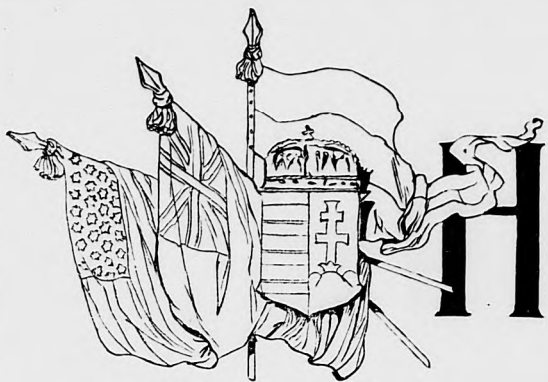


Budapest, Monday, June 15th, 1914.



HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

Ézeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország . . .

IN THE ranks of the counter-reformation towered the greatest Hungarian ecclesiastical dignitary, Peter Pázmány, the cardinal archbishop of Esztergom. He used against his opponents not only literature and oratory, the book and the school, but also the weapons of a popular and downright Hungarian style, which he wielded with more force, sharpness and liveliness than all the rest. He accommodated the theological polemics which he had learnt from the doctors of the church, especially from Bellámin, his some time master, to the capacities of his fellow countrymen in the county of Bihar; he explained them in his rude language full of proverbs and poured forth upon them a flood of the most effective scorn. His heat in the case of his successors on both sides who continued the controversy, degenerated into unrestrained hatred and abuse. Pázmány wrote in the forcible language of the people, his numberless controversial pamphlets, succeeding against every opponent that dared to address



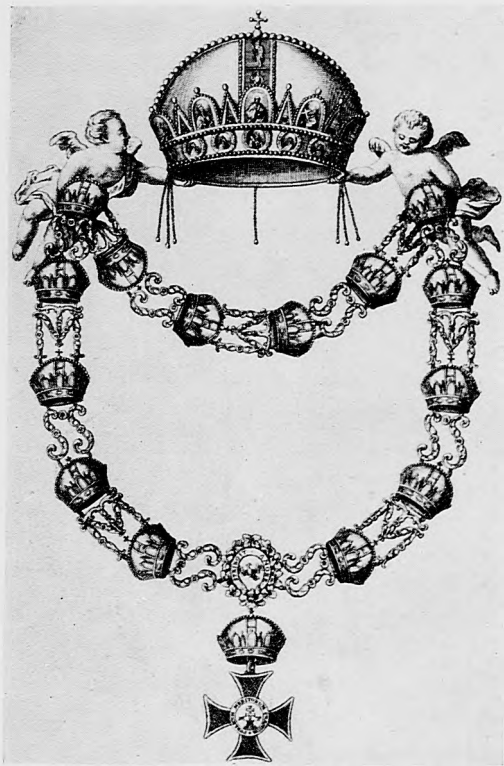
Bishop GLATTFELDER.

him; these pamphlets were afterwards embodied in his large work entitled *Kalauz* (Guide). This contains his sermons and in this he makes his most successful hits against the Protestant clergy, whom he ridicules under the name of preachers. He converted almost all the magnates and by his eloquence, his unbending firmness and perhaps by showing in his own person that the most genuine and most thorough. Magyarism was compatible with Catholicism, became the second founder of the Roman Catholic church in Hungary. He also

influenced its future by his foundations, the most conspicuous of which was founded in 1635, the Jesuit university of Nagyszombat, from which the university of Budapest afterwards developed. From this school and from the palace of Pázmány came forth the excellent translation of the Bible by George Káldy. Only Transylvanian Protestantism remained unshaken by these attacks; that of Hungary Proper had to give way. Its greatest exponent, Albert Molnár of Szencz, spent a great part of his life wandering from one German university to another; in his own country he never found rest, indeed, hardly bread. It was abroad that he wrote his

Hungarian grammar and dictionary; it was there he adapted to French tunes his version of the Psalms, pervaded by all the force of his devotion; this version is used at the present day in the Calvinist churches, and the rich variety of its forms made it serve as a foundation for the further development of Hungarian versification.

He translated into his mother tongue Calvin's chief work, but the passionate fire of his master was wanting in it. In those days of bitter struggle for life the church had



The Order of St. Stephen. Gold Chain of Grand Cross.

need of strong and passionate soldiers, while he was a scholar and poet: this was the tragic element in his life.

(To be continued.)



Court and Society.

THE ARCHDUKE Francis Salvator recently represented the patron of the Red Cross Society, at Miskolc and was received with the customary ceremonial.

*

The Cardinal Prince-Primate of Hungary, His Eminence John Csernoch of Esztergom, to give him his full title, received the congratulations of a host of friends at his seat within a day or two of his elevation. The much-talked of Consistory is now over, with gratifying results to England, Hungary,

America and Austria. We offer our congratulations to His Eminence of Esztergom.

*

Baron Imre Ghillány, one of the most hardworked of a busy coterie of Ministers enjoyed a well-earned rest at Balaton-Füred during the Whitsuntide vacation.

*

Count Khuen-Héderváry, though naturally having less to distract or occupy his attention than the head of a Department is also in need of occasional diversion. He spent the holiday at his own place but came to town for the reopening of Parliament.

*

The Emperor William paid a short visit to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Konopist and returned after a short interval to Wildpark. By all accounts the Kaiser looked thoroughly well which is a tribute to the recuperative air of Corfu.

*

Francis Kossuth's death caused a great amount of journalistic activity in England. The *Express* produced a very fine portrait of the dead leader, in gala-Magyar whilst most other papers dealt with the theme at column length.

*

Sir Joseph Swan, another great scientist is dead. He was the inventor of the electric lamp and, in conjunction with Edison patented the «Ediswan» lamp.

*

The air still takes relentless toll. Gustav Hamil is dead. He was the leading airman of the world and had he lived to follow his declared intention his name might also have been remembered as the first man to cross the Atlantic. Perhaps Lieut. Porte may now have that honour.

