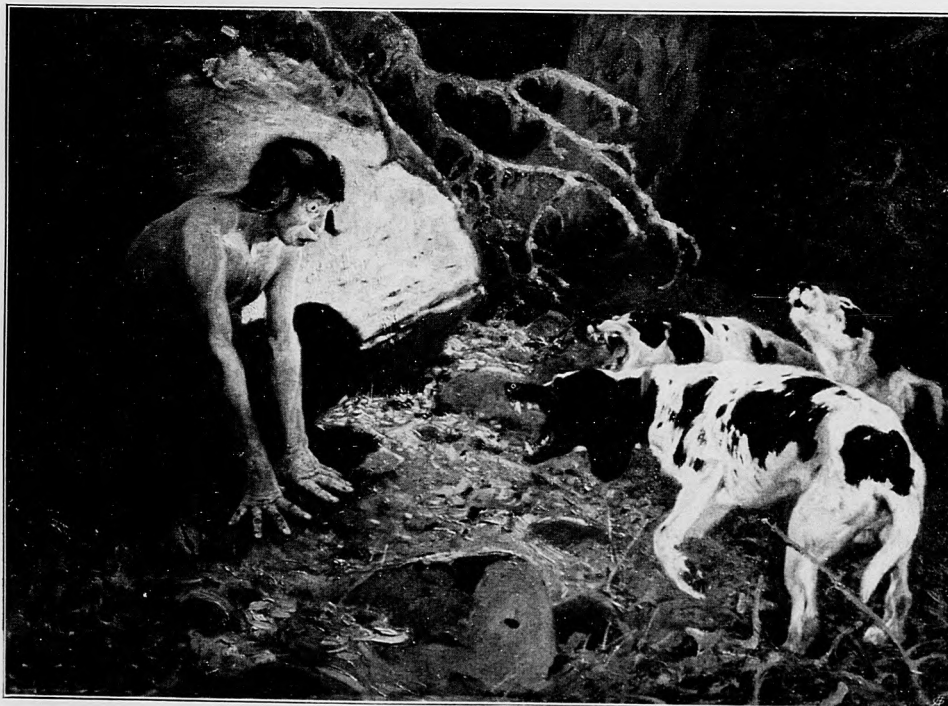
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Bound copies of full yearly issues may always be  
had on application to the office or to any of the  
following: Benkő-Grill, Dorottya-Str. 4; J. Kilián,  
Váci-Str. 32; G. Katz, Dorottya-Str. 12. and  
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\*

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 Hunga-  
rian, English and American readers.



Rare Game. — Arthur Steyer. — From the Spring Exhibition, Art Gallery.

## Our Illustrations.

### The Spring Exhibition.

WE REPRODUCE one or two illustrations of some of the best pictures now being shewn at the Spring Exhibition of the Art Gallery. With the class of work usually submitted the public is familiar and this year's exhibition does not travel out of the beaten path. Here and there may be traced the names of one or two new exhibitions but, for the most part, our old and tried painters are in their places. Want of space prevents our dealing with the subject in detail but some of our reproductions are more eloquent than any written word.



### Sport

The Scottish Cup seems to be a present for Celtic this year — as does the League Championship.

\*

The International Swimming Congress, held under the auspices of the M. K. Sz., will have, as chief patron, H.R.H. the Archduke Joseph.

\*

The Cup Final between Liverpool and Burnley however it goes, will provide a new winner. Neither team has ever had possession of this trophy.

\*

Inman has shaken off all opposition and has won the Billiard championship on his merits. Grey was disappointing: Stevenson more so, but the latter, in his extra tour with the champion made no mistake.

\*

The Calcutta Cup is won and lost. In the presence of 120,000 people Scotland beat England for the trophy on the first Saturday of this month.

\*

The Cambridge Flag, after an eclipse of five years, was hoisted at the end of this season's Boat-race. Oxford made game efforts to do something extraordinary but were beaten by 4½ lengths in fairly moderate time.

\*

Bishop Auck-

land beat Northern Nomads for the English Amateur Cup by the lowest possible margin, (1:0). This is the second time the team has carried off the honour.

\*

Why is there no Waterloo Meeting in Hungary? Coursing is a sport which ought to flourish here seeing that at all the meetings on the Riviera and in France Hungarian hares are in special request.

\*

Men may come and men—except Crompton and Pennington—may go. When will

those two finish? Not since the palmy days of amateurism in English football, the days of the Moons and the Walters, have we had such backs for England.

\*

Astounding news comes from Bilbao. Owing to a football fixture in the neighbourhood a bullfight arranged for the same afternoon *had to be postponed*. The *Toro* is dead, vive — the football! A new era has dawned for Spain.

