

# HUNGARY

Budapest, Sunday, March 1, 1908.  
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

Vol. VI. No 5.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

HE AROUSED national self-consciousness, the spirit of action, the feeling of duty, faith and confidence in the future, while with word and deed on hundreds of occasions and in all manner of forms he varied the idea that Hungary should not only look back to a brilliant past but could also reckon on a glorious future, if it developed its rich intellectual gifts, increased its material resources, and keeping pace with the time, changed its public institutions and its social arrangements. «*Hungary had not been: it was to come*» — this was Széchenyi's motto which inspired hope and courage. In the obsolete constitutions and in the ossified institutions which up till now were held by the ruling classes as a holy and inviolable palladium, lay in Széchenyi's opinion the chief hindrance to progress. He demanded therefore in his books and speeches their radical but gradual change by the co-operation of all the interested elements; he worked in action and writing as an untiring apostle in the interest of the reforms, the entire scope of which he precisely defined.

Metternich's system of policy which rudely stifled every germ of progress in Hungary as well as in central Europe was with its chilling atmosphere no less disadvantageous to this



COUNTESS GEORGE MAILÁTH.

work of reform as was the indifference and the numerous prejudices which still held their own in Hungarian society. But under the influence of the revolution of July, Széchenyi was able by his own personal connections to moderate the suspicious distrust even of the Court of Vienna, while in his own country he assembled in the circles of the higher and lower nobility and of the intellectual classes, and particularly among the representatives of the fast developing national literature, a perfect army of disciples and fellow

workers under the banner of progress and constitutional reform. Archduke Joseph, the Palatine of Hungary, who was not only convinced of the necessity of reform but in his own immediate entourage zealously fostered the interests of the community, gave a cordial support to the new leader of the nation and his efforts.

Love of race, enthusiasm for Hungary, were boundless in Széchenyi but he nourished his spirit with all the ruling ideas of the time. Repeatedly he travelled throughout the lands of the cultivated west, investigating and learning on the way, and what he found good and useful there he sought to realise in his own country for the benefit of his countrymen. His noble efforts were crowned with rich success in every department. Szé-

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chenyi not only gave his nation an Academy of Sciences, not only worked indefatigably for the perfecting of the national language, for the extension and popularisation of literature, but also in practical matters he left enduring creations. The regulation of the Danube and the Tisza is connected with his name, the founding of the Danube steamboat navigation and of many other means of communication, the building of the Budapest chain bridge, the institution of the Agricultural Society, and the creation of many manufactories and undertakings. In the interest of his efforts he caused himself to be elected representative of the city of Budapest, and he brought himself into immediate touch with the mercantile and trading classes, the capitalists and projectors there. In this manner he lifted himself out of the narrow circle of class, and his efforts and his creations received a national character for the furtherance of the well being of the nation. (To be continued.)



### The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

AND LET ME emphasize again that the whole machinery of common affairs and common ministries must act in constant agreement with the Hungarian ministry, under the constant control (direct and indirect) of the Hungarian parliament (and Austrian, of course, too), that it can be blown up every moment by a short law enacted by the Hungarian legislature; and let me ask again, where can you find in those institutions, dependent on the public powers of Hungary in every moment of their action, in every second of their existence, even the shadow of an imperial establishment superior to Hungary, controlling her to any extent? Truly, that phantom of an «Austrian Empire», taken in the sense in which it should include Hungary, reminds me of the old German proverb about a knife without a blade, the handle of which was missing.

#### IV.

Should I have succeeded in making all this as clear to my readers as it seems evident to me, they will quite naturally ask me how truths so evident came to be obscured and contrary impressions to be almost generally prevalent throughout the world, and they may further inquire about the bearing of such a connection between Hungary and Austria, as

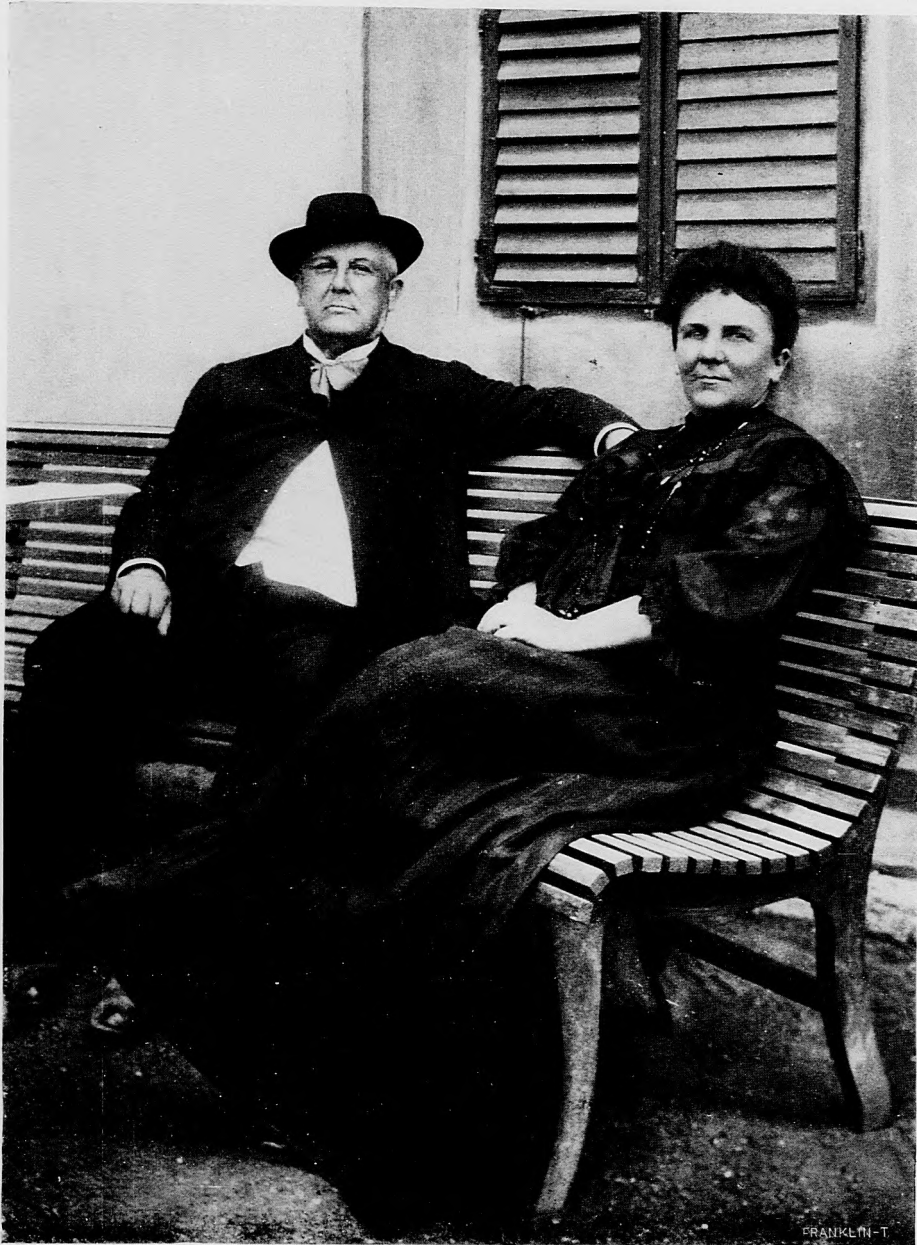
between two sovereign nations on the international situation of either of them separately or of both taken jointly. Of these two questions I shall try to answer the second one first.

That Hungary taken separately has a legal personality in international law stands above doubt; it simply follows from her being an independent kingdom, «not subject to any other kingdom or nation», as the above-quoted law of 1791 puts it. But since she is bound to Austria by a covenant of mutual defence, and since the law of 1867 has declared common affairs «those foreign affairs which affect the interests of both countries», meaning those which bear direct relation to national defence Hungary (as well as Austria) has for the time being disabled herself *by her own law* to act separately in international matters of that kind; she has, with respect to these matters, for the time being, renounced the separate use of her personality in international law, and must in all cases of such nature, act jointly with Austria.<sup>1</sup> The permanent potentiality of that joint action, the union of the two nations for that purpose, is called Austria-Hungary, or, since their ruler is physically one monarch, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though that term, as being apt to misinterpretation, is not very felicitously chosen and will probably fall into desuetude. Austria-Hungary then, as is shown by the double term itself, does not mean one empire, but the permanent union of two nations for certain international purposes. In all international affairs not belonging to the sphere of national defence (such as railway conventions, extradition treaties, copyright conventions etc.), the international personality of Hungary not only can, but must, act separately because with respect to them there is no union with Austria,

<sup>1</sup> This is how the matter stands in the terms of the Law XII, 1867, But even should that law be abolished or altered and the whole machinery of common affairs and common ministries be superseded, the obligation to mutual defence founded on the Pragmatic Sanction, which is a bilateral compact, would none the less subsist so long as the present dynasty lasts, and the foreign affairs of both countries would have to be conducted with constant regard to that obligation. How this could be insured under such altered circumstances is a question of practical expediency which we need not discuss here. Some new scheme might be devised, or the guarantee contained in the physical identity of the monarch whom both Constitutions invest with an efficient prerogative in foreign affairs, might be thought sufficient for the purpose. At all events, contrary to a widespread and artificially fostered opinion, the European system of powers would remain undisturbed.

and, therefore, their joint action cannot even be juridically constructed, except on the grounds of some (*ad hoc*) convention between them. In fact, some treaties belonging to this category have been concluded jointly by «Austria-Hungary»,

has availed herself of it in several international treaties which she has independently concluded, and even where joint action is necessary it is not the action of one empire (which, having no substance, is hardly capable



DR. WEKERLE, PREMIER AND MADAME WEKERLE AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME.

but this was done by an inadvertence which is not likely to occur again.

It may be difficult practically to draw a precise boundary line between the matters in which the international personality of Hungary acts separately, and those in which, as long as the present law remains effective, she can act only in connection with Austria; but juridically the distinction exists, and Hungary

of action of any sort), but the joint action of two. Being bound to such joint action in certain matters, the union of these two constitutes one great power; because what is power but potentiality of action — in our case, of joint action? (To be continued)

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### The Hungarian-American Bank in New-York.

THE FOLLOWING is translated from the *Magyarország*, the leading daily organ of the Hungarian Independence party.

tion of business affairs, and above all the inducements and support offered to capitalists by the State. The almost invariable objection is, that the general rate of interest on money is too high in Hungary.

Although the above reason is not entirely without



BUDAPEST IN WINTER: DÖBRENTÉI SQUARE.

The leaders of Hungarian commercial and industrial affairs have been at all times deeply impressed with the principles propagated by our great men Kossuth and Széchenyi, that an absolute political independence can only be realized through prosperous commerce and industry and through financial independence. The idea is strongly advocated even today and it will form the basis of our actions, while the policy of this paper has been and will continue to be strenuously to advocate the maintenance and cultivation of business relations with America.

That we are making but a slow progress towards the realization of these principles is mainly due to an absence of capital and lack of the spirit of enterprise. Lately there were signs of capital streaming into Hungary, but it has all ceased since the rate of interest was increased last year.

It is more than surprising to note that while French and English capital is largely attracted by the Orient, the Balkan States and Asia, where the administration and the laws offer very little security, these enterprising races constantly avoid Hungary, notwithstanding its excellent administration of justice, its excellent railway traffic, its business-like conduct of public affairs, its first-rate bank and financial institutions all ready for prompt transac-

tion, how far it is true is best seen by the establishment last year of the Hungarian-American Bank in New-York. The idea was suggested by some enterprising Hungarians who willingly took up half the shares, while the other half were bought up by Americans.

Here is an instance in which Hungarians have succeeded in inducing foreign capitalists to invest money in an undertaking which serves Hungarian interests exclusively, as will be explained later on. It suffices to say that prominent American bankers have been made to understand that the proposition submitted to them rests on a good and sound financial basis, offering every possibility for a profitable investment. The simple fact that the Hungarians, as soon as their proposition was deemed worthy of consideration by the Americans, spared no time, money or effort, but started at once for New-York in order to carry on negotiations personally, and to invest their share of the capital right on the spot, seems to have made a favourable impression, inspiring with confidence their American business friends. On the other hand, the Americans on realizing that this business, which between America and Hungary has up till now been transacted solely by insignificant German and American banks, involves millions of dollars, and further with

the assurance of an able support on the part of the Hungarians in this country, readily accepted the proposition. A few days afterwards the new bank was established. This is the very first bank over-sea in which Hungarian capitalists have been interested. The bank started business in December last, and it promises to fulfil all expectations in regard to its future. The amount despatched annually into Hungary from the other side exceeds 70 million dollars. This enormous sum was forwarded hitherto by a few thousands of small, often unreliable, Hungarian bankers in America. The purpose of the new bank is to take this business out of the hands of the unreliable bankers, who often take advantage of ignorant emigrants, and act as a clearing house for the other Hungarian Banks. But the important mission fulfilled from a national and economical point of view by this Bank may only be judged hereafter.

The representative of the Hungarian—American Bank on the Continent is the «Magyar Pénzüstétek Központi Hitelbankja» which controls 500 banks in provincial towns all over the country. A portion of these provincial banks, actuated by the patriotic principle that the money earned and saved by Hungarian emigrants in America ought to be deposited in Hungarian banks, have played a pro-

The Hungarian-American Bank remits the money paid in by emigrants to its bank in Hungary, namely to the «Magyar Pénzüstétek Központi Hitelbankja», which on receipt does not forward it to the various addressees, but renders the payments through the 500 banks with which it is in relation, in such a way that the assignee is informed and invited to call for payment upon the bank nearest to his residence.

No doubt a part of the money thus remitted into Hungary will not be drawn but left in the bank as a deposit.

We may mention, in this connection, that the New-York Bank has opened also a Law Department, which is placed at the service of its clientele free of charge, and that the Bank does not wish to offer competition to the provincial small bankers in America but desires rather to co operate with them.

Through the connection thus established between a prominent and influential group of Hungarian bankers and between the world-renowned and powerful American banking firms by the creation of the Hungarian-American Bank, the idea has arisen to include commercial and industrial affairs in the scope of its activities.

But since the Bank, according to American laws, is



BUDAPEST IN WINTER: THE ROYAL PALACE FROM THE GELLÉRT HILL.

minent part in bringing about the establishment of the Hungarian-American Bank. Thus they have created a channel, through which the enormous sums accumulated every year by Hungarian emigrants in America will flow into Hungarian Banks.

And this is done in the following manner:

not allowed to carry on business of a commercial or industrial nature, in order to establish such business the members of the Board of Directors have decided, on the suggestion of Baron Hoenig O'Carol Consul-General in New-York, to form a company under the name and style of «Internatio-

nal Import and Export Company, New-York» to conduct business. Upwards of one hundred prominent and well-known American and vice versa have already transferred their representation to this Company. One of the directors of the Company has recently paid a visit to Budapest to enter into business relations with well-known firms and he found more exportable articles in Hungary than he expected.

Up to the present time our business with America has been conducted through the medium of third parties, but henceforward it promises to be different.

Through this new company the agent's profit

Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, and Baron Hoenig O'Carol, Consul-General in New-York, whose sympathy with Hungarian interests is well-known, and we are ready at any time, as opportunity offers, to accord their valuable support.

\*

#### Hungarian Exhibition in London.

Eugène Radisics, Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum, and Dr. Béla Erődi, Court Councillor and Inspector of the Middle-class Schools of Hungary, have been in London in connection with the arrangements at Earl's Court. They were charged by



BUDAPEST IN WINTER: THE DANUBE FROZEN OVER.

will be saved and the seller and buyer will be afforded the advantage of entering into direct relations and will enjoy the full benefit thereof.

The traffic of Fiume is also expected to increase, for the articles and raw material will be exported through this port. Besides plenty of facilities are offered to merchants and manufacturers on both sides, by having in the agents of this new company reliable representatives in Budapest. Immeasurable importance is thus attached, from an industrial, commercial, and financial point of view, to the establishment of the Hungarian-American Bank.

Thus is capital paving the way to general prosperity!

Those co-operating in the establishment of this important enterprise are engaged in a truly meritorious work, but especial credit is due to Baron

Count Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, with the arrangements of the educational section.

The Exhibition will afford the Government a splendid opportunity of showing the people of England the real Hungarian opals. In England no precious stone is more popular than the opal, and the absurd prejudice respecting this lovely gem scarcely exists. Unfortunately although the Hungarian opal is invariably asked for, the real article is little known.

We understand that no definite decision with regard to the participation of the Municipality of Budapest has yet been arrived at, but it would be little short of a national calamity if the country's capital were omitted from this Exhibition, bearing in mind the almost unrivalled attractions it has to offer to the foreign visitors in search of health or pleasure.

### The Hungarian Society in London.

Annual Ban-  
... quiet ...

THE HUNGARIAN Society held its annual dinner on the 10<sup>th</sup> February at the Florence Restaurant, London. The dinner was preceded by the annual meeting of the members. The Report for 1907 (which is now ready and will be sent to all members of the Society in England and Hungary) was read and adopted. The facts contained in the Report show that the past year was very favourable to the activity of the Society, which is growing in membership and influence.

The first two toasts were «The King of England» and «His Apostolic Majesty the King of Hungary». Both toasts were drunk with much enthusiasm; after the first the band played «God save the King» and after the second, the Rákóczi march. The Chairman was authorized to send an expression of the Society's homage to King Francis Joseph.

Sir John C. Lamb then asked the company to drink in silence to the memory of the late King of Portugal and the Duke of Braganza, after which it was announced that the following communication would be sent to the



BUDAPEST IN WINTER: CLEARING A PATH.

For the current year Mr. Viola has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee, and the Society begins the year with the fervent hope that its activity may serve the interests of Hungary during the time of the forthcoming Exhibition.

While business was proceeding, a large number of the Society's members and distinguished friends began to pour into the hall where the dinner was to be given, the tables, the walls, and the columns being decorated with the Hungarian colours and the floral decoration of the tables also being carried out in red white and green. At the entrance Sir John Cameron Lamb, Chairman of the Advisory Council, received the guests and later he occupied the chair at dinner.

Portugese Minister: «The Hungarian Society desire to express to your Excellency their deep abhorrence of the crime which has been committed in Lisbon and to ask you to be so good as to convey to the afflicted Queen and King Manuel the expression of their profound sorrow and respectful sympathy».

Sir John C. Lamb, whose untiring, profound interest in, and warm sympathy for, everything connected with Hungary has long endeared him to all the members of the Society, proposed in a beautiful address «Prosperity to the Hungarian Society». In the latter part of his address he made reference to those adverse criticisms that had been passed in England on the internal policy of the Hungarian Govern-

ment, but the Chairman said this internal policy was the concern of Hungary herself and she should be left to solve in her own way the problems of her national life.

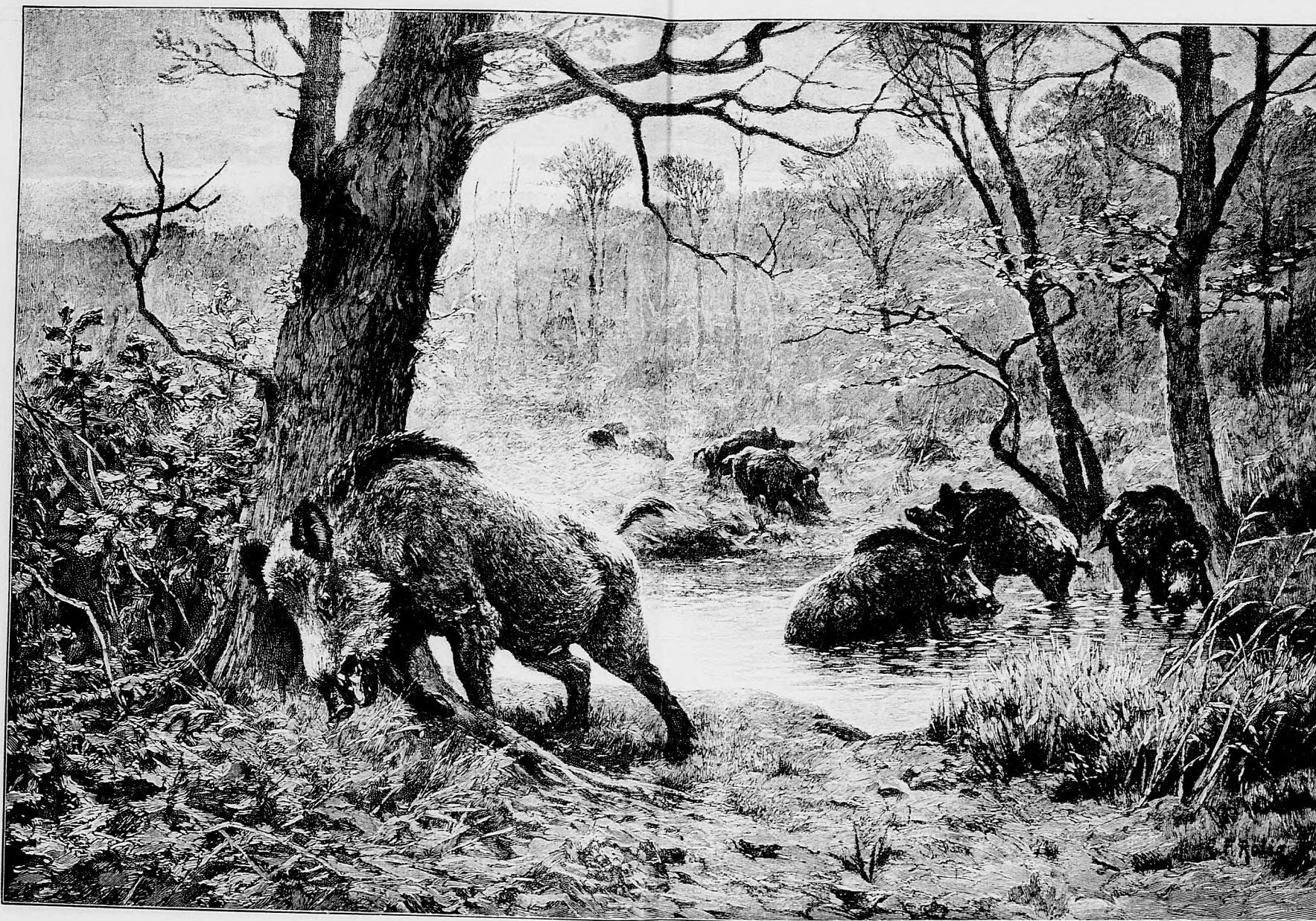
Mr. Felberman and Mr. Viola responded to the toast, the former making reference to facts revealing how great-heartedly the foreign nationalities are treated by the Hungarian State, and how entirely unwarranted is all talk about «oppression»; while Mr. Viola pointed out that one great aim of the Society was that it should prove really a centre for all those Hungarians who come to England, and who by their efforts do credit to Hungary. Two artists were helped by the Society this year, the Society lending its room without remuneration to the artists that they might exhibit their pictures there. This arrangement led to very good results, both in the case of Mr. Szlányi, whose pictures created a very good impression among well-known English artists, and in that of Mr. Burchard Bélaváry, whose pastel drawings, painted with a newly invented medium, were all sold at the Society's room, and whose colours have been placed on the English market by a well known firm under the name of Bélaváry colours. Mr. Viola expressed the hope that the Society would develop an increased activity in Hungarian arts and industries, and he explained what a great debt the Society owed to the Secretaries (Mr. and Mrs. Ginever) for the great amount of work done during the year. The toast was received with much applause.

«The Visitors» were proposed by Mrs. Ilona Ginever, who greeted the Society's distinguished visitor, Mr. Alfred East, the great painter, mentioning that Hungary has always been ready to bow before greatness in art, as at the time of the Renaissance, it was Hungary, after Italy, that became the first great centre of the Renaissance. Greeting another of the visitors, Cavaliere Righetti, the Italian Consul, she made reference to the fact that to Italy we were

indebted for the glorious reign of the Angevins.

Mr. Bramall proposed «The Ladies», on whose behalf Mr. Ginever responded, by request.

A very enjoyable musical programme was



«WE'RE HAVING A FINE TIME!»

rendered under the direction of Chevalier Ganz.

Among the guests present, besides those already referred to, were Professor and Mrs. Formilli, Mr. Bagot Molesworth, Mr. Cutler, K. C. and Mrs. Cutler, Miss Janotha, Mr. and Mrs. Rubinstein, Mr. and Mrs. Offord etc.

## STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Margaret Sályom Fekete.

By Kálmán Mikszáth.

«Did she say so herself?»

«I hit on it all by myself. If she comes to

the garden where strawberries are and cherry trees. Thus I think she cares for no one as yet and has no serious thoughts. Wait till I find her dreading amidst the balsam and violets».

«Well, well!» interrupted the bootmaker. «The female mind is like the swallows' nest, fit for the architecture of quaint and dainty objects. In spite of all I am ashamed that she has had no suitor as yet.»

«They will come later on.»

«They do not even show themselves, up to the present: My young blades do not dare to address her.»

His sister-in-law made a gesture of disdain with her hand.

«You don't think to wed her to an artisan?»

«To whom else then?»

Aunt Amelia put her hands upon her hips, her eyes, glowing with a green light, like those of an otter.

«Eh! have you the heart to do it? To surrender her dainty fragile body to the blows and strokes of a rough-handed ruffian? For artisans are as a rule, common, callous beings. In vain you draw your mouth awry, you were no better; my late husband neither; my body being always covered in his lifetime with blue marks. God grant his poor soul rest; my poor body has reposed too, since he was buried. Nay, nay, my dear brother-in-law, Kitty ought to wait. She is created for something better. She will be a gentleman's wife, you will see.»

«Thank you very much. Perhaps that of a hungry scribbler?»

«Umph! something better may be reserved for her, we'll see anon.»

Old Mr. Kiss muttered something between his teeth, shaking his head angrily, then expressed himself with great decision:

«As you are aware, dear sister-in-law, the family came down the mountain and I am not inclined to ascend it again. My wish is to rear her up to be the honest wife of a citizen, to whom none should mention disdainfully the sizers and the cutting

see me. I frequently send her to the garden.»

«To the garden!» retorted Mr. Apró puzzled. «But wherefore?»

An arch smile covered Aunt Amelia's face, though it did not become her, her teeth being very ugly.

«Yes, my dear brother in law, I conjecture it from her loitering always in that part of

knife. The girl belongs to me at present, and I wish she should not after her marriage be ashamed of being my daughter.»

(To be continued.)



### ❧ Topical Notes ❧

ON THE evening of the 19<sup>th</sup> ulto T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta gave a soiree at the Royal Palace. This is the first Royal reception held since the tragedy in Portugal, for which the Court has observed the customary mourning. The function well sustained the traditions of the Royal House, and was attended by a brilliant as-

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, and many others.

#### International Dairy Congress.

The fourth International Dairy Congress will be held in Budapest this year. Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, has appointed a provisional committee to work in conjunction with the committee of the O. M. G. E. (National Hungarian Agricultural Association). The former Committee has recently held a sitting with Count Imre Dessewffy in the Chair, at which certain matters of administration were settled. Dr. Stephen Koerfer was elected Chief-Secretary, and authorised by the Committee to enter into communication with the International Dairy League of Brussels with regard to the arrangement of the programme of the Congress. On



BUDAPEST IN WINTER: THE ROYAL PALACE FROM BUDA.

sembly, in which all branches of Church and State, Diplomacy, Law, etc. were worthily represented.

#### International Automobile Exhibition in Budapest.

The International Automobile Exhibition which will be held from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> May in the Industrial Hall (and annexe) of the City Park, promises to be a most complete industrial demonstration.

A new section has been created for Automobiles for agricultural purposes, which will doubtless find numerous markets in the country.

H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph is Honorary President of the Exhibition Committee, while its distinguished members include Count Alexander Andrassy, President of the Automobile Club, Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Darányi,

the motion of John Pirkner, Ministerial Councillor, Baron Pau Inkey was elected a Vice-President.

\*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Matinée of the Shakespeare Committee of the Kisfaludy Society was given last week in the grand hall of the National Museum. The hall was crowded to excess, a great crowd as usual being compelled to listen to the proceedings from without. The first item was an address by Gustave Heinrich on «Shakespeare's first appearance on the Continent». According to the speaker, Shakespeare was *never* on the Continent, as is proved by his ignorance of the geography of Europe. His plays were introduced on to the Continent daring the great dramatist's lifetime. This address was interesting from the fact that it gave certain data not hitherto published.

Julius Hegedüs, a member of the Vigszinház company, performed a scene from «Iago»; the matinée concluding with an address from Anthony Várady on «English representations of Shakespeare».

**Hungarian Independence Day.**

The 15th March is commemorated every year by the patriotic inhabitants of Hungary, especially in



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.

Budapest. The coming 15th will be the 60th Anniversary of Hungarian Independence, and on that account the celebrations will be on a larger and grander scale than in former years. One item on the programme of the festivities is a procession of the citizens of Budapest to Petöfi's statue, a demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm which will serve to keep alive in the breasts of Hungarians those sentiments of veneration for their heroes of the past, a sure guarantee that their present day successors will strive to prove worthy of their noble heritage.

**Hungarian Athletes in London.**

At a recent meeting of the Hungarian Olympic Committee the number of Hungarian competitors at the Olympic Games at Shepherd's Bush was decided on. Count Albert Apponyi is endeavouring to release the Committee from financial anxiety, in order to enable them to direct all their energies to secure success. Athletics, swimming, fencing, wrestling, and sculling, are some of the manly sports in which the Hungarian representatives will take part.

\*

Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth of England, who had enjoyed her Majesty's favour for several years, lost it in the following manner. As he was walking one day, full of thought in the garden of the palace under the Queen's window, she saw him, and said to him in jest, «What does a man think of when he is thinking of nothing?» —

«Of a woman's promise», replied Carey. «Well done, cousin», answered Elizabeth. She retired, but did not forget Carey's answer.

Some time after he solicited the honour of a peerage, and reminded the Queen that she had promised it to him. «True», said she, but that was a woman's promise».

**Dr. Yolland.**

We have to congratulate Dr. Arthur B. Yolland, B. A.; Phil. D. on his appointment as Professor of the English language and literature at the University of Budapest. Dr. Yolland is an Englishman who came to Hungary some years ago. He is a well-known friend of *Hungary* and frequent contributor to these columns.

**A Könyv Tüzek.**

The work of Mr. Alexander Mezey recently published is a pleasing collection of patriotic and lyrical poems, which hold our attention and engage our sympathy and admiration in a wonderful degree. Considerable literary merit is discovered by the author, for whose book we have nothing but praise.

Review ..



**Our Illustrations**

**F**RONTSPIECE: Countess George Mailáth. Her Ladyship is here presented in the Hungarian gala costume worn on the occasion of national festivities.



HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD.

Dr. Wekerle, the Prime Minister, at home. His political cares laid aside for the nonce, His Excellency leads the quiet life of a country gentleman. An excellent agriculturist, as a landlord he is thoughtful, sympathetic, and kind-hearted, and consequently highly esteemed among his tenantry. His famous breeds of cattle and sheep are well-known throughout the country.

We introduce «Budapest in its winter garb», illustrated by a series of fine pictures. In some parts the snow has been very deep this winter, while on one or two days the Danube was quite frozen over. The ferry traffic, suspended for a month or more, owing to the ice-blocked state of the river, was resumed on the 15<sup>th</sup> ulto.

★

«We're having a fine time!» Wild boars are very numerous in the forests of Hungary. Our picture shows a party of these creatures out for a picnic disporting themselves in the cool waters of a woodland pond.

★

Our national costumes are represented by the «Hungarian Shepherds».



### Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

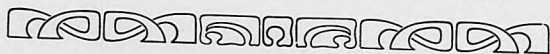
Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London and of the National Bible Society of Scotland is at V., Hold-u. 3. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.



### NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest

them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».



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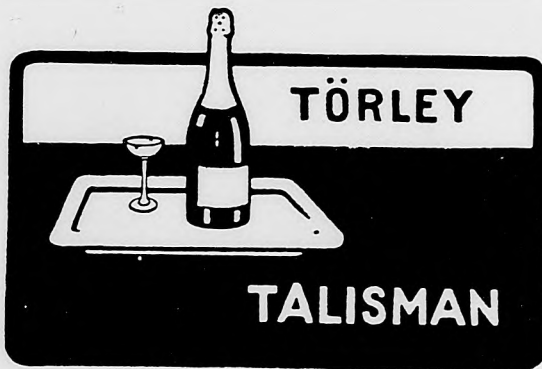
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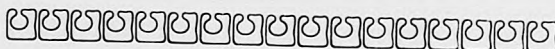
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A Budapesti Közúti Vaspálya-Társaság e napokban rendkívüli közgyűlést tartott Jellinek Henrik m. kir. udvari tanácsos, elnök-igazgató elnöklete alatt. Az elnöki bejelentések után következett a napirend, melynek egyedüli tárgya: Előterjesztés és határozathozatal a társaságban levő részvények egy részének értékesítése tárgyában. Lauffer Lajos dr. vezértitkár felolvassa az igazgatóságnek a részvények értékesítésére vonatkozó határozati javaslatát. Ez a javaslat kimondatni kéri, hogy a társaságban levő részvényekből 12.816 darab a részvényeseknek felkinálandó elővétel útján értékesíttessék az igazgatóság által megállapított módokat mellett. Az elővételi jog gyakorlása céljából a részvények és élvezeti jegyek f. évi február 22-től márczius 2-ig mutatandók be a társaság főpénztáránál (V., Lipót-körút 22.) s minden tíz részvény, illetőleg tíz élvezeti jegy után egy (1) darab részvényre gyakorolható az elővételi jog 490 korona mérsékelt áron. A javaslat továbbá kimondani kéri, hogy 12.000 darab részvény szabad kézből adandó el az igazgatóság által megszabandó árfolyamon és módokat szerint. A közgyűlés névszerinti szavazás útján 900 szavazattal 14 szavazat ellenében a határozati javaslatot elfogadta.



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May to October.

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May to October.

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A jelentés első sorban is megemlékezik azokról a nehézségekről, a melyek tavaly az egész európai pénzpiacra ránehezdedtek s a mely az ország gazdasági életét súlyos válság elé állította. De a kormány, a nagy pénzüntézetek, köztük a bank is, idejekorán segítségre siettek és támogatásuk révén a fenyegetett magyar pénzpiac kiszabadult a nyomás alól. És a bank e kedvezőtlen körülmények mellett is két főágazatára nézve ismét jelentékeny haladásról számolhat be. Ugyanis a betéti állomány 23 millióval emelkedett és a saját kibocsátási címletek eladása 19 millióval haladta túl a visszavásárlásokat. A bank mobilitása minden tekintetben megfelel a követelményeknek, mert a kisorsolatlan címletek forgalmától eltekintve, mintegy 240 millió koronára rugó összes passzívakkal szemben 335 millió könnyen realizálható értékek busás fedezetet nyújtanak.

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#### A tanácskozás tárgyai:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése a társaság 1907. évi üzleteiről.
2. Az igazgatóság számadása az 1907. üzletévről és indítványa az évi nyereség megállapítása és hováfordítása iránt.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése.
4. Határozathozatal e tárgyban és a felmentés megadása az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. A nyugdíjintézet szabályzatának módosítása.
6. Választás az igazgatóságba.
7. A felügyelő-bizottság választása és tiszteletdíjának megállapítása.

A közgyűlésen minden részvényes **husz** darab letett részvény után egy szavazattal bír.

A szavazatra jogosult t. c. részvényesek telhivatnak, hogy részvényeiket, a le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt, a közgyűlésre kitűzött határnap előtt **14 nappal**

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A részvények számröndben összeállítva a benyújtó által sajátkezűleg aláírt jegyzék kíséretében nyújtandók be.

E jegyzék Budapesten és az intézet fiókjainál **két**, Bécsben, Berlinben és Mm. Frankfurtban **három** példányban állítandó ki.

E jegyzék egyik példány a benyújtónak az átvétel elismerésével visszaadatik. A részvények csak ezen elismervény visszaadása mellett fognak a közgyűlés után visszaszolgáltatni. A közgyűlésre beléptijegyül szolgáló igazolvány Budapesten közvetlenül a letétel alkalmával, az intézet fiókjainál pedig, valamint Bécsben, Berlinben és M/m. Frankfurtban nyolc nappal a közgyűlés előtt fog kiadatni.

Ha valamely részvényes szavazati jogát más szavazatképes részvényes által óhajta gyakorolni, a megbízott nevére szóló meghatalmazást az igazolvány hátán kitölteni s aláírni tartozik.

**A mérleg, a felügyelő-bizottság jelentésével együtt 8 nappal a közgyűlés előtt az összes fentebb felsorolt letéteményezési helyeknél a részvényesek rendelkezésére bocsátatik.**

Budapesten, 1908. évi február hó 20-án.

Az igazgatóság.

634. sz. 1908.

## Gabonaeladási hirdetmény.

Az apatini m. kir. erdőhivatal irodájában, **1908. évi márczius hó 9-én délelőtt 9<sup>1/2</sup> órakor** megkezdendő zárt írásbeli ajánlatok tárgyalásával kapcsolatos nyilvános szóbeli árverésen az alább felsorolt gabonaneműek felsőbb jóváhagyás fentartása mellett eladatni fognak.

Az árverés alá kerülő minden egyes tárgyra külön kiállítandó zárt írásbeli ajánlatok ivenként 1 K bélyegjeggyel, a megajánlott összeg 10%-át kitevő bánatpénzzel ellátva, az apatini m. kir. erdőhivatalhoz címezve és a borítékok címlapján a benyújtó nevével, lakhelyével és a megvenni szándékolt tárgy jelzésével és annak kijelentésével, hogy az árverési és szerződési feltételeket ismeri és azoknak magát feltétlenül aláveti, az apatini m. kir. erdőhivatalnál vagy árverést magtartó bizottságnál a szóbeli verseny megkezdése előtt beadandók.

Távirati, utó, feltételes, olvashatlan vagy az előbbieket szerint hiányosan kiállított írásbeli ajánlatok el nem fogadtatnak és fentartja magának a kir. kincstár azt a jogát, hogy az ajánlatok között szabadon választhassa elfogadásra azt, a melyet tekintet nélkül az ajánlat magasságára saját belátása szerint legmegfelelebbnek talál vagy hogy az összes ajánlatokat visszautasítsa.

Az árverési és szerződési feltételek az apatini m. kir. erdőhivatalnál és az illető m. kir. erdőgondnokságoknál a szokásos hivatalos idők alatt megtekinthetők.

*I. Tiszta buza.* Az apatini magtárban 116, a monostorszegi magtárban 1623, a palánkai magtárban 250 métermázsa.

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*III. Bab.* A monostorszegi magtárban 350, az apatini magtárban 180, a palánkai magtárban 13 métermázsa.

*IV. Csöves kukoricza.* A bezdáni-kozorai góréban 1486, az apatini Sextl faraktárbeli és részben az erdőhivatali góréban 215, a doroszlói góréban 1131, a gombosi vasuti állomásnál lévő góréban 475, a palonai góréban 333 métermázsa.

Kikiáltási árak: az első ajánlatok.

Apatinban, 1908 február hóban.

**M. kir. erdőhivatal.**



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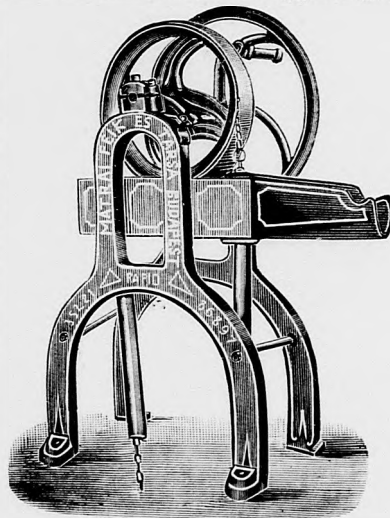
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