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Photo by Gaidushek E.

The Queen of Hungary and Crown-Prince.

Charles IV and Zita.

OUR OLD KING, of glorious memory, attained indeed a great age, and for several decades lived a retired life. Although friendly in conversation, he preferred tranquillity and was a strict votary of order and punctuality. Pomp and ceremony were regulated in his vicinity and undisciplined things, such as women's smiles and children's laughter, did not imperil the established order. But the new King arrived at the place of his coronation with an abundance of living treasures, with wife and child, and new light shone in the palace, the smile of the joy of life. An hour after the new master of the house arrived, more life illuminated and exhilarated it than it had known for many long years before.

That the new King and his household had arrived was not only announced by the lights illuminating all the windows of the most magnificent royal residence of Europe; the same was announced by the fact that all the gates remained wide open. This conforms with the Hungarian house-law which ordains that the house shall be open when the master is at home. Although the Royal pair had been travelling, they are much too young to be fatigued and require not rest but the movement and joy of life, so that they may be as soon and as much as possible together with those who have awaited them with such warm affection.

For three days it was our privilege to see the young King and Queen in the midst of the most sublime solemnity and ceremony, in the festive halls, the coronation church, the glass coach with golden wheels, in all the pomp of King Stephen's Crown, in the palace and under the canopy of Heaven, and yet the human qualities of Charles and Zita shone unimpaired through all the pomp and ceremony. Such intimacy between King and People at first meeting has scarcely been known in the course of history. At the first moment no more natural and spontaneous feeling could have arisen in our hearts than that which we felt for our King, and it appeared to us as if our thousand-years-old Holy Crown had been fashioned expressly for his head. And the whole ceremony was conducted with such wonderful harmony, appeared to such an extent a manifestation of his individuality, was so replete with him and appropriate to him, that one could have thought the sanctified forms and acts had been devised by him for the occasion.

There is no more imposing ceremony on earth than the coronation of the Hungarian King, and surely no King with such conspicuous human qualities as ours ever ascended a throne. But for every man there is a crowning feast of life when he is adorned with youth and happiness. And our King is young, happy and young, to the core of his heart. This was evident to all as soon as he arrived. He presented the aspect, in all sincerity,

of a young man just coming home. His greeting was accompanied with smiles and joy. It was almost with out-stretched arms that he entered the State-room where the nation's deputation awaited him to present the Royal Diploma. At first came the salute, then hurriedly and eagerly his eye traversed the gorgeous assembly, and when the reading of the document was ended and he should have forthwith retired in accordance with the paragraph of the traditional order of the ceremony, King Charles threw the paragraph to the winds. He remained. He felt it impossible to leave his good guests, his enthusiastic and happy Hungarians, without a word, without a pressure of the hand. The Chief Master of Ceremonies struck the floor three times with his white staff, in accordance with the prescribed rule, but the King lent a deaf ear to the knocks. He stepped from his platform to talk and act, with smiling lips and sparkling eyes, as one who felt supremely happy and not at all disposed to deprive himself of the pleasure of spending a quarter of an hour in the society of his trusty Hungarians. The Chief Master of Ceremonies looks on with astonishment, then smiles and disbands the procession which has already been drawn up for the start, and all wait. The King talks and entertains his guests for a quarter of an hour, and then the white staff, somewhat hesitatingly but this time with effect, again performs its function.

During these memorable three days, thousands of his subjects heard the King speak, and it is no light task to speak before the great public in the course of ceremonies which are often of an exciting nature. The words which the King may be expected to utter on the occasion of such an unusual ceremony are not such as may be readily found in the vocabulary of daily life. Delightful it was to hear these words from the lips of the King. Centuries have elapsed since a Hungarian King spoke so faultlessly on first coming into contact with the nation. His young, fresh voice rises clear and distinct and the accentuation, according every word its proper weight, indicates self-reliance and confidence rising superior to any momentary hesitation.

In this respect, as indeed in all others, there is complete harmony between the King and his young consort, for Queen Zita speaks also with a full, clear voice, courageously and confidently. It is worthy of note that the young Queen, who might well seem to have been long prepared for her historical rôle, made her first Hungarian speech, addressed to the nation's deputation attending to do homage, without any written assistance, speaking entirely from memory. Her pronunciation is not yet so good as the King's, but it is certain that the Queen will very soon know Hungarian perfectly, for nothing could excel the warmth and sincerity of her first welcome. Entirely candid in temperament, the Royal couple appear to possess a

remarkable affinity for the Hungarian spirit. This could be seen in the joyfully-sparkling, dark-blue eyes of the King, and on the bright smiling lips of the Queen on the occasion of the first enthusiastic meeting. This was a pleasure to see, a bond of union, a happy and profound emotion which for a moment veiled the eyes of the loyal Hungarians.

The Queen's complexion is white, her eyes large, dark-brown and warmly-bright. Her movements are light, like those of a girl, and her figure is in accord with the so-called laws of queenly appearance. The photographs of the Queen, like those of the King, are not calculated to display her attributes to advantage. There is an air of youthfulness and freshness, of gracefulness and Spring-like charm about the young Royal pair which cannot be reproduced by photography, just as light itself cannot be photographed. The effect of the first meeting is to arouse in us a new conception of the word «Royal». And in the new definition there is nothing stiff, nothing stern, nothing ceremonial. The crown has become a smile, a thing in touch directly with ourselves, breathing life into every ceremonial act, and borne without ceremony but with majesty on the head of beauty. This young couple, the Hungarian King and Queen, are conspicuously beautiful, endowed with looks of warm affection, engaging smiles and a charming gift of conversation above all others.

Sigismund Szöllösi.



The Hungarian Crown-Prince.

THE KING and Queen of Hungary, now duly crowned, brought with them to the Hungarian capital, the heir to the Hungarian Crown, the little Archduke Otto Francis Joseph. The little Archduke took part in the Coronation festival and was shown to the deputation of members of parliament when they attended to pay homage, just as in by-gone days Maria Theresia presented her child, the Crown-Prince Joseph, to the assembly of Magnates in Pozsony. The figure of the little Archduke has become an object of affectionate interest, and legends are already circulated in connection with his doings. Without any exaggeration, we as good Hungarians are glad of this, for we see that the young prince, the future wearer of the splendour of the Holy Crown, is already under the protection of the people's affection and this will accompany him in his growth and education. It is the desire and hope of us all that the little Crown-Prince may be educated in the Hungarian spirit, and the word of King Charles IV has assured the country of this. It is a splendid beginning of the Crown-Prince's Hungarian education that he could take part in the coronation and even in childhood come near to the sublime crown of S. Stephen. The impressions of childhood remain indelible throughout life, and undoubtedly the

coronation solemnity made a deep and lasting effect on the little Archduke who took part in the ceremony in the costume of a noble Hungarian page.

This child with the golden locks is a sight which instantaneously captivates all hearts. Never did the nation cling with so much affection and warmth to any King's son as to this handsome child who is named Otto after his grandfather and Francis Joseph after his great-uncle, our late lamented King. The little Archduke is already a favourite object of interest to the Hungarian children, and indeed no other children except those of the palatine family are reared so much under the nation's care and affection as he. The children of the palatine family, the Archdukes Joseph, Ladislaus and Joseph Francis are all truly Hungarian princes, and we hope and believe that this also will be the case with the Archduke Otto Francis Joseph. He will be prepared as a prince with Hungarian feelings to fulfil his destiny, to wear that holy Hungarian Crown whose ancient diadems have now dazzled his gaze. The child with his enchanting smile has won his way to Hungarian hearts, and he is heir not only to the Hungarian throne but also to that devoted, enthusiastic, unselfish Hungarian affection so richly bestowed on his Royal parents. The royal child is the nation's child. We receive and record with joy every manifestation of his ripening understanding. It inspires us all with hope and gladness when we see his goodness of heart blossoming into acts of kindness. We look with the prejudiced affection of parents and with unbounded pride to the Royal child, as much the country's hope as his Royal parents who on this memorable day have assumed the Holy Crown.



Social Duties after the War.

THIS QUESTION of universal interest was the subject of a speech recently delivered by one of the greatest of Hungarian orators, the Ex-Minister-President, *Alexander Wekerle*.

A distinguished audience assembled in the National Casino and listened with enjoyment to the wise words of the popular speaker, who commenced his speech in the following terms:

«The horrors of this war exceed any which were enacted at the time of the Wandering of the Nations or of the French Revolution. Property has been destroyed to an incalculable extent and the endless war-credits have accumulated terrible burdens to be borne by future generations. The cost of living will be high for a long time to come, for all stores have been consumed and the requirements of the individual members of society have increased. An augmentation in the production of the soil will not completely compensate for the loss in stores, and the import of foreign raw-

materials will raise the price of wares. On the other hand, the demands of the population are continually on the increase.

This war has had the same effect as the French Revolution in that it has demolished the barriers which existed between the different classes of society. In France the foundation of democracy was violence, whereas in this country democracy is based on understanding. Requirements are a necessary prelude to civilisation, and therefore we must raise our material well-being to a higher level of culture. The war has brought about two great changes. It has produced a detrimental effect on the rate of increase of the population, and it has at the same time imposed upon us intolerable material burdens. The loss to the Hungarians in numbers will be relatively by far the greatest. For this reason we must work with united forces in solving the great question of the future and for this no governmental dispositions are sufficient. The weight of opinion in society must exercise its influence and lend support by condemning all frivolous habits of life. The decrease in the population in Spain and France can be traced to the decay of moral sentiments, to marriages contracted for pecuniary motives and to the desire for the enjoyment of an easy mode of living. We must therefore encourage in society a respect for women, a respect for mothers. After the war the State will advance heavy demands in order to meet the burdens incurred by the war, but only partial results can be attained unless the State is supported by the efforts of the public. It is a matter of honour that everyone shall contribute his share, so that there may be a uniform and justly-proportioned distribution of the burden. In addition to this, the educated middle-classes in this country are burdened with the tax of charitableness which is made compulsory on us all by the prevailing moral conceptions. This is a burden which in America can be borne by those who have suddenly acquired wealth, but in this country we cannot count on such individuals.

Two things are essential in the future; the diminution of requirements and the increase of labour. The war has taught us to exercise self-denial, and after the war we must continue to study simplicity — simplicity which saves from prejudices, and is the liberated force which creates and constitutes for itself and the nation. There is no wish for niggardliness, but that luxury which is devoid of any corresponding individual culture and material ability, must be viewed with abhorrence. The philosophy of Diogenes, retreating into a barrel in its utter unpretentiousness, would not augment the strength of society, but would rather lead to its ruin. The philosophy of Diogenes has been subject to much discussion, but no-one has described it as the simplification of labour. It is, however, labour which will provide the basis for the solution of the problems of the future, and in this

labour each one must do his share. Reliance on casual good-fortune, inactive existences, easy acquisition of property, all these are forms of frivolity which must cease to carry weight in the future. Work is the ruling planet of our epoch, and under this sign our nation sets forth on its future course.



The Mission of „Hungary“.

WE BEG to state that this is a Hungarian journal whose mission is to make our institutions etc. known throughout the world; it is published in the English because that is also the language of the Western hemisphere. Our mission is now, in view of the war, still more important as it is more than ever necessary that other peoples (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

The Editor.



Golden Grain.

Improvement in the Quality of Hungarian Wheat.

THE PRIDE of the Hungarian low-lands, the golden-eared wheat, has been famous for ages throughout the world. The soft white rolls of the French and the pastry of the Italians were made with the hard, steel-grained flour of Hungary in times of peace and assuredly the same flour will again be used abroad after the war.

For some years past experiments have been carried on by Hungarian State institutes with a view to obtaining wheat of a higher grade of fructification and quality. Last year great success was attained in experiments of exceptional importance, in so much that now the whole agricultural population has begun to take a lively interest in the question of greater yields. After ten years work the Magyaróvár Horticultural Institute, in cooperation with a number of farms working under its supervision, has succeeded in evolving certain types of wheat which are so advantageous from the point of view of productivity that they have enabled farmers to increase the wheat-crop to the extent of 200 kilos per catastral acre. There is no need to dwell on the significance of this fact, especially at the present moment when the Entente is endeavouring to starve us out. Calculating on the reliable data at our disposal, six hundred thousand catastral acres were seeded in the autumn of 1916, with the best improved species of wheat, the so-called Székács wheat, and if we take only an increase of 200 kilos per catastral acres, we can reckon on an increase of 120,000 tons in the country's wheat-crop.

Emil Grabner, the Director of the Magyaróvár Horticultural Institute has made the following statement with regard to this important question.

Systematic work for the purpose of producing nobler qualities of Hungarian wheat was com-

menced ten years ago. On farms in different parts of the country new varieties of wheat were cultivated from the native wheat of the particular districts in accordance with the instructions of the Magyaróvár Institute. The best of these varieties were multiplied, and those which proved suitable for ploughed land were put on the market. This work was commenced at first only in a few districts, especially in the Alföld, the home of the genuine Hungarian wheat, but was successively extended to other places, so that now every more important wheat-growing district possesses a farm engaged in perfecting the wheat-crop, in seeking more fruitful varieties, and in finding remedies for rust and other diseases.

As seven or eight years must elapse before a new variety can be multiplied to such an extent as to provide seed for a few hundred acres, only those varieties are now on the market which were planted some ten years ago and there will continuously appear in the market new and better varieties which will ensure a permanent improvement in the quality and productivity.

It is a fortunate circumstance that just at the height of the war when the country's crop is a matter of such vital importance, the seed derived from the improved varieties obtained from the first operations is to be had in great quantities, and these varieties, according to the experience of farmers, do actually yield considerably greater crops than the old varieties of seed. This is a consideration of the greatest importance at the present time when neither artificial manure nor more intensive labour can be employed for improving the crops.

The Árpádalmi estate of Count Leopold was the first domain to devote attention to the improvement in the quality of wheat, and the improved varieties produced by the manager, Elemér Székács, and placed on the market three or four years ago, have been employed on numerous farms and domains with conspicuous success. This wheat is used no longer only in a few scattered places, but in many districts hundreds and thousands of acres are seeded with it. Many farmers are sowing only the new improved class of wheat, and as 600,000 catastral acres have been seeded in different parts of the country with this nobler variety of wheat in the autumn of 1916 and as moreover the average increase of crop per acre may be taken at 200 kilos, the increase varying between 100—800 kilos for different districts (the increase for the whole country was an average of 282 kg. per acre), we may reasonably expect from the land seeded with this improved wheat an increase of crop to the amount of 12,000,000 kg. in 1917.

The improved varieties of wheat are not only used on the great domains; they are rapidly spreading among the small farmers. The seeds are passed from hand to hand among the peasants. In the county of Moson last year the public authorities distributed 385 tons of such wheat and the

peasants obtained an increase of crops varying from 100 to 300 kg. per acre, so that this seed can be used by all peasants of the districts for the next crop. In the same way the wheat is circulated among the small farmers of Bácska, Temes and other counties.

Among other estates cultivating improved species of wheat, the Bankuti domain of Archduke Joseph, in Arad county, has, during the last two years, placed a quantity of seed on the market. The time has not been sufficient to allow for any great extension in the use of seed from this domain. It is estimated that 4000 acres were seeded with this wheat in the autumn of 1916. These seeds possess all the characteristics of finest Hungarian wheat and are most suitable for the Alföld, where trials on different farms have given an increased crop of 200—300 kg. per acre. For the present, however, we have few data, as the trials have been relatively few. The small farmers of Pécska, in Arad county, have for the last two years shown a strong preference for this wheat and bought 45 tons for seed in the summer of 1916. Last year we likewise gave for the first time a quantity of the Magyaróvár wheat to other farms for trial-seedings. On the estate of Archduke Frederic, in Paprét, this wheat gave an increased crop of 200—500 kg. per acre according to the condition of the manured land, and the crop was less subject to rust than the crops from the older variety of seed. The Archduke's estate gave only ten tons of seed for trial to other farms, reserving the remainder of the crop for seeding its own land.

This class of wheat is destined to play an important rôle in increasing the wheat-production of the more intensively cultivated farms on the other side of the Danube and in North Hungary.

Other estates which have this year for the time sold improved varieties of wheat for seed are, the Csákvár domain of Count Nicholas Eszterházy which has produced a new species from Fehér-county wheat, Drassó (Alsófehér-county) estate of Count Teleki (two kinds of wheat), and the Kadar-kút estate of Count Géza Somssich which has cultivated a new red-eared, beardless variety. The different improved species come into the market continuously in the following years and so every district is enabled to grow the wheat most suited to its soil and climate. These are the first results of the work devoted to the improvement of Hungarian wheat and will be followed by others, but the quantity of new seed already employed, sufficient for 600,000 catastral acres, indicates that there will be a decisive improvement in the country's average-crop.

Dr. Béla Geréby.

Bőrgyógyító és bőrszépítő intézetünk
dr. Jutassy kozmetikai tanár vezetése alatt már 25 év óta működik. Illusztrált prospektust díjtalanul küld a *Kozmetikai Gyógyintézet* Budapest IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4.

The Entertainment-Tax.

THE WAR with all its horrors has yet produced many effects of a salutary nature. Such is the tax which will now be imposed for the first time on amusements in Hungary. It is wisely ordained that he who desires to indulge in pleasure, he who has the humour and time and money for amusement, shall sacrifice a special contribution to the public welfare. Moreover, the principle of taxing amusements is no novelty. Foreign capitals have long found in this taxation an important source of funds for the needs of urban government. In 1912 the taxes on amusements in Berlin yielded a revenue of one and a half million marks, and similar taxation in Paris for the same year amounted to six and a half million francs.

The scheme of taxations on amusements and recreations for Budapest extends to all persons within the boundaries of the metropolis who

1. buy or acquire, or pay any consideration for, any ticket for entrance or any ticket under another designation (place, participation, honorary, free, unpaid, permanent, subscription) for the purpose of being present at

a) any kind of theatrical, opera, operette, orpheum, cabaret, music-hall, orchestral, singing or declamatory, lecture, performance or concert whatever; or to see

b) any kind of drawing, painting, projected moving and non-moving pictures (cinematographs), living picture-show, ballet, pantomime, or circus show, spectacle, exhibition or contest; or to participate in

c) any kind of dance entertainment, ball, bazaar or festival under any designation whatever; or to visit

d) any place, garden or locality of amusement or recreation:

2. and to all persons who play cards in public localities (cafés, restaurants) or in any social unions (club, casino, circle, society).

The usual amusement-tax shall be ten per cent of the price of the entrance-ticket or for the price otherwise denominated. An amusement-tax of twenty per cent of the price of the entrance-ticket must be paid for

a) orpheums, cabarets, music-halls or any other enclosed and roofed localities of entertainment where smoking is permitted;

b) horse-racing and jumping contests;

c) different balls and dance-entertainments;

d) theatrical, opera and operette performances in foreign languages.

Finally a twenty per cent amusement-tax must be paid on the charge for the use of cards or on the fee for card-playing, and on the profit accruing thereby to the social union (club, casino, circle, society). In case the amusement falls partly under the ten per cent tax and partly under the twenty per cent tax, the higher tax is to be paid.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Hungarian Self-Sacrifice. If the Hungarian people have many defects (and what nation has not?), they nevertheless possess the virtues of hospitality and chivalry to a degree unequalled by any other, and among many other good qualities resulting from these virtues is the readiness to exercise self-denial and self-sacrifice. When but little opportunity exists for hospitality, self-sacrifice is the virtue which comes to take its place. Perhaps no belligerent nation has displayed so much kindness of heart as the Hungarian. This became evident at the very beginning of the war and still exists undiminished in the third year. In a very few days after the issue of the Archduchess Augusta's appeal on behalf of the wounded, some millions were collected. A collection, in fillers, organised by one of the principal daily papers, amounted to a million within a week. For the maintenance of the *War-Assistance Office*, instituted for the purpose of relieving cripples and orphans, a sum of 20,000,000 crowns was collected in one year. The leading men and women of society are busily engaged in finding new means of raising funds for benevolent purposes, and continually meet with a willing response from the kind-hearted public. We will mention only one example of generosity. The King and Queen have not only given the nation's coronation gift for charitable purposes, but have also offered their coronation dresses for the same good object, which will thus benefit to the amount of some hundred-thousands of crowns. Soon will arrive the time when every disabled soldier will, so far as it is possible materially, receive ample compensation for his services to the country.

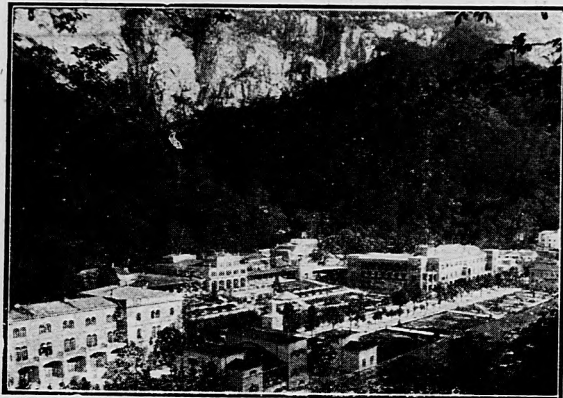


Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

Hirdetmény. A Magyar Általános Hitelbank részvényeseinek 1916. évi december hó 23-án tartott rendkívüli közgyűlése a társasági alaptörvénynek 100.000 darab 400 koronával teljesen befizetett új részvénynek, még pedig 1—1 részvényről szóló 50.000 címletnek és 25—25 részvényről szóló 2000 címletnek kibocsátása által 80,000.000 koronáról 120,000.000 koronára emelését határozta el s egyúttal az új részvények átvételére nézve az alapszabályokban a régi részvények birtokosainak biztosított elővételi jog gyakorlása tekintetében a következő módokat állapította meg:

1. A részvényest az alábbi feltételek mellett minden két régi részvény után egy új részvényre elővételi jog illeti meg. Részvénytörvények figyelembe nem vétetnek.

2. A részvényesek által elővételi joguk alapján átveendő új részvényekért darabonként 850 korona, vagyis a teljes névértéknek megfelelő 400 korona és a tartalékalap részére 450 korona fizetendő be, hozzáadva az ezen összegek után 1917 január 1-től a befizetés napjáig járó 5%-os kamatot.

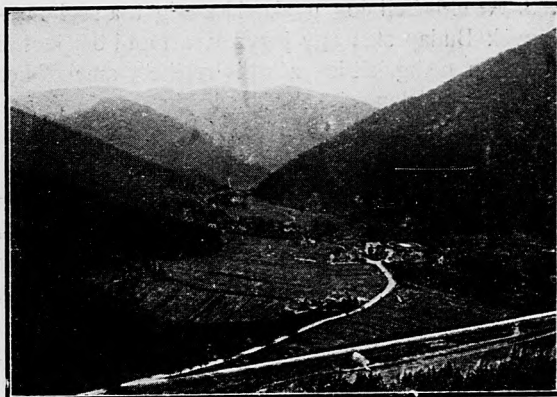
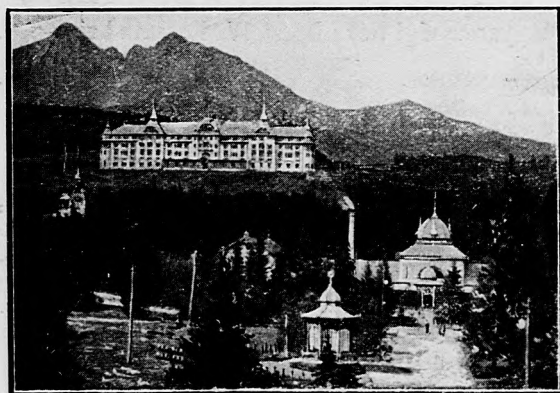


HERCULES-BATHS.

Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



≡ FENYŐHÁZA ≡

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary canal, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

≡ VIZAKNA ≡

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszében-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