\*

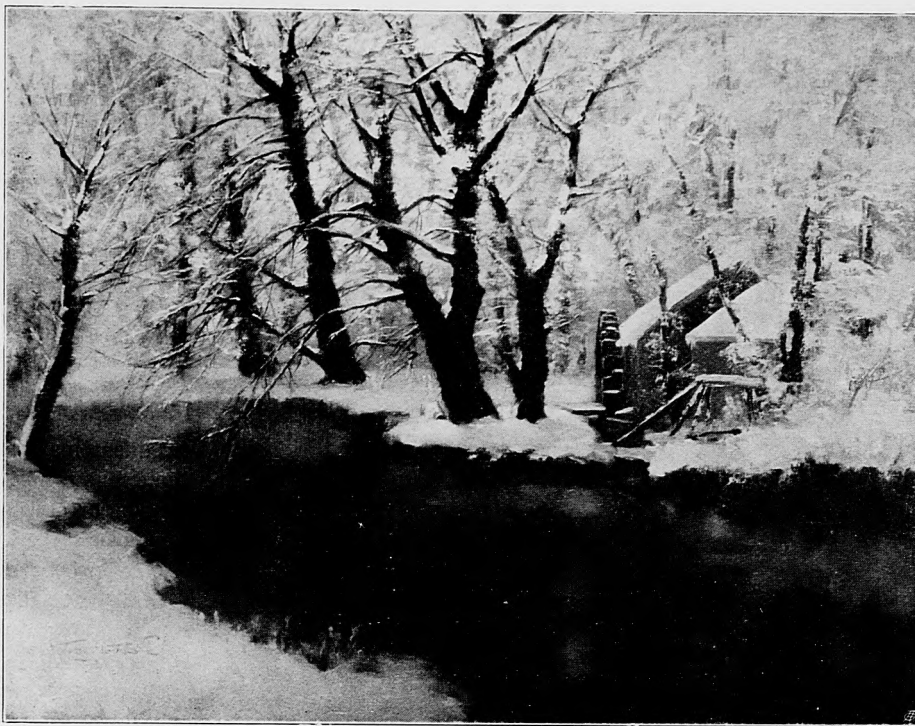
I congratulate my colleague of the *Sport Hirlap*, to whom I am indebted, now and then, for information, on the very clever leading article in the issue for April 6th. It deals with the Easter programme and the English tradition on which, we are all happy to see, Hungarian football ethics have been founded.

\*

Alag has come and Alag has gone: blessed be the name of Alag — or cursed according as you have won or lost. Mr. Heaseman is once more amongst us and those who saw him rush the favourite at the last gasp on the second day have a great respect for his powers. Mr. Harrison is another good finisher but he would do better at home where there is more stamina to stand a heavy run home.

\*

Bar accidents M.T.K., the exponent of Mr. Brüll's ideas in sport, should get home first. It is a long time since any Club other than F.T.C. had a chance in the Home Championship. But it is good for sport that the luck should turn. I should like to see it turn, for instance, in favour of B.T.C. the pioneer



The Mill by the Lake. — Kézdi-Kovács. — From the Spring Exhibition. Art Gallery.

organisation whose destinies have been so finely influenced by Mr. Charles Isszer.

\*

Neither of the Woottons is riding this year in England. It is now many years since we had such few capable jockeys. Even the best lack experience. In the days when Kisbér won the Derby there were giants in all but stature. Archer, Cannon, Fordham, Osborne — shall we ever see the equal of that quartette again? Archer was the prophet of the long stirrup and the rousing finish. Cannon had the judgment of Solomon. Fordham's hands were as delicate as those of My Lady Disdain and Johnny Osborne had everything in combination but in a degree less perfect.



### ART

THE MINISTER of Education has purchased the portrait of Tibor Wlassics, painted, in 1911, by Csók for the Jubilee Exhibition Competition instituted by the State. This picture won the Gold Medal. It is now to be placed in the Museum of Fine Arts.

\*

Baroness Géza Podmaniczky has received the thanks of the Minister for her gift of the Collection of Drawings and Engravings, consisting of 632 pages, to the State. It, too, has found a home in the Museum.

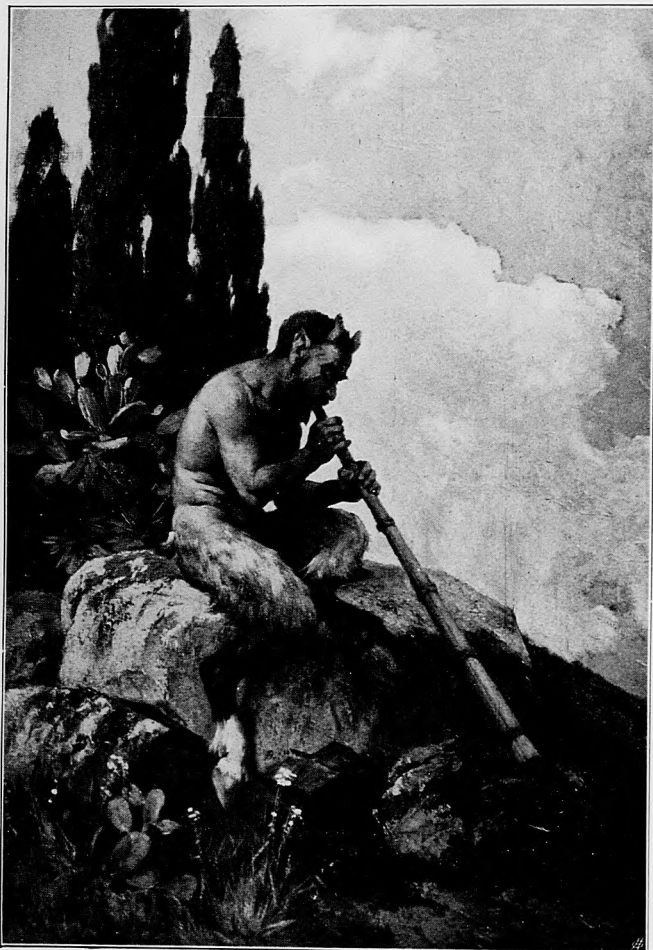
\*

The cult of the Bath has overtaken Hungary. The Social Museum has just published the pamphlet

of Hlavács and Pataki dealing with the cultural and hygienic signification of the Workmen's People's and School Baths which are at the disposition of the community. The pamphlet is intended to further causes for which the People's Baths Association stands.