*

Count Czernin, our Ambassador to Bucarest, has been decorated by King Carol with the Grand Cross of the Roumanian Crown, a distinction upon which we congratulate him, the more so as it is so rarely conferred upon members of the Diplomatic Corps save after years of long and arduous service.

*

Mr. Árpád Feszty has died in Lovrano, died in harness in the midst of his work, unexpectedly even abruptly. He himself was a warm-hearted and true Magyar with the true Magyar temperament which shews unmistakably in his Art. We are indeed the poorer for the loss of a man of whose gifts great opinions had been justly formed both here and abroad.

*

The projected marriage of Prince Oscar of Prussia with the Countess Ina Maria Bassewitz is no breach of Hohenzollern tradition. In the fifties of last century the King's brother contracted such a morganatic marriage. It does seem unnatural that the rules of any reigning House should stand in the way of the happiness of any young scion whose succession to

the Crown is unthinkable. And therefore it is a good omen that the sense of justice of the Emperor William should permit of the young Prince following his natural inclination. One may congratulate as one may envy him.



A Hint for Hungary.

A NOVEL proposal that everybody in the United Kingdom should have a distinctive number was outlined in a lecture this week on a «proposed system for recording the life history and family connections of every individual.»—The lecture was read by Mr. Walter Hazell before the Royal Statistical Society. The scheme proposes to leave untouched the present system of registration and to add to it the expedient of giving every birth register a distinct consecutive number.

Life Cards.

This number, with name and brief particulars, and a reference to the full registration, will be entered on a separate card for each person, to be called his life card, to which will be added the individual's marriage to a woman of a certain number the names and the numbers of his children, and the particulars of his death. Mr. Hazell pointed out that under this system family pedigrees could be easily and accurately compiled, and litigation about the heirship to intestate estates would disappear, as the heir, however distant, could be found by turning from card to card until the next-of-kin was disclosed. Minors desiring marriage could not falsify their ages; people could not marry in false names; missing individuals could be traced; and deserted wives could trace whether they were wives or widows. The study of eugenics would be greatly facilitated. The cost was estimated at about £14,000 a year.

★

The usual system of registration on the Continent is, in many ways both useful and necessary. It does not, of course operate in Britain for two very good reasons. One is that in the Island the only frontier is the sea which saves many complications. The other is that the English character rebels against any system of making known the private affairs of the individual. For instance; it is not many years since the Census was made compulsory and when it was first introduced hundreds of people protested and many absolutely refused to give the required information to the Census officials.

Hungarian opinion is in favour of full registration. It is urged that it enables the police to trace criminals. But that is to say that 99 per cent of the people are to be inconvenienced that one per cent may be watched.

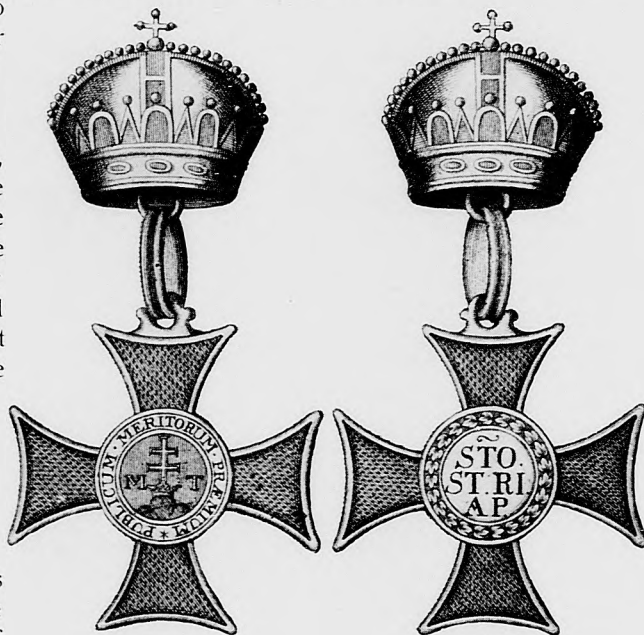
Crime exists here, however, as it exists in England. And criminals, despite the elaborate machinery,

registration, passports and so forth still manage to escape. In England, where the system of registration is not tolerated except for statistical purposes, crime is usually detected and detected instantly.

Even in this case such is the English district of bureaucratic methods, that the proposal does nothing more than elaborate the system of registering Births, Marriages and Deaths and that only in the Department devoted to that purpose. It is not directed against criminals at all, for whom the British police are a match at any time.

It is simply a social expedient to assist the kindred sciences of geneology and inheritance.

But whatever it is it deserves the attention of the most progressive State on the Continent.



The Order of St. Stephen. Grand and Second Crosses.

London copies Budapest.

THE NECESSITY of improving London was urged by Mr. Raffles Davison during a lecture on «Beautiful London», delivered before the Royal Institute of British Architects. «London is beautiful,» declared Mr. Davison. «Its fine river, its trees, its parks and squares, its vistas, its teeming life, and its wonderful atmosphere fill it with pictures of never-ceasing, of ever-changing, charm. But London is also sordid, depressing, ugly and smokeladen. It is full of contrasts—violent, appalling, and picturesque.» The London Society, went on Mr. Davison, desired to make the beauty of London its aim, and in the term beauty was included everything which added to the general amonity and well-being of the City.

Bridge «Nightmares».

As to the railway station problem, Mr. Davison said it needed little imagination to see that the fine open space about the front of King's Cross Station

might have been dealt with in such a way as to have added to the value of all the property looking on to it. Was it conceivable that we should accept the terrible status quo at Charing Cross, Ludgate Hill, Blackfriars and London Bridge, where some of our finest city centres were hopelessly spoiled by these terrible nightmares of railway bridges? Attention was periodically called to the beauty of Trafalgar-sq. In truth it had possibilities and some qualities even now. But it would never be a fine square so long as the Nelson Column remained—«one of the most ridiculous monuments and effigies which has ever memorialised a national hero.» Then the commanding site and dignified mass of the

their efforts to this end, officially, and call in the services of the Institute of British Architects as expert adviser, the result would be as it is in Budapest—definite plans and gradual achievement.



The Chinese Trade.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN participation in the trade of North China is a very small one, limited practically to those special national productions that have acquired a world-wide reputation. But such goods are expensive, and the poor Chinese cannot afford to pay for them. The Austrian Consul



The Order of St. Stephen. Commander of the Order.



The Order of St. Stephen. Mantle of the Grand Cross.

national Gallery was dominated by one of the most absurd pepper-box domes in London. At the south side of the square everything was hopeless.

East-End Possibilities.

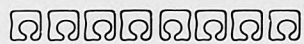
The schemes of improvement which more immediately affected the better districts were only one part of the whole problem—the fact was that such magnificent thoroughfares as Mile-End-rd. had more of the elements of dignity and beauty than our ill-fated new streets like Shaftesbury-ave., Charing Cross-rd., and Northumberland-ave. The beautifying of some of the East-End thoroughfares was practicable enough, if dealt with in the right way.

All this is very true. It represents the disadvantages of the British system that, in such a matter as the aesthetic beauty of the great Metropolis, must needs throw upon private initiative the work which should fall to the various Corporations.

If all the London Boroughs were to co-ordinate

at Tientsin does not think the trade to be done in these goods worth a special effort. But, on the other hand, to do business in goods that may find a market amongst the Chinese population generally requires considerable cash outlay, energy, punctuality, sacrifice, patience, etc., just as much as would be necessary to conquer a European market, for there is keen international competition in China. It is a great error, he says, to suppose that Chinese business or its acquisition does not require care in manufacture and the assiduous attention of the merchant. He who is not ready to act in accordance with the views here expressed will do better to leave the Chinese business alone. Deliveries must conform strictly to stipulations as to quality and other conditions. Further, the business should not be entered on without a close acquaintance with local requirements, failing which much money may be lost by attaching much importance to certain, perhaps locally unimportant, points, and neglect of considera-

tions that outsiders might easily consider to be of little or no account. He is of opinion that it is out of the question in the present state of things in North China to think of dealing direct with Chinese there. The business should be done with foreign houses that have branches on the spot. There are two import and export Austrian houses at Tientsin. Nearly all foreign trading houses deal almost exclusively with their parent houses in London, Hamburg, Vienna, etc., giving preference naturally to their respective countries' productions. It appears to be almost impossible for a stranger to do business with these houses, whose uniform reply to outsiders is that they have already arranged for supplies of the classes of goods that such newcomers may offer. It follows, therefore, that to do business with China, requires a strong, well-capitalised and thoroughly experienced business house. Therefore, those who would do business with China, if they will not do the thing on the required scale suggested, should try to get into touch with the large Chinese houses in Europe.



Art and Literature.

THE APPEARANCE of Mr. Walter Hyde, the English tenor before a Hungarian audience, in the «Twilight of the Gods», was, by all accounts, not a success. He took the place of Burrian who was called away suddenly. The conduct of the audience was, in the circumstances, very courteous and hospitable as became a Budapest public. They were disappointed but hid their feelings very well and applauded what they could not approve. This is fine Magyar tradition.

★

The Morgan Art Collection is for sale. Put together at tremendous expense of time, money and labour it has not outlasted the generation of the plutocrat who felt for it much less appreciation than would the ordinary simple artist. Morgan was a rich man, undoubtedly. He did not waste his time in elegant dilettantism and trifling as did that much greater Connoisseur, Horace Walpole, whose cottage on Strawberry Hill was a museum of wonders. He worked hard and spent hard. If he had collected with the avowed object of securing for the New World a place in the Sun of Art, a share in the magnificent treasures of the Old, one might appreciate and understand the aim. But apparently his object

was to form a private collection for his own posterity. And his own posterity would rather the money than the Mss, the Old Masters, miniatures, porcelain, carvings and what not which were got together at such great trouble and expense.

A syndicate has been formed by Messrs Duveen Brothers, the art collectors to acquire the most desirable objects and as the auction takes place in London no doubt England will be richer by some treasures which, once acquired, may perhaps remain either in Museums or private collections.

The fourth generation of the self made man; the third generation of the rich Jew; the second generation of the acquisitive collector are spendthrifts. The world must move and money was made to go round. But it seems a pity.

★

The Magyar Theatre is now closed. When it reopens in September it will be unrecognisable. The Directors have determined to renovate both inside and out, to refurnish, repaint, in a word to bring the place up to the most exigent modern demands.

The work is being undertaken by Ladislaus Vágó who promises complete transformation, and, judging by previous work, is a man quite able to fulfil his promises.

★

The cult of Hungary is spreading. We learn that the new *Ungarische Blätter* which appears twice

weekly in Berlin is not only demanded by the public but that it intends to fulfil the gratifying rôle which falls to the lot of the native newspapers in America and, in great measure to ourselves. It will interpret things Magyar for which interpretation is badly needed in Germany. The Editor will be Dr. Székely and the Art Critic Mr. Leo Por, a gentleman long resident in the Prussian Capital. We wish it all success.



Sport

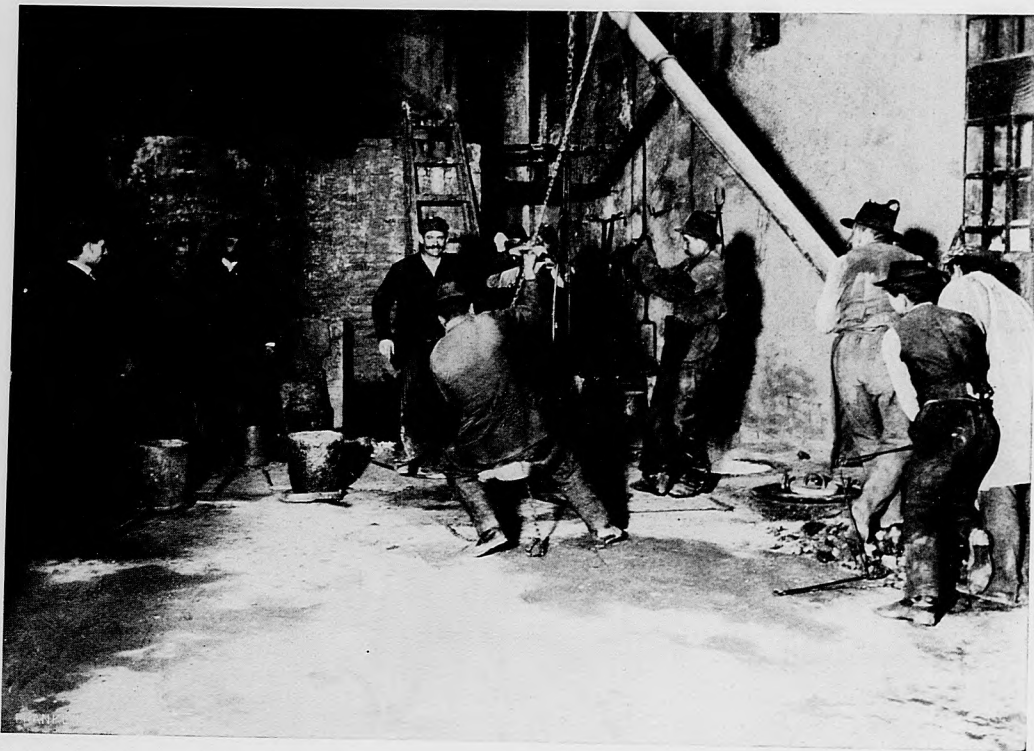
MR. OUMET whose doings have attracted much attention in England and America fell very early in the Amateur Championship at Sandwich, his defeat synchronising with that of the hope of Australia and one or two of his less fancied fellow-countrymen. Mr. John Ball, many times winner, also retired in the third round and it was left to a Scots-



Order of St. Stephen. Mantle of the Smaller Cross.

man and an Irishman to fight it out. Mr. Ouimet made amends by winning the French Championship rather easily. But that is not quite the same thing.

the fact that if young Gaspar can make a Hungarian record jump at the age of eighteen there is small chance of older competitors breaking it.



Bronze heated to 2200 degrees lifted from the furnace.

For the fourth time in ten years Mr. J. B. Joel has won the Oaks. It was not a surprise win as was the Derby, nor was there any reason to imagine that a better horse had failed. What makes the win noteworthy is the fact that Mr. Joel does not buy his horses but breeds them himself and so he deserves all he gets. *

France v. Hungary was not the one-sided affair which the score would indicate. Up to half-time the visitors held their own and one might have expected a closer result. But the Frenchmen cracked-up in the second half and failing, themselves, to score could not prevent the home team from adding four more goals. *

The *Sportsman* devotes a good deal of space to discussing the recent Swimming Meeting in Hungary but, of course, the reports were in our hands before they reached England so there is no need to reproduce either news or comments. *

One of the most popular aviators in the world was Mr. Gustav Hamil. He with Grahame-White and Rolls were our prize airmen and now he is dead, drowned like a rat in a trap in the Channel. *

Baron Wardener has begun to practise for the coming athletic season. It would be neither nice nor wise to discourage him but one cannot disguise

Indeed the one to beat that record is Gaspar himself but one hopes he will reserve that effort for the Olympiad. *

Golf is essentially a middle-class and «middle-aged» recreation. It will never be acclimatised in Hungary simply because we have no middle-class. Nor is it a popular pastime. It lacks all the spectacular glory of polo and all the thrills of football of both codes, and thus, notwithstanding that polo is a rich man's game and golf a cure for sedentary habits, the former will always find a greater following. *

The Derby is coming to be regarded as epic scandal. This year, though there was no suffragette incident and no Craganour to be disqualified, there were so many starters that it was impossible to get them going. The Tetrarch was scratched and did not go to the post: Kennymore, the favourite, could not get to the post and was left lengths behind. A horse trained in France once more brought back the glories of Gladiateur and took the Blue Riband across the Channel. *

The two latest items in the world of sport are that the British Polo Team has arrived in America and that the yachts to compete for the America Cup are now ready. There will be a busy international programme for the summer.

The match between Glentoran and the combined Hungarian team was something of a surprise. We now learn that Football in Ireland and Football in England are different things and can understand why Irish teams fail so badly in international matches.



Numbers in History.

Size of Ancient Armies.

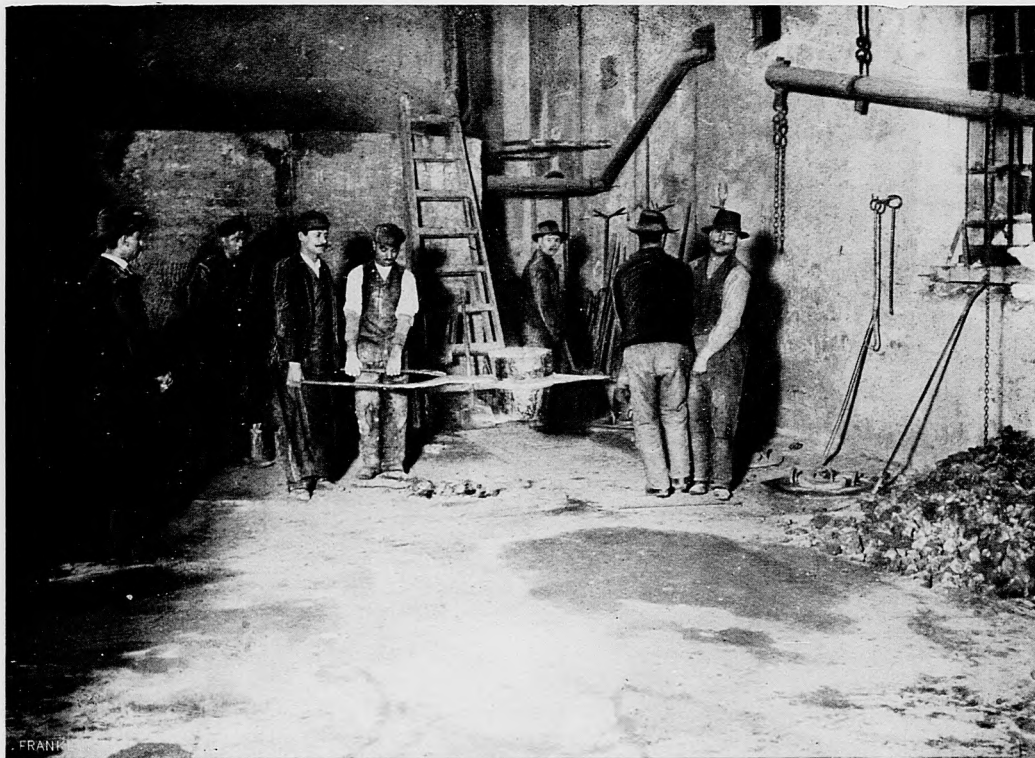
PROFESSOR Hans Delbrück, Professor of History in the University of Berlin recently delivered, in English, at University College, the first of two lectures, under the title of «Numbers in History». In these he treats of the manner in which «the Greeks defeated the Persians, the Romans conquered the world, the Teutons overthrew the Roman Empire, and William the Norman took possession of England». Dr. W. P. Herringham, the Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The lecturer, comparing the phenomena of history of war in different ages, called attention to the likeness between the battles in which the Swiss conquered Charles the Bold with the battles in

hand fighting, and in both cases the latter had the victory over the former.

Our historical knowledge of the battles of Marathon and Plataea was of little trustworthiness, but modern geography and maps gave the most exact pictures of the countries in which the struggles took place, and then there were the laws of tactics, which could be determined for every sort of arms. All numbers controlled each other mutually, not only numbers from the same time and of the same event, but also those from most remote periods of time.

If it was so difficult to move 100,000 men with the aid available led by such a man as Moltke all the reports which we had received of similar armies in older times, of the Assyrians, Persians, Gauls, Huns, or Germans, were struck out of history. How could Attila have led 700,000 men from Germany over the Rhine into France to the Plain of Chalons if Moltke moved 500,000 with such difficulty over the same road? The view of the army movements of 1870 gave a common standard of measure for the movements of armies in far remoter times. Having described the enormous difficulties which attended the feeding of the army of 200,000 which besieged Metz, the lecturer pointed



Melted bronze on the way to the mould.

which the Greeks overcame the Persians. They had in an interval of 2000 years exactly the same arms and the same political institutions fighting each other. On the one side, a great war lord, with his knights and bowmen; and on the other, citizens and peasants, Republicans with arms for hand-to-

out that Herodotus stated exactly that 5,100,000 men was the strength of the army of Xerxes.

Seldom in these 2500 years had this number been doubted, though if it were true one might calculate that, marching through paths often very narrow between the mountains, the last man would

only have left Susa beyond the Tigris when the first arrived before Thermopylae. (Laughter.) The conclusion he arrived at from geographical and other reasons was that in fact the Greeks were stronger in number than the Persians.

*

This is a kind of corollary to Hume's well-known enquiry into the populousness of the ancient world: Whether Attila could have moved 700,000 men from Germany over the Rhine if Moltke moved 500,000 men with difficulty is not the great impossibility which Professor Delbrück would imply. The state of the world, the habits

American Girls.

Preference for Foreign Husbands.

WHY do American girls prefer European husbands? The fault lies with the American, says Mrs. Bessie Van Vorst, in a volume just published in Paris, entitled «La Poursuite du Bonheur Etats-Unis» (Hachette). The authoress, who was born in New-York and married Mr. John Van Vorst there in 1899, has lived for a number of years in Paris, where she occupies an important social position. In addition to contributing to American magazines and French newspapers of the standing of the «Journal



Pouring out the bronze in the mould.

and requirements of nomadic peoples were far different from now and, though we say it with bated breath, what if Attila had been a better organiser than Moltke? Attila certainly triumphed over the Imperial armies and we agree that his numbers, like those of the Persians were overstated but, theoretically, it should have been easier to move 1,000,000 in those days than it is now to move a quarter of that number. Trains, commissariat and woman all moved together with the army as the army, or part thereof, by roads which had been constructed by the troops of the Caesars for that very purpose. Roads were not obstructed by towns as now, nor were baggage trains, other than plunder, of such vital necessity. Altogether it is a pretty problem which requires more consideration than has yet been given it.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

des Débats» and «Gaulois», she has written several novels and books on social questions.

«As a lover», she says, «the American appears to least advantage. He lacks audacity. The American, who is sincerity itself, is incapable of judging with an independent mind his young and pretty countrywomen. From the day of his birth until his last breath he is never beyond feminine influence. As a child he is under the domination of his mother and sisters, later the schoolmistress demonstrates to him female superiority, and later in life, no matter what class of society he belongs to, his education is directed by women. He has learned how to shape and control his destiny, but he has not yet learned how to dominate the heart of woman».

That is why women hold indisputed sway in America, and why husbands and fathers slave from morn till night in pursuit of the almighty dollar, while their womenfolk live in

gilded idleness at Newport, in Paris, London, and Rome.

A young American heiress was crossing the Rue de la Paix with her wealthy father when she saw in a jeweller's window a magnificent tiara, surmounted by a coronet.

«Oh, papa», she cried, «buy me that!»

«I'd do it with p'easeure, my girl», said the father. «But, you know, in order to have the right to wear it, you must at least be a duchess.»

The girl reflected for a moment, and then remarked: «Buy it all the same, papa. I'll undertake to find the duke!»

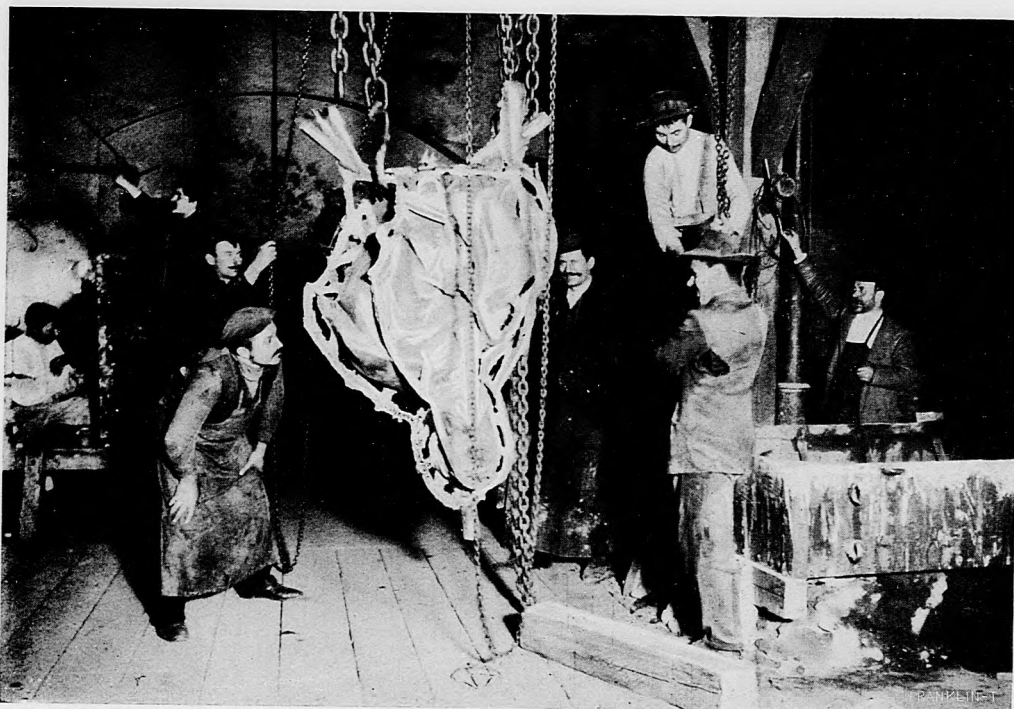
The wealthy girl from the United States is quick to discover that the men she meets in European

her regret at the absence of the male members of the family.

«Monsieur le Duc», she said, «I am extremely sorry. My husband is too busy to be with us to-night, and my son cannot come either. He writes me from our iron ore mines: 'My dear mother, — I boss a gang of three hundred Italians all the week. Surely, then, you cannot expect me to travel on Saturday evening to Washington to dine with one more Italian.»

At another dinner at Chicago, given by the ambitious wife of a multi-millionaire tanner, the hostess remarked that her husband did not open his month to his guests.

«Why don't you converse?» she asked.



Lifting the Statue from the mould.

society are more cultured and refined than the business men at home. Their titles fascinate her, and she realises the marriage with a member of the old-world nobility will give her a social standing only otherwise attainable by those of patrician rank. So with the millions papa has made in corn or railways she purchases a title and orders a costly trousseau embroidered with coronets. Then she writes home asking for her father's benediction. She knows he will not be enthusiastic about the match, and she anticipates his objections thus: —

«Darling papa, you brought me up like a princess. But in America there are no princes. So what was I to do?»

On the occasion of a dinner at Washington in honour of a member of one of the oldest houses of Europe, who was about to wed a wealthy daughter of Virginia, the lady of the house met her distinguished guest with an expression of

«What's the good?» he grumbled. «There isn't one of them that knows a thing about leather!»

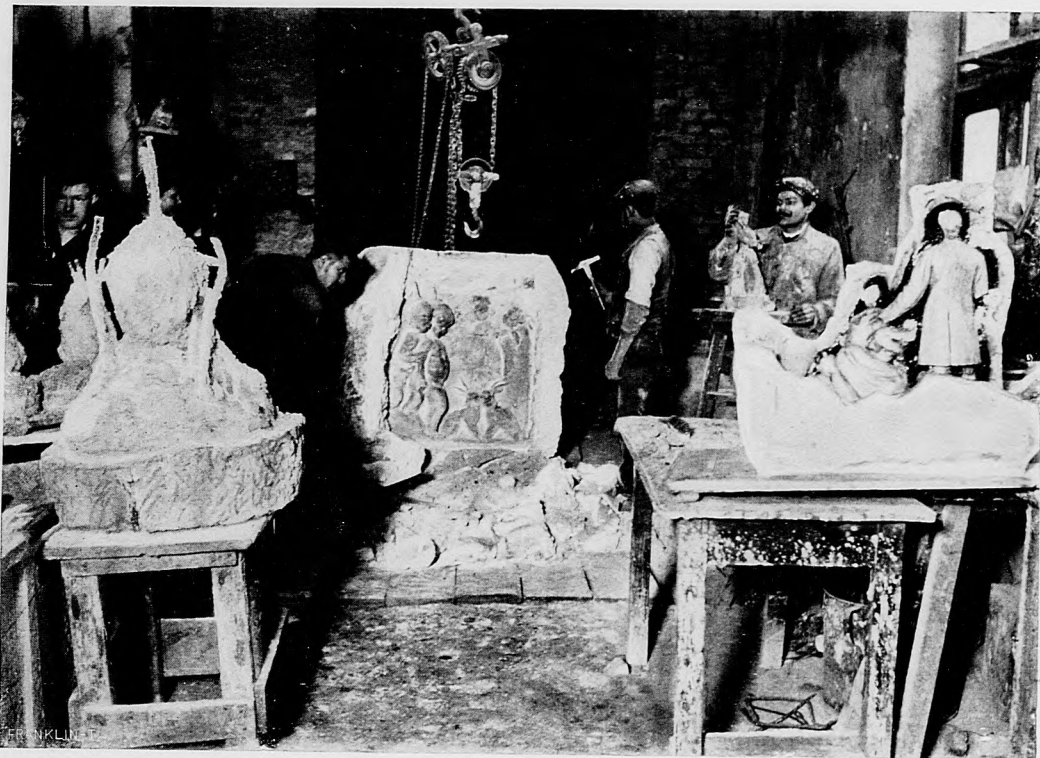
«In the young Republic of the United States», says the observant authoress, «the man possesses only what he has earned and the woman what she has bought. It is consequently only natural that he works to excess, while she spends the money furiously». According to Miss Van Vorst, the English woman, no matter how she may be tempted by the pretty things displayed by the leading dressmakers in Paris, never spends more than the sum her husband allows her. On the contrary, the American, who is only attracted by the most beautiful stuffs, when she really wants a dress, furs or laces, buys them, whatever the price may be. She will pay \$200 (£40) for a handkerchief, \$5,000 (£1,000) for a sunshade, \$400 (£80) for a pair of shoes, and \$2,500 (£500) for a hat.

Under the heading: «Rich, but homeless», the

writer says: «Nowhere will you find so many wealthy people without friends as in New-York. The Americans, by their untiring efforts, have accomplished miracles in commerce, industry and architecture. But to live, you must have leisure». So, in

A Forgiving Hero.

«I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman.» So said the American Civil War hero, Maj.-gen. Daniel



Breaking the mould.

the pursuit of happiness, the «wealthy but homeless» come to Europe. A specimen bill for one day taken from the books of a leading hotel in Paris gives a total for a young American couple of \$128 (£25 12s.), the principal items being champagne, cocktails, flowers and cigars. Their rooms cost \$40 (£8) daily.

«The American woman knows that her husband adores her. He proves it. He does not tell her. On the contrary», says Miss Van Vorst, «the men on this side of the ocean inspire no confidence in her. She does not believe them to be sincere. But they know how to charm by their conversation. She does not suppose for a moment that her foreign admirer really loves her — but he tells her he does so delightfully. Her conception of independence is well exemplified by her definition of matrimony: 'Marriage, which makes a whole of two halves, is a long combat to know which of the two halves will be the whole'».

Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establishment: VI., Rózsa-u. 55. Branches: V., Erzsébet-tér 19.; IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6. Warehouses at Nagyvárad and Rustschuk (Bulgaria).

«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.

Edgar Sickles, who has died at the age of 88, after he had taken back to his home a faithless wife whose lover he had shot. In 1853 Gen. Sickles married a beautiful Italian girl of 17, who had a great social triumph in London. When he returned to Washington after acting as Secretary of the United States Legation in London, and entered Congress, his house became famous for its hospitality. Then came on the scene Philip Barton Key, son of the composer of the «Star-Spangled Banner.» Tall and handsome, he won the love of Mrs. Sickles. An anonymous letter told her husband everything. He found Key making signals outside his house.

The Unwritten Law.

He shot and killed him in the street. Brought to trial, he was found not guilty, a verdict which was greeted with tumultuous applause in court. Soon after the trial he took back his wife and reinstated her in his home. His reply to a storm of criticism was given in the words quoted above, and he added. «If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which

she is followed to my threshold, the misery and peril from which I have rescued the mother of my child.»

Battlefield Bravery.

Broken-hearted. Mrs. Sickles died a few years later. Her husband lived to become famous and to prove his great gallantry as a soldier. When the Civil War began he was appointed colonel of the 1st Regt. United States Volunteers. He was breveted brigadier-general in 1867 for bravery at the battle of Fredericksburg, and major-general in the same year for his heroic conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, when he lost his right leg. He had the great distinction of receiving the Congressional medal of honour for gallantry. He was also a Commander of the French Legion of Honour.



Hungary

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Hungarian Finance.

ONE OF THE greatest of London organs, the *Financial Times*, discussing the Hungarian problem thus sums up its impressions of Mr. Béla Katona's Year Book.

«We welcome once more Mr. Béla Katona's Year-book on Hungarian Economics in its German edition. The success of this book, to which we drew our readers' attention last year has encouraged the author to expand it considerably, which will give considerable satisfaction to students of finance and politics throughout Europe. Hungarian affairs are only too little known, and as long as Mr. Katona only published his work in Hungarian—it has appeared for ten years in that language—there was little chance of an outsider being able to obtain an accurate and comprehensive idea of the finance and economics of that country. But on the first appearance of the work last year, as we learn from the preface to this year's edition, the author was at once overwhelmed with hundreds of letters from



Chiselling the Statue.

be had on application to the office or to any of the following: Benkő-Grill, Dorotya-Str. 4; J. Kilián Váci-Str. 32; G. Katz, Dorotya-Str. 12. and F. Pfeiffer, Kossuth Lajos-Str. 7.

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

all parts of Europe in reference to his very patriotic as well as scientific undertaking, and the book was handled in great detail in the Press of most European countries.»

This is a very fine tribute indeed to Mr. Katona himself but naturally non-committal as to our posi-

tion which the author of the book seems to consider very fair and to bear out and justify the statement of Count Tisza to the Delegation that «despondency is entirely out of place.»

We shall take an early opportunity to examine this matter in more detail in our forthcoming number.



Current News

THE WELCOME rain of middle May has worked a great change in our agricultural prospects. The pessimistic forecast of the Ministry, true as it most undoubtedly would have been had we had a continuance of the drought, is happily discounted. It is not quite too late to save the winter wheat but some must surely suffer. We await the next report which should give us hopes of rye and summer crops at least. English papers comment very sympathetically on the situation but in terms of the last report.

*

Ten words from Judge Cluer disposed of a case at Shroeditch County Court.—Messrs. C. Coombs and Co., St. Andrew's-rd., Hackney, sued Messrs. H. Tramassen and Son, Selsey-place, N.-E., to recover £7 2s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered.—Judge Cluer: Do you owe this money?—Defendant: No, sir.—Judge Cluer: Why not?—Defendant: Here are the receipts.—His Honour: Judgment for defendants.—Defendant: Thank you.—His Honour: Next case.

*

We present below a series of figures and great numbers which explain themselves. These data are statistics concerning Hungarian Post, Telephone, Telegraphs and kindred services:—

Telephone Stations in Budapest	18,190.
Subsidiary «	6,377.
Staff. Budapest Offices	7,613.
Letters posted	206,390,000.
« arriving	148,628,000.
Parcels and cash	14,170,000.
Value	5,481,033,808 kor.
Telegrams	5,631,727.
« for transmission across	4,574,910.
Money orders	3,690,560.
Value	311,205,414 kor.
Post orders	81,284.
Value	5,250,329 kor.
Saving's Deposits	2,349,767.
Value	529,587,000 kor.
Repayments	324,240.
Value	99,431,000 kor.
Gross receipts	33,120,614 kor.

The most encouraging sign is that in such a bad year so few repayments should have been made by the Saving's Bank.

Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

Új utazási és menetjegyiroda Budapesten. A magyar-horvát tengeri gőzhajózási r.-t. Budapesten, Mária Valéria-utca 1. sz. alatt vezérügynökséget létesített és ugyancsak ott nyitotta meg saját utazási irodáját, mely a társaság gőzhajózáraitra vonatkozólag díjmentes felvilágosítással szolgál, menetrendeket és prospektusokat ad ki az érdeklődőknek. Az Ungaro-Croata ezen menetjegyirodájában menetjegyek már elővételképen is válthatók a társaság hajózáraitra, de kaphatók ezenkívül vasuti és tengeri utra kombinált, Budapestről Fiumén át Dalmáciába, Olaszországba, Franciaországba, Abbaziába stb. stb. viszonylatokra szóló közvetlen menetjegyek is.

A Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság június 2-ikán tartotta tizenkilencedik rendes évi közgyűlését a társaság elnöke, Horváth Elemér miniszteri tanácsos elnöklete alatt, Hosz-potszky Alajos miniszteri tanácsos, miniszteri biztos jelenlétében. A közgyűlés helyesléssel vette tudomásul az évi jelentést, elfogadta az igazgatóság indítványát, hogy az 1813. évi osztalék 10 korona összegben állapíttassék meg és megadta az igazgatóságnak és felügyelő-bizottságnak a felmentvényt.

A közgyűlés tudomásul vette a társaságnak a magyar királyi államkincstárral huszonöt évre kötött, az 1914. évi XXII. törvénycikkbe iktatott s folyó évi július hó 1-én életbelépő szerződését, elhatározta az alaptőkének 10 millió koronáról 15 millió koronára való felemelését s e végből 25.000 darab 200 K névértékű részvény kibocsátását; elhatározta továbbá 20 millió korona névértékű elsőbbségi kölcsönkötvénynek kibocsátását és felhatalmazta az igazgatóságot, hogy a pénzügyi műveleteket alkalmas időben végrehajtsa. A kibocsátandó új részvényeket részben a m. kir. államkincstár, részben a Magyar Általános Hitelbank vezetése mellett a Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltóbankból és Hazai Bankból álló érdekcsoport fogja átvenni. A közgyűlés dr. Erneyi Pál miniszteri osztálytanácsos, igazgatósági tag helyébe, aki állásáról lemondott, megválasztotta az igazgatóságba: Schreiber Viktor pénzügyminiszteri tanácsost a felügyelő-bizottságba pedig: Ahsbahs Leó lovag, Deutsch Antal, dr. Horvát Ernő min. osztálytanácsos, Létay Gusztáv miniszteri tanácsos, Jármí Gyula királyi tanácsos, Matuska István és Werkner Ármin urakat. A társaságnak az 1912. évben megindított fejlesztése az 1913. évben a kereskedelemügyi magyar királyi miniszteriummal az 1913. évre létesített ideiglenes megállapodás értelmében folytatott. A társaság az elmúlt évben a teherjáratokat és állomásokat szaporította, több új gőzöst és uszályt rendelt meg, amelyek azonban az 1912. évben megrendeltekkel együtt csak 1914. évben lesznek üzembe állíthatók. A társaság tartalékai a 10.000.000 K részvénytőkével szemben 10,496.949-54 koronát tesznek ki. A társaság hajóparkja az elmúlt év végén 48 darab összesen 18.900 indikált lóerővel bíró gőzösből, 275 darab összesen 149.177 tonna hordképességű uszályhajóból, 94 darab kikötő állóhajóból és

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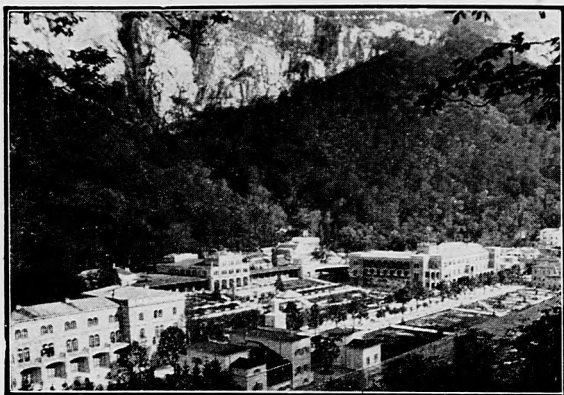
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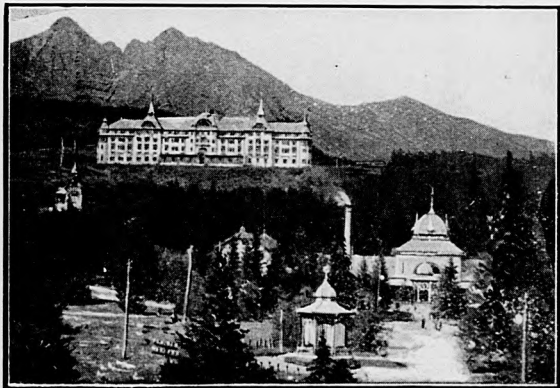


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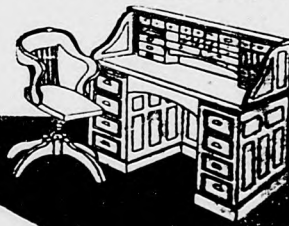
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