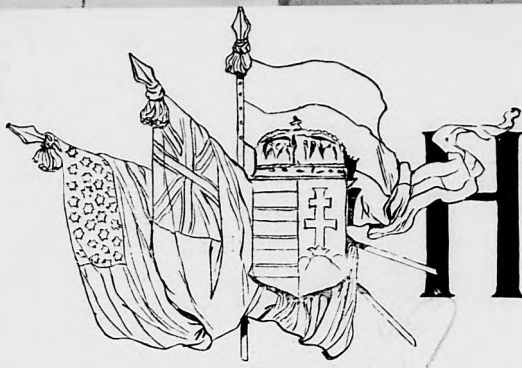


31



HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, July 15, 1913.

VOL. XI. No 14.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

Ezeréves ...
.. Magyar-
ország ...

THE creations of the state last not for one generation alone, and state needs as a matter of fact cannot always adapt themselves to the sums at their disposal. These two facts produce the result that the state does not only spend the current income for defraying its expenses but is compelled, sometimes for economic investment or for making new working capital or to attain other state ends to have recourse to foreign capital; and this is how *national debt* arises.

At the time of the political compromise in 1867, the Hungarian state proceeding on considerations of fairness and not by legal compulsion, undertook to pay yearly a contribution of 60,678,000 crowns to the debt of Austria which had arisen from the time of the centralistic management of the finances for the whole monarchy. This obligation, however, whereby Hungary has reserved to itself the right of amortisation, does not bind the country towards the owners of the bonds but merely towards Austria. Likewise Hungary has taken over the guarantee for the joint floating debt consisting



Photo by Prof. Koller Succsr.
Countess STEPHEN TISZA.

of state notes, a transaction of the details of which we will speak later on.

The state debts in the narrowest sense can also in Hungary be referred to the preceding reason. The greatest part of it has the character of investments, in so far as it was employed either for abolishing the obstacles which arose from the landlord rights and prevented the utilisation of public taxability, for example the loans undertaken in consequence of the redemption of the rights of landlords and of the royal dues, or applied directly

to public works, or finally arising on this account that the state took on itself the obligations of the redeemed railways.

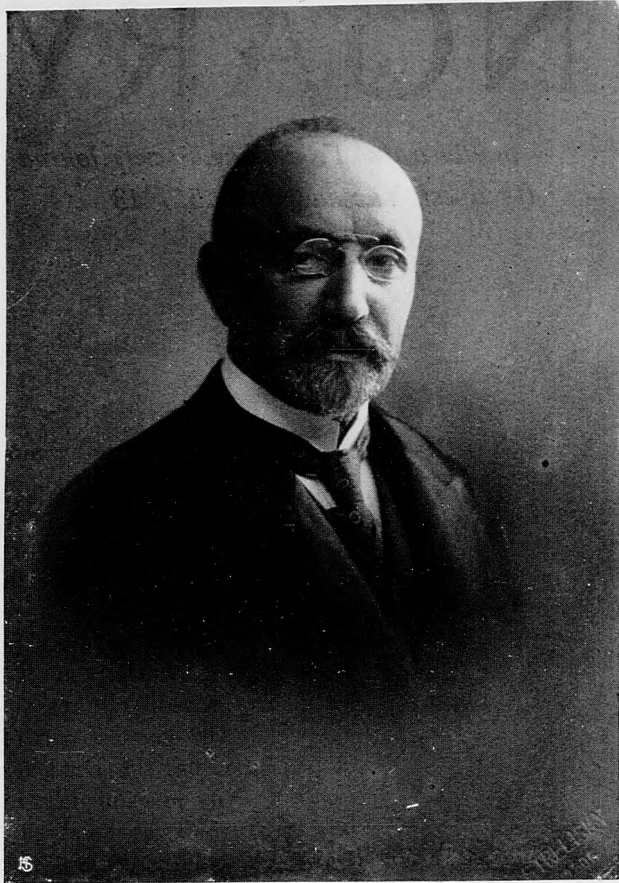
The remaining part of the state debts arose in this way, that the state expenses which were to be met unconditionally could not be defrayed by the ordinary state income

The oldest Hungarian state debt is the debt contracted for the purpose of the redemption of the rights of landlords, which the absolutist regime which carried through the redemption has issued. This 5 per cent. debt which in 1867 nominally amo-

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The Late Mr. SIG. SINGER.

unted to 586.995,360 crowns, was in 1888 converted into a 4 per cent. loan, of which the nominal amount of 399.018,000 crowns is to be paid within 70 years. (To be continued.)



Sigismund Singer †.

AT THE MOMENT of going to press with our last issue news reached us of the death of Mr. Sigismund Singer, Editor-in-Chief of the Pester Lloyd and member of the House of Magnates. Mr. Singer died after a long, painful and lingering illness.

The deceased was a journalist in the best and highest sense of the word and climbed to heights rarely accessible to Hungarian pressmen. He was, in every respect, a man of high qualifications. In foreign as in internal politics, in literature and in the newer social sciences he was a model of what an Editor ought to be. During his tenure of office he raised the Pester Lloyd to the rank of an International journal, a journal whose opinions were cited in London, Paris and New-York, and the withdrawal of his influence constitutes a very serious factor for the proprietors.

In another direction Mr. Singer's powers were well displayed. He was a constant and wise friend

to the Institute of Journalists of Budapest founding as he did the Sick Fund and presiding over the activity of the Committee of Administration. In consideration of his manifold interests and personal worth Mr. Singer was nominated by His Majesty a member of the House of Magnates, an honour, not only to him personally but also to the Press of the Capital.

The deceased Editor is mourned by a very large circle of relatives and friends.



Hungarian Farce at the Savoy Theatre. London.

THE CENTRE of theatrical activity seems just now to be moving Eastward, or, perhaps, it is only that managers go ever further afield in search of novelty. At any rate, several recent plays have come from Budapest, the latest being «The Seven Sisters» of Ferencz Herczegh, M. P. a translation of which was given at the Savoy Theatre recently.

The author of this clever farce has laid the scene in Hungary, so that his characters are drawn from life. The atmosphere of that land of patriotism also been carefully preserved in the present production. To the country house of Mme. Gyurkowics, a widowed mother of seven daughters, comes Count

Horkay, a reserve lieutenant, who has fallen in love with the fourth of these — Mici. He is not reserved in manner and readily assumes the identity of a distant cousin of the family named Toni, who is supposed to be Mici's fiancé. But first her three elder sisters must be married off. So the resourceful Horkay, who, like Pythagoras, holds that it is not good to tell all things to all men, makes Mici bet him three kisses to nothing that he will not find husbands for the whole three of them.

His plan of action is delightfully simple, and the girls seem to regard it as simply delightful. By different fabrications he contrives to compromise his Colonel, Baron Radvány, with Katinka, the eldest; then a lady-killing brother officer is artfully entangled with the second, Sari, and finally the Colonel's foolish nephew is actually forced by his stern guardian to marry Mlle. Ella, the romantic third daughter.

All this will be found excellent fooling by unsophisticated people, as if it have an old-world air it is full of innocent gaiety. And the last act in which the third wedding is celebrated and Horkay claims payment of the wager is the prettiest and brightest of the lot. Horkay, in his smart Hussar uniform, dances a spirited csárdás with Mici, who wears a bewitching national dress, to the music of a real Hungarian band. This was rapturously applauded, and the piece might then be allowed to

come to its inevitable happy ending as quickly as possible.

The dialogue generally, though neat and natural enough, would gain by compression, while the pace at which it is taken will doubtless improve with reception. It is capitally acted. Mr. Norman Trevor made Horkay a very engaging young man, and as his artful little sweetheart Mici, Miss Laura Cowie played with great verve and considerable charm. No less charming was the Katinka of Miss Enid Bell, and the rest of the sisters are good to look at if they had not so much to do. Miss Mary Rorke was admirable as their match-making mother, and Mr. Edmund Maurice gave a wonderful study of fierce geniality as the evergreen Baron Radvány, whose nephew's characteristics were cleverly hit off by Mr. Ernest Thesiger.



Baron Joseph Hatvany-Deutsch †

FROM Nauheim, intelligence has arrived of the sudden death of Baron Joseph Hatvany-Deutsch. This is the second bereavement which has overtaken the family Hatvany during the course of this year. In February the oldest partner of the firm, Alexander Hatvany-Deutsch also died in the same unexpected manner and only five months have elapsed, and his successor Baron Joseph has followed him to the grave.

Baron Joseph Hatvany-Deutsch was born in Budapest in 1858 and has taken, since his early youth, an active part in the extensive business undertakings of the firm Hatvany-Deutsch. He, together with his cousin Alexander guided all the undertakings of the firm to their present state of development, but was especially distinguished for his expert knowledge of the sugar industry.

Ten years ago he represented the home Sugar-industry upon the international Conference in Brussels. In 1911 the King conferred upon him the order of the Iron Crown Class III. Some years previously he had been distinguished by the Cross of the Francis Joseph Order, and three years earlier had been appointed Member of the House of Lords. Besides taking a prominent part in numerous

charitable and economic institutions the late Baron was for many years president of the Workmans insurance institute.



Death of Madame Coloman de Tisza †.

THE WIDOW of the late Coloman Tisza Ex-Premier, née Comtesse Ilona Degenteld-Schomburg Mother of the present Prime Minister died last week in Mezökapos. In her person there departs from among us one of the most excellent of Magyar women, distinguished as wife, mother and Hungarian.

The noble and puritan simplicity, the idealism and intimacy of the family life of Coloman Tisza is well known far and wide in the country. The late departed Magyar lady represented the spirit of this family life and implanted it further in her children. She was a most enthusiastic worker for all charitable ideas and particularly supported the protestant charitable movements, because that religious feeling which distinguishes the Tisza family is inherited not only from the father but also from the mother. During that long period when Mrs



The Church of Lébeny (Romanesque Style).



Ruins of the Church of Zsámbék.

Coloman Tisza reigned in the palace of the Minister president for over 15 years, she acquired the love of all without distinction of party.



The Language of Ribbons.

At the Woman's Congress in Budapest.

By *Mary Mortimer Maxwell.*

Budapest.

WE SUB-JOIN without any comment an article which appeared in the Daily Chronicle from a well-known delegate visiting Budapest during the recent Woman Suffrage Congress:

If you came to Budapest just now, you would see walking about the city, waiting at the railway stations, and driving in carriages, many Hungarian ladies wearing bodices ornamented with ribbons of various colours. Some have only two or three rib-

bons, others have four, five, or six. I met a lady yesterday who had nine ribbons. That meant that she spoke, or at least understood nine different languages, each colour representing one language.

There is what one might call a «language of ribbons» in Budapest. Those of us who were wise beforehand learned the signs before we arrived. I was, I am sorry to say, one of the unwise ones. That is why I got a well-merited reproof when I asked a young woman yesterday in the Suffrage Congress Hall if she spoke English. She replied, with the prettiest sort of an accent, «Oh, do you not see?» while somewhat proudly touching her red ribbon.

Bright red represents English, a heliotrope or lavender is German, a brilliant yellow means French, a pale blue is Italian, a brown means Danish, Dutch is a Nile green, and so on throughout all the colours and most nations of the earth. The great majority of the ladies who act as guides and interpreters wear at least three colours, which shows that they speak three languages besides Hungarian. This latter is a language they do not expect any of their visitors to understand, and so they do not attempt to speak it to us.

Amongst the most charming women I have met are many of these Hungarians. When one of them was particularly kind in guiding me about the city yesterday I told her so, and she replied with a charming smile: «Is it not in English you say, 'Many a practice makes a perfect'? Since one year now, when we have known the Suffrage Congress will meet here, we have made our minds to be very polite to you, so you shall go away and think how

hospitable the Hungarians are, and many of us have learned English in this year just for your sakes from England and America. We could not have you go back to your great countries and say Hungarian ladies are ignorant, and would know not how to vote when once we get the suffrage!»

The Fashionable Language.

It is quite true that the English language will be fashionable henceforth in Budapest. Most well-born Hungarian girls are taught French and German, and some study English as well; but after this congress is over hundreds of little girls will be studying English where only a few studied it before. To be a suffragist will also be «the thing,» although even now quite a number of smart Hungarian women have taken up the cause of votes for women. The local society here is known in Hungarian as the *Feministák Egyesülete*. Unlike the Austrian suffragists, the Hungarians are allowed to form women's political societies, and so they need not call their society as «committee». They have for their president the Countess Teleki, a most charming and vivacious woman, who, when she took me for a drive the other day, was wearing four ribbons to denote that she spoke fluently four languages besides Hungarian, although when I had insisted upon knowing the full extent of her linguistic ability she modestly admitted that she did read and write in two other languages besides English, French, German and Italian, although she did not feel quite confident enough to wear the colours representing the Spanish and Roumanian languages in so far as speaking them was concerned!

There are several countesses who are now working for the suffrage, and they do say that the Archduchess Augusta, granddaughter of the present Emperor and wife of the very popular Hungarian

Archduke Josef, although she has not announced herself to be a suffragist, takes a great interest in the subject. On Sunday night, at the special performance which the Hungarian Royal Opera Company gave in honour of the congress, the Archduchess occupied the Royal box, surrounded by hundreds of suffragists from all over the world. Hungary's most noted actress, Mary Jászai, is prominent in suffrage work, as is also that beautiful actress, Erzsé Peulay, who speaks English so perfectly that she is about to go to America to fill an engagement there.

A Social Museum.

The *Feministák Egyesülete* is a Society the members of which are interested in other causes than the suffrage, although every member of it is a suffragist. The chief political secretary, Mrs. Eugenie Meller-Miskolczy, has for some months been at work in a State institution which she explained to me would be called in English the Social Museum. It has for its object the teaching of the principles of hygiene, improvement in domestic and other work the healthful rearing of children, showing workmen and workwomen by Kindergarten methods how much better it is to use good tools than poor ones &c. Just now Mrs. Meller (or, as she would be called in Hungarian «Mellerne,» the addition of the «né» denoting that she is married) is interested in the anti-fly campaign, which consists in teaching the more ignorant persons the great dangers of disease being carried by flies, and then shows them how practically to keep free from or get rid of the common house-pest.

The economic position of the Hungarian women is far in advance of many of other European countries. A wife's inherited and earned income is her own, and not her husband's. When a wife dies intestate,



H. R. H. The Archduke Joseph's Country seat at Alesut.

her property is turned over to her children, if she has any. If she is childless, it goes to her relations, and not to her husband, although the property of a married man who dies without making a will cannot go to his relations if he leaves a wife or children. Divorce laws apply equally to men and women, although suffragists would like to have them reformed.

Two things of which Hungarian women most bitterly complain are, first, that a woman may not

and the men teachers asked for an increase in salaries. Then the educational authorities took part in that process which is known as robbing Peter to pay Paul, and they reduced the women's salaries in order to increase the men's. Therefore at present there is inequality of payment for equal work, and, as one Hungarian lady teacher expressed it to me, «We women teachers are not what you call mad one bit—not at all, not at all! Just wait and see what we will do with *Frauenstimmrecht!*»

But when I have talked with Hungarian women about their desire for the suffrage, they have not given themselves over to reciting their wrongs. Rather do they speak quietly and somewhat determinedly about their rights and their intention of having them. They look longingly toward England, as do the women of most other Continental countries. «When you have votes in England, we shall get them here quite soon,» said a wonderfully fascinating Hungarian woman to me this morning. She had invited me to her flat for luncheon, and I had taken her for a young married woman in the early twenties; yet at her table she introduced me to her four children, three girls and a boy, the latter 16, and her husband, a middle-aged Hungarian gentleman who is a keen suffragist himself and a member of the Budapest Men's League for Woman Suffrage. When I first came to Budapest her little 12-year-old daughter had acted as guide to show me the way from my hotel to the church where Dr. Anna Shaw was to preach. The little girl wore only one ribbon, the heliotrope colour, showing that



View of the Lake at Tata. (Count Eszterházy's Country seat.)

at present she felt herself competent to talk with strangers in but one language (German) other than her own; but she told me in German that she expected to be able to wear three ribbons next year, if her services were necessary as an interpreter.

sign her name as a witness to any legal document; and, secondly, that she is not the legal guardian of her own children unless her husband so appoints her. There is the same complaint here as in England that «a mother is not a parent,» and the doing away with this absurd position is one of the first things that will happen when Hungarian women get the vote.

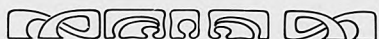
«Looking Towards England.»

Only a few months ago women teachers in the State or municipal school were paid upon precisely the same terms as men. The salaries were not high,

One hears on every side expressions of amazement at the way this little band of Hungarian women have prepared for the most important women's congress the world has ever known. They have shown a real genius for organisation, while their kindness and hospitality will always be gratefully remembered by all of us. There seems no task too

difficult for them to undertake if by doing it they can add to the comfort of their visitors. When at the great luncheon and dinner parties which they have prepared for us the waiters lose their heads and are too slow in attending to our wants, these women jump up and wait upon us themselves, bearing toward us knives, forks, plates, vegetables, and the bottles of mineral waters for which Hungary is noted. When I reproached a high-born lady for fetching and carrying for me this morning her smiling reply was, «It is good for hospitality and for our propaganda!» And I suppose it is.

The Daily Chronicle.



Mária-Nosztra.

A FEW KILOMETERS from Szob lies the parish of Mária-Nosztra, surrounded by a circle of valleys. There may be seen a strong old building, once a cloister, now a reformatory prison.

The old name of the village was Nostre, a name which appears in an old document now in the archives of the Vatican, dated 1262. It is so called as late as 1799 by Andrew Vályi in his «Description of Hungary.» However throughout the whole of the XIX century it was generally known as Mária-Nosztra. In 1352 Louis the Great built a cloister on the spot he loved so well and often, for one purpose or another, contrived to find time to visit it. After the disaster of Mohács the Paulites sought safety in Visegrád and only in 1712 found their way back to Nosztra where they rebuilt their cloister and temple. They did not remain long, as, in 1785, the reforming King Joseph II dissolved the Brotherhood and merged their revenues in the ecclesiastical funds. The cloister served as a hospital for the soldiers wounded at the Battle of Győr in 1809 and later as a kind of house of refuge for officials supported out of ecclesiastical funds. The absolutist Government in 1858, made of this a woman's prison and placed it under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Vincent da Paul.

The number of inmates steadily grew until, in 1873, the closing of the prison at Nagyenyed threw much more work upon the Institution. The prison celebrated its Jubilee in 1908. From the time of its establishment to the date of this Jubilee 7,352 inmates had passed through its hands. During this period the Institution has had only four Matrons, all Sisters

of the Order. It was left to Sister Eugenie, who took office in 1903, to put her mark upon the records of the prison. She it was who approached the Minister of Justice with far reaching suggestions tending to the adoption of modern principles in various directions. Fifty, even twenty years ago, electricity and telephones, vines and fruit gardens might have seemed a little incongruous in a prison. Not now. The two former are no longer luxuries, they are elementary necessities. The two latter serve



Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.

Prisoners Engaged in Gardening.

a double purpose. On the one hand the inmates learn scientifically what perhaps one or two know empirically only, on the other there is a distinct economic value in their work. Energy is not lost; nor is there any waste of labour.

The given of this idea was amplified by Dr. Géza Bernáth, at that time State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice who saw both moral and material value in the idea of training the inmates in agricultural work.

The general idea was approved by Dr. Antal Günther who, out of ecclesiastical funds brought about 180 hold of land and instituted upon it a

system of model cultivation such as became the envy of every Agricultural Academy.

Prayer, teaching and work make up the life of the inmates. Gradually the system has widened to suit wider necessities, gradually various newer branches of industry have been introduced to diversify and amplify the agricultural teaching until the Sisters reaped the reward of years of patient effort at the VII International Criminal Congress when the Exhibition of prison work shewn upon that occasion proved that the new direction was right in every sense, moral economic, aesthetic, useful.

These women have gained something else. They are not marshalled in the morning by armed warders as in the old times but go quietly to their work in charge of some sympathetic Sister armed with the «tongue of angels» only, a Sister who in very truth has long deserved and earned her name of Sister of Mercy.

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.



Interior of Prison Chapel.

Our Reading Table

Hungarian Architecture.

RAILWAY companies do a great deal of insufficiently recognised work in describing the countries traversed by their lines; but valuable and interesting as are the many illustrated guide-books issued by the railways of our own country, they fade into insignificance in comparison with, for example, the monograph *de luxe* edited for the Royal Hungarian State Railways, and published by order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce. This sumptuous large quarto deals with Hungary as a whole — its history, its topography, and its people.

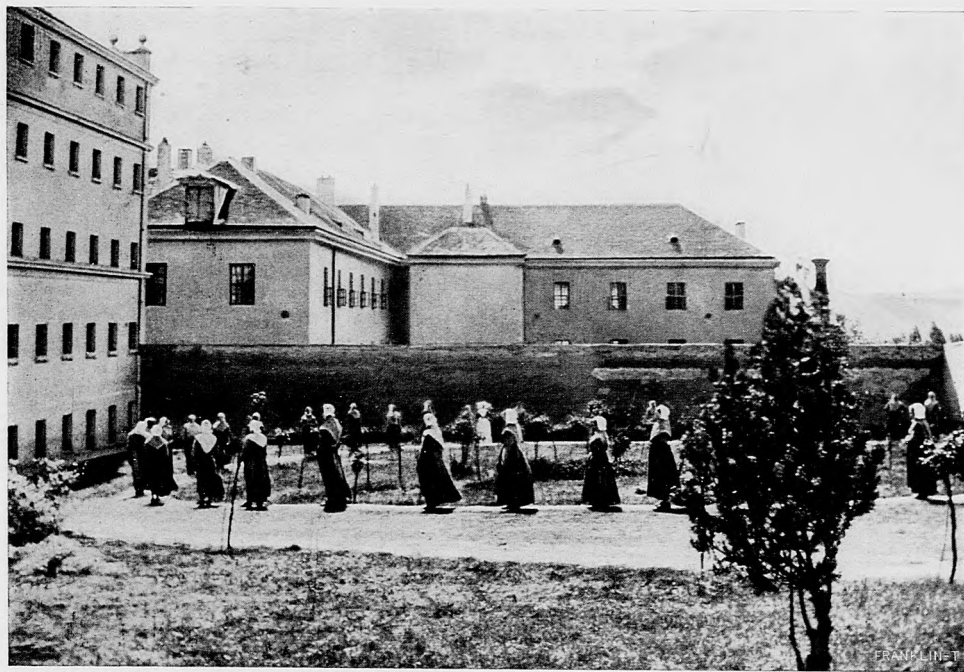
The most centrally situated country in Europe, Hungary can boast of a constitution that is more than a thousand years old, in spite of its having been, by reason of its peculiar geographical position, for centuries the battleground of Europe, and notwithstanding the mixture of races, diverse in character as in language, of which its population is composed. These heterogeneous types of humanity, with their corresponding variety in picturesque costumes, supply much of the pictorial interest of the volume, in which, however, landscape and buildings are adequately represented. There are, for

example, fine half-tone illustrations of Stühler's Academy of Sciences; Korb and Giergl's Academy of Music; Nicholas Ybl's Margaret Baths; Schickedanz's Museum of Fine Arts; Ybl's Opera-house in the Andrassy-