\*

Mr. Jacob Bleyer presided at the meeting of the Philological Society, in the Academy. Mr. Huszti gave an address on «Terentius in the Middle Ages»



Echoes : Geo. Vastagh Sen. — From the Spring Exhibition, Art Gallery.

and Mr. Fogarasi dealt with the influence of Fichte on the German literature of his day.

\*

Dr. Béla Jankovich has nominated Dr. Elek Petrovics to the Directorship of the Museum of Fine Arts. The new chief, who takes the place of Mr. E. Kammerer, is well known in artistic circles as the author of various art-studies.

\*

Joseph Szigetzi has added one more to the long list of his triumphs in the European Capitals. This time it is Paris, once the «Lone Star» of music, which has succumbed to the young Magyar. By all accounts his success was immediate and brilliant.

## Hungarian National Petroleum Company, Limited.

THAT THERE IS considerable dissatisfaction in England at the manner in which the affairs of this Co. are being managed is evidenced by the complaint to the *Financier*, reproduced below.

The shareholders of the above company have cause for bitter dissatisfaction. Its fields are perhaps the largest and most important in the world; the prospects are believed by many to surpass those of any known oilfield. The two boards comprise men eminent in finance and the petroleum industry. The Hungarian Government may be said to be partners in the huge enterprise. On the directorate of the Hungarian holding company are the Lord-Lieutenant of the vast district where the rights have been obtained and where the wells are being drilled, with Sir Thomas B. Bowring, Mr. W. L. W. Bird, Mr. Charles Greenway and others. The chairman of the English company is Lord Ribblesdale, with, as colleagues, Mr. H. S. Ashton, Mr. W. L. W. Bird, Mr. H. W. Sillem, Mr. Thomas J. Ive and Mr. J. A. Weis. No fewer than a round dozen of more or less eminent gentlemen receive or are entitled to receive directors' fees, some possibly in a dual capacity, being members of the boards of both companies. No lack in numbers, certainly, and, it is hoped, no lack of ability among them. Yet the game is not being played fairly from the point of view of the shareholders, and particularly from that of those unfortunates who were originally shareholders in the vendor company, the Anglo-Hungarian Petroleum Company, Limited, for the above-mentioned battalion of directors publish practically no information, in which respect the Hungarian National Petroleum Company may be said to be miserably unique.

If a shareholder enquires information, he may or may not obtain it privately from the office of the English company; he will not get it from the Press. All he will be able to obtain from that customary source is the melancholy quotation « $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ », at which the shares have stagnated for month. We cannot get information from the company privately, and there are complaints that letters receive only most indefinite replies, the shareholder may perhaps console himself by re-reading the first and last report, dated December 22nd, 1913, or Lord Ribblesdale's speech at the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, delivered «on Tuesday, the 30th December, 1913, at 2.30 o'clock», for not a word, good, bad or indifferent, has since been published. Now, sir, I submit that the directors of the Hungarian National Petroleum Company are not only not playing the game, but they appear to have only the

haziest conception of their duties to the shareholders, and they ought to be brought to book immediately. Every week, or nearly so, the columns of the financial Press contain cablegrams, giving the latest information from almost every important oilfield and oil company. The Hungarian National gives out nothing. It is that the board considers the company's operations too important for publication to the common herd of shareholders, or, as is being more than whispered, is the silence due to a policy—that of squeezing out the unfortunate Anglo-Hungarians, of whom the writer is one?

That there is nothing wrong with the two huge oil-fields—or, rather, the two huge divisions—or with the results obtained is certain. At the date of the report referred to No. 4 well had passed through and been shut off from no fewer than six oil strata; two other wells had struck oil or oil indications; five wells were being drilled. The shareholders would like to know what has been done since the date of that report—December 22nd, 1913. The directors have no right to keep the information to themselves. It is neither good policy nor common honesty to do so. In his speech at the ordinary general meeting Lord Ribblesdale promised that any important information that came to hand should be published. But that is not only not enough; it is most unsatisfactory. The shareholders demand all the information there is, important or unimportant, good or bad. When the Anglo-Hungarian Company transferred their assets to a company with a directorate of all the talents, their £1 shares stood at about 22s. The Anglo-Hungarian Company sold practically for fully-paid shares of the Hungarian National Company, largely on the strength of the names connected with the British and Foreign General Securities and Investment Trust, Limited, the Hungarian National Company's founders and secretaries.

Result, the seller, obliged to part with shares, may obtain 11s, possibly 11s 3d—not more, except by a miracle. Anglo-Hungarian shareholders might not have felt so sore but for the more or less open boasting of what they would do, how they would improve the working of the field, by the Hungarian National Group. But enough!

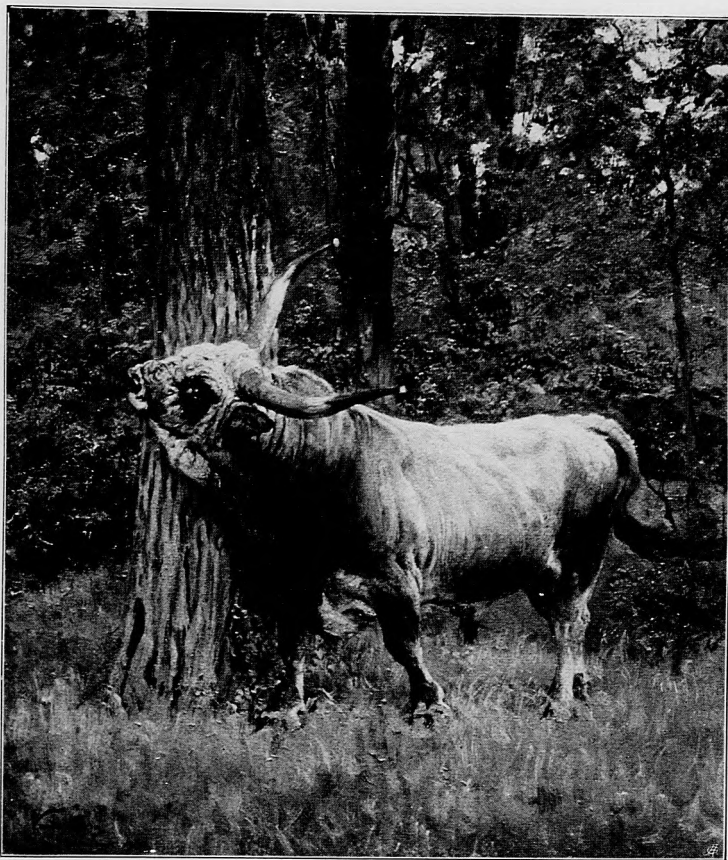
Let Lord Ribblesdale see that the cause for dissatisfaction is removed. If nothing is done in the way of proper publicity there are enough left of the original shareholders, Anglo-Hungarians, to put up a stiff fight for common justice, which in this connection is proper publicity.

## The Bride

*Narrative by Robert Plenard.*

WHY have I not married, my child? Oh I can tell you now. These things happened so long ago, that the memory of them affects my spirit only as much as a flower long since faded.

And the white-haired Miss Prasle continued in a calm sad voice: — «I was twenty years old. I loved and was beloved. Our banns had just been published when the war of 1870 broke out. Our wedding had to be postponed. My betrothed too had to join



The Lowing Bull. — E. Vastagh.

the army. I remained alone with my widowed mother in our little country house, and together we passed the time in preparing lint for the wounded. The little town hospital soon proved too small to take in the wounded warriors and they were also placed in private houses. Some of them were brought to us and we nursed them with kindling hearts; not only was I moved by patriotism, but I thought also of one far distant, and none knew whether he were not lying wounded, dependent on the pity of strangers, one whom I should wish to be just as gently nursed as I was nursing these strangers».

«One day a quite young officer, almost a lad, was brought severely wounded into our house. We knew that he would die, and only the sad task of relieving his last few days was possible. He had no family, but he also had left the side of his bride for the

war. He showed us her portrait and letters from which he did not part for a moment, and did not conceal his burning grief that he might be parted for ever from his idol, perhaps without once seeing her again.»

«My mother wrote to the young girl, but two days passed without our receiving any answer. Then my mother wrote again. In these troublous times letters might easily get lost, but we blindly trusted in this letter having reached its place of destination, and that the bride was already on the way to the deathbed of her betrothed. Perhaps she would arrive to-morrow.»

«But the fever kept increasing. The sick man in his delirium saw ever before him her for whom he was pining with expectation, and then in moments free from fever suffered bitterly on account of the delusion. I was so sorry for him that I wanted myself to start off to fetch the young maiden, but the doctor kept me back: — She must arrive to-night, to-morrow would be too late!»

«The delirium indeed always grew more violent at night only. Towards dawn I relieved my terribly exhausted mother in the sickbed watch. The patient turned his bright distressful eyes on me, and then after a little time his glance faintly brightened, and his lips murmured the name of his sweetheart. In the semidarkness he did not recognise me in the form of the youthful girl who had glided in and leaned over his bed perhaps to watch him draw his last breath, but he imagined he saw the other for whom he was waiting, believing she had come. He caught hold of my hand and babbled feverish happy words. I should have held it a crime at that moment to awaken him from his happy dream and to lay bare the stern reality.»

«I surrendered my hand to him and whispered encouraging things — he must not despond — he is going to live. He uttered fanciful words — that now death too seemed a beautiful thing, because she, whom he worshipped was here by his side — surely love was everlasting! And I — I not only let him speak but reciprocated his eager words, thinking of my betrothed. Loving thoughts crowded to my lips; I thought I was doing a good, noble action in relieving the heart of this poor lad and making his last hours happy by keeping up a fond, sweet illusion. Tears gathered in my eyes but smiles were on my lips. With trembling arm he clasped my waist and drew me to him. He begged a kiss from his bride, the pledge of loving souls. I did not think for a moment of refusing this request; my heart was full to overflowing with pity.»

«Our lips met fervently; and the door opened softly behind us. In the belief that it was my mother coming in I did not change my posture, only signed with my hand backward, that she should not speak. The sick man fell back and emitted his last expiration, the blissful expression of a slumbering



Scene in the Park of Somogyvár.

infant on his pallid face; and as I devoutly joined my hands, a sarcastic inimical voice — oh! I ever hear that voice — hissed in my ear: — Ah! very good! splendid!»

«I turned round. My betrothed stood before me hostile, tragic, full of hatred. He had seen the ardent meeting of our lips, maybe had heard the last loving gasping ejaculations. I cried aloud and collapsed in a swoon.»

«When I came to myself my lover had already

gone away. My mother had tried in vain to explain the matter. She herself could only guess what had happened, but when I gave her the details she approved of what I had done, and forthwith wrote these facts to my betrothed, impressing on his mind how cruel it would have been an my part to decline

Oh! in that case still more terrible was his death, because I am certain there was no pitiful young spirit by his side who might have alleviated the convulsive gasps of his last hour, as I had done, by a delightful waking illusion — the illusion of receiving my pardon and my last kiss.»

And then Miss Prasle was silent, sunk in thought. For some while I respected this silence, and also held my peace. Then I asked her: —

«And the bride of the young soldier?»

«She never came.»



### The British Cup of Tea.

ALTHOUGH we are a nation of tea drinkers, we are told by a Japanese visitor to London that we cannot make tea, and Mr. K. Kishi, Chancellor of the Japanese Embassy, was good enough to explain how it ought to be done.

«In brewing the finest green tea we boil the water but we do not pour it on the leaves until it is almost luke-warm. We never drink this tea hot: we let it infuse for two or three minutes in an open bowl. We pour the beverage into small cups and drink slowly, so that we taste to the full the exquisite flavour that is impossible if you take large gulps with your food. On the inferior qualities of tea, made from the older leaves, we pour hot water and drink it hot in larger quantities as you do in England.»

Since the middle of the seventeenth century we have been drinking tea until it has become a national habit. A frequent stimulant and a social custom, our «five o'clock» has been adopted in many lands. Our tea, as generations of mothers have made it, has cheered and invigorated the Australian bushranger and the Canadian backwoodsman. «A cup of tea» is one of the most familiar of English phrases, and it is humiliating to learn that experts regard our tea as an «insipid beverage», objectionable to a refined palate and only drinkable when the flavour is disguised with sugar and milk. This criticism will not be accepted without protest.

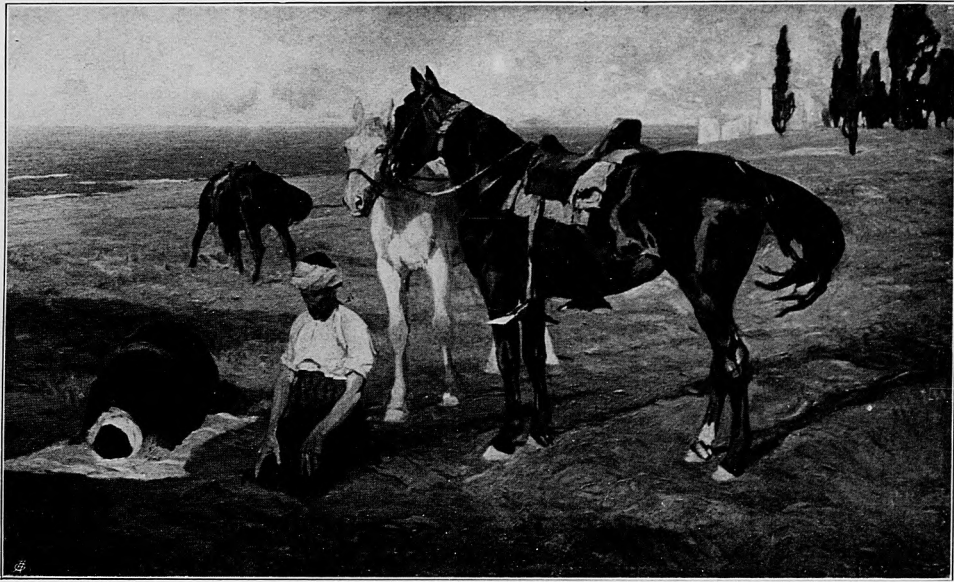
To our womenfolk tea is sacred and the British housewife would resent any reflection on her ability to make tea as she would resent a slander on her children. The Oriental method of tea brewing could never become popular in Britain; it would mean the banishment of the tea caddy, the cream jug and the sugar basin, and sooner than sacrifice these cherished essentials of a social ritual, the women of Britain would rise in revolt. And, after all, the palate is largely the slave of custom and climate

this pious fraud by which I had sweetened the panting convulsions of that last hour.»

«Did he get that letter? I don't know. A month later we learned that he had fallen at Patay. This terrible solution almost bereft me of my senses. I was ever asking myself, and to-day I still ask whether he did not himself seek death in his despair, and did not curse me in his last moments. Sometimes I have thought that perhaps he got the letter, understood, and his love for me sprang up once more.

Japanese tea would probably produce a grimace at a British tea table, for the enjoyment of Oriental flavours demands the possession of the Oriental temperament.

three to four km. Its luxuriant cane brakes at one time offered splendid opportunities for nesting to all kinds of water-fowl. Coots and grebes haunting



Prayer. — B. Fussykó.

### A journey through Hungary.

THE TERMINUS of the Southern Railway is an unpretentious building dating from the earliest days of Hungarian railroads: It is on the Christina Boulevard in Buda. It is the terminus of the Budapest-Pragerhof line which, after crossing a district inhabited by pure-blooded Hungarians, runs along the shore of the Balaton. After traversing a tunnel built under Mount Gellért, this line joins the State Railways at the Kelenföld Junction. From this point it runs parallel with the line to Fiume which it does not leave till it gets to Budafok. For some time we cross a monotonous tract of undulating fields which, however, is very fertile, consisting of large landed estates. At Martonvásár the line cuts through a very fine park. It is in reality a farm laid out park-wise which is a surprise even to farmers with its interesting and up-to-date arrangements. Beethoven paid a visit to Martonvásár and immortalised the memory of Countess Brunswick his «ideal» on the title page of several of his famous works.

The Railway line traverses the pretty Vál valley commonly reputed, but without any foundation for the theory to be a former branch of the Danube. It goes across a high embankment, and as we approach the Nyék we catch sight of the solitary «Meleghegység» — Warm Mountain, at the foot of which we soon catch sight of the Lake of Velenceze.

This lake is a very shallow basin with an average depth of scarcely one meter; it is overgrown with huge cane brakes and is fed by the waters which flows down from the Warm Mountain. It is about 20 km. in length and, in places, its breadth is from

in such masses that at times the surface is quite black with them. There are wild duck, too, in plenty and it is, for this reason a favourite resort of sportsmen. Very often, particularly in spring, shooting parties, «linchels» may be seen in their boats from the train. Fishing of very ancient character is a pursuit of the inhabitants of the lake shores, a fact that points to their being the descendants of an ancient tribe. The muddy lake is a favourite resort of the roach which finds a ready sale in the markets of Székesfehérvár and Budapest. The cives grown in the lake are for the most part marketed in the Capital and are particularly valued as material used for the building of ceilings.

The train passes the stations of Velenceze and Agárd: then it crosses a bog adjoining the lake by an embankment and enters the station of Dinnyés. On the further shore of the lake on one of the sloping sides of the «warm mountain» we see the village of Pákozd, famous as the scene of the baptism of fire and first Victory of the newly created Honvéd, (National Guard) army over the corps of the Ban Jellasics, which was obliged to retire in haste after sustaining heavy losses. This was Sept. 29th 1848.

Beyond Dinnyés we reach Székesfehérvár, an important junction. It is the junction for the Czell-dömök line of the State Railways, for the loop line of the Southern Railway to Komárom, and for the Bicske and Sárbogárd local railway. The Southern Railway Co. have large works close to the station.

Székesfehérvár a town of 30,000 inhabitants, all pure-blooded Hungarians, was in ancient days the coronation city and the burial place of the Kings of Hungary. Its importance in former times was

due to the fact that its Castle, then protected by marshes offer a safe resistance to all attack. It was St Stephen who chose Székesfehérvár as a Coronation City and burial place. He caused a superb Cathedral to be built and this was taken as the model of the Original Magyar-Romanesque style of church-architecture. It formed the model for all cathedrals built in Hungary in the XI century. Today the Cathedral at Pécs preserves in parts this style. St. Stephen's Cathedral was entirely destroyed during the days of Turkish dominion. A part of its foundations was used to build the present Bishop's palace: all parts of it that could be discovered were excavated in 1849 at which period, among the ruined Royal tombs the remains of King Béla III and his consort were found.

After the Battle of Mohács, Székesfehérvár again acted as a coronation city, — when John Szapolya was elected King in opposition to Ferdinand. The expansion of the power of the Turks was, in itself, sufficient reason for the Habsburgs to press as their Coronation city, Pozsony, where later they preserved the Sacred Crown. The Baroque Church built in the XVIII century does not remind us in the least of the ancient cathedral: but an interesting relic hard by the same is the little chapel dating from the XV century.

Besides the Churches already mentioned the most remarkable buildings of Székesfehérvár are: the Bishop's Palace, the Courts of Justice, the County Hall, the City Hall, the classical School, and the Church of the Cistercians various other churches and monasteries and the Theatre.

In Vörösmarty Square there stands the Statue of

Michael Vörösmarty, the great Hungarian poet, author of the «Appeal» (Szózat), now regarded as a kind of National Anthem. He was born at Nyék in the County of Fehér. The Park, laid out in memory of the late Queen Elizabeth is very fine.

In the vicinity of Székesfehérvár, on the line to Komárom, in an opening, of the Mór Valley separating the Bakony from the Vértes-range and on the edge of the Sárrét (Mud Fidd) lies Moha, famed for its excellent mineral table water of which several million bottles are sold every year.



### Current News

GREAT consternation has been caused in New-York by the news from Peru that Roosevelt's son and the whole of his Expedition are lost. Since then no definite news has arrived but one does not believe that the ex-President has met with misfortune. The conviction gains ground that the report refers only to the fate of the two provision ships which were wrecked on the Amazon.

★

The Committee of Public Works of the Metropolis has recently been discussing the question of the position of the new Library. It is now suggested that Calvin Square would be the most central situation available. The work is in the hands of Béla Lajta who has submitted to the Council a model in plaster of Paris of the new building.

★

The Natural Arts Club of New-York has been shewing to a restricted circle, a small collection of



Batthyány Castle, Kékvár.

interesting and coloured objects of Magyar industrial Art. The exhibition was arranged by Mr. T. N. Laurvill of the *Studio* Staff, with the assistance of the Hungarian Home Industrial Association.

\*

The subscription for the last 4½% City Loan was very successful indeed on the German money market. The result would have justified more severe conditions. That the new type of obligation of the Capital has aroused much interest is evident from the fact that the Dresdner Bank has introduced subscription on the Frankfort Exchange.

\*

According to the first report of the Minister of Agriculture, the prolonged fine weather of last autumn enabled the farmers to sow all the area they intended to, so that an average of winter grain sown exceeding last year's by 10-15 per cent. is the result. Most of the winter grain that started before the frost and snow has done well, and strengthened under the snow. A considerable portion that was rather late sown is weak, but sound. Preparations for spring sowing were begun generally by end-February, and the prospects appear good.

\*

Under the name of the «Circuit des Carpathes» the R.A.C. of Hungary is organising an international competition for touring motor cars, to be held from the 24th to the 31st of May. The cars will start and finish at Budapest. Entries will be received up to May 1st.

\*

At the end of last year a Bill was introduced into the Hungarian Parliament to modify the existing law referring to the appropriation by the State of land along the sea coast. The object of the projected modification to facilitate the passing into State ownership of those places which are considered to be suitable for purposes connected with shipping.

Attention has been called latterly to the project by the opposition which it has aroused in Croatia, which would be the part of Hungary affected. The Croatian opposition is due to a fear lest, under the guise of developing shipping facilities, the Hungarian Government may be planning a scheme for the Magyarization of the Croatian coast. This opposition is met by the argument that the creation of harbours for other shipping facilities would be of

benefit to the Croatian population. Whether the proposed facilities are connected with the navy has not so far been made clear, but whether intended for the navy or for the merchant marine the projected development of harbours along this coast is an interesting step.

#### Burden of Taxation.

Communities can bear the burden of taxation only up to the point where the impost renders them non-competitive with other communities that do not burden themselves so highly. Once they become non-competitive the tax burden adjusts itself by having a smaller base of property value to sustain it. But that process makes the price of readjustment a very dear one to pay. Tax economists are serving a public end by directing attention to the growing burden and its sure results.— «Detroit Free Press.»

#### \$204 Interest for \$20.

After paying \$204 over a fourteen years' period for \$20 received from a money lender, Thomas Brantner, of 4,339, Ridgeway-avenue, visited the Legal Aid Society. He explained he had been paying \$1 a month since he received his first \$10, and on borrowing \$10 more had begun paying \$1 a month on that until the original amounts had been paid up twenty times.

An attorney for the Legal Aid Society took Brantner's receipts and visited the moneylender. Five minutes later he gave Brantner a complete release from both debts. Brantner declared he would never borrow again.



#### Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

**Angol-Osztrák bank új igazgatói.** Az Angol-Osztrák Bank bécsi főintézetének főtanácsa mai ülésében Engel Pált a budapesti fiók igazgatóját középonti igazgatóvá nevezte ki. Engel igazgató ezentul mint a végrehajtó-bizottság tagja fog a bank igazgatásában részt venni és működésének új ügykörét legközelebb megkezdi, amikor is a budapesti fiók vezetését Pláner Miksa igazgató veszi át.

**A Városi villamos vasut mérlege.** A Városi villamos vasut, melynek részvénytöbbsége 51 százaléki a főváros birtokában van, április 18-án fogja tartani XXIII. közgyűlését. A mérleg, melyet az igazgatóság a közgyűlés elé terjeszt, a vagyonoldalon ötven-



Pápa. Parish Church in background.

hét millió koronát, forgalmi nyereség gyanánt pedig 10,242.379 koronát tüntet föl. Az 1913. év tiszta nyeresége 2,118.179 korona volt. A mérleg a többi közt a következő adatokat tartalmazza, melyek alapján az igazgatóság az 1913. évi osztaléknak 16 koronában való megállapítását javasolja.

**A közuti mérlege.** A Budapesti Közuti Vasuti Társaság szerdán teszi közzé 1913. évi mérlegét és zárszámadását, mely szerint a múlt év 8,235.903.54 K tiszta nyereséggel záródik, vagyis 1,713.290 K-val többel, mint 1912 ben. A személyszállítási bevételek 730.000 K val, az idegen vasúti címletek hozadéka 470.000 K-val, a kamatbevételek pedig közel 800.000 K-val emelkedtek. Az üzemi költségek 520.000 K-ás csökkenése némileg ellensúlyozta a kiadások emelkedését, amelyek végeredményben csak 420.000 K-val növekedtek. Az 1912. évi mérlegben a társaság saját címletei 29.3 millióval szerepeltek; ez az összeg 13.8 millióra süllyedt, mert a társaság az 1913. év folyamán 6,354.000 K értékű kötvényt és 9,111.000 K értékű részvényt helyezett el, minek megfelelően pénztárkészlete és a pénzügyintézeteknél (Kereskedelmi Banknál) levő betétei 16,100.000 K-val emelkedtek.

**A Ganz és Társa—Danubius gép-, vagon- és hajógyár részvénytársaság igazgatóságának** március 31-én tartott ülésében bemutatott 1913. évi zárszámadása 3,065.184 K 85 fillér bruttó nyereséggel zárul, melyből az értéksökkenési tartaléknak 1,148.652 K 8 f.-rel való javadalmazása (a tavalyi 1,100.000 K volt) és a tavalyi nyereségáthozat hozzászámítása után 2,244.405 K 13 f. áll a részvényesek rendelkezésére. Elhatározatott, hogy az igazgatóság az április 30-án megtartandó közgyűlésnek 1913. évre 150 K osztalék kifizetését fogja javasolni, továbbá indítványozni fogja, hogy az alapszabályszerű jutalék levonása után a tisztviselők nyugdíjalapjainak javadalmazására 100.000 K fordíttassék, a fennmaradó 332.751 K 85 f. pedig új számlára vitessék át.

**A Triesti Általános Biztosító Társulat** (Assicurazioni Generali) f. évi március hó 17-én tartott 82-ik rendes közgyűlésén terjesztettek be az 1913. évi mérlegek.

A jelentésből látjuk, hogy az 1913. december 31-én érvényben volt életbiztosítási tőkeösszegek 1,297.036,630 korona és 20 fillért tettek ki és az év folyamán bevett díjak 56,381.050 korona és 47 fillérre rugtak. A tűzbiztosítási ágban, beleértve a tükröveg biztosítást, a díjbevétel 33,058.512 korona 87 fillér volt. Károkért a társaság 1913-ban 50,202.042 korona 11 fillért és alapítása óta 1,163,020.163 korona 67 fillért fizetett ki. E kártérítési összegből hazánkra 233,952.606 korona 56 fillér esik. A nyereség-tartalékok közül, melyek összesen 15,504.719 korona 08 fillérre rugnak, különösen kiemelendők. Részvényenként 720 arany frank osztalék kerül kifizetésre. A társaság összes tartaléksai és alapjai, melyek az ideai átutalások folytán 433,367.388 korona 47 fillérről 456,949.184 korona 97 fillérre emelkedtek, elsőrangú értékekben vannak elhelyezve és ezen értékekből 85 millió korona magyar értékekre esik.

**Austrian Borrowing.** Hungary recently floated a loan, and now the senior partner of the Dual Monarchy is about to join the ranks of the borrowers. The issue contemplated is one of 375,000,000 kronen of Four and a-Half per Cent. Treasury bills, redeemable by annual drawings during a period of fifteen years, and it is expected that the price at which subscriptions will be invited will be about 95. A large proportion of the proceeds of the emission will be absorbed by the repayment of military expenditure of past years. As yet no arrangements have been made for the repayment of the issue of 125,000,000 kronen of Treasury bills made in the United States, and redeemable in July and January next, so that further borrowing will be necessary before the date of their repayment arrives.

**A Fonciére, Pesti Biztosító Intézet** igazgatósága f. é. március 30-án tartott ülésében elhatározta, hogy a közgyűlésnek a 200 korona névértékű intézeti részvény 1913. évre vonatkozó osztalékszolványának részvényenként 8% = 16 koronával való beváltását fogja indítványozni. A tartalékalap és díjtartalékok 41,215.316 K 68 fillérről 44,701.317 K 18 fillérre emelkednek és így a tavalyihoz képest 3,486.000 korona 50 fillérrel szaporodnak. Ugyanezen ülésen Reinitz Ernő cégjegyző vezértitkárra neveztetett ki.

**Asbóth Emil.** A Ganz és Társa—Danubius gép-, vagon- és hajógyár részvénytársaság április 2-iki igazgatósági ülésében Asbóth Emil miniszteri tanácsos, vezérigazgató megrendült egészségére való hivatkozással vezérigazgatói állásáról lemondott. Az igazgatóság Asbóth vezérigazgató lemondását sajnálattal vette tudomásul, sok évi buzgó munkásságáért háláját és elismerését fejezte ki és egyben a vállalat igazgatóságának alelnökévé választotta. A vezérigazgatói állásra az igazgatóság Baumgarten Henrik udvari tanácsos, igazgatósági tagot választotta meg.

**Magyar Általános Köszénbánya Részvénytársulat.** A társulat igazgatóságának március 31-én tartott ülésében Bisteghi alelnök kegyeletes megemlékezéssel méltatta az elhunyt Szende Lajos vezérigazgató rendkívüli érdemeit. Vida Jenő ügyvezető igazgató a társulat vezérigazgatójává neveztetett ki. Az igazgatóság megállapította az 1913. üzleti év mérlegét, mely szerint különféle leírások után 5,671.112.13 K tiszta nyereség mutatkozik. Részvényenként 42 K osztalék kifizetését javasolja.

**Luxuslókiallítás és vásár Budapesten.** A székesfővárosi Tattersall-telepen rendezendő LVII. számú díjazással egybekötött országos luxuslókiallításra és vásárra, melynek bejelentési határideje április 14-én járt le, tömegesen jelentették be lovaikat az ország kiválóbb tenyésztői. A vásár iránt a külföldi kereskedői körök is nagyban érdeklődnek, úgy hogy ez a tavaszi második luxuslókiallítás, ha az idő is kedvező marad, siker tekintetében minden bizonnyal túl fogja szárnyalni a márciusi vásárt. Fölvilágosítást a Tattersall igazgatósága ad.

**A «Minerva» általános biztosító részvénytársaság** Budapesten — mely az Assicurazioni Generali leányintézete — egyéb ágazatain kívül foglalkozik a kezes-



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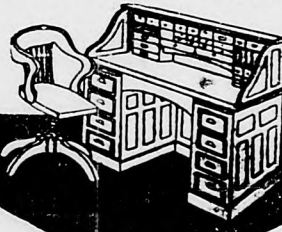
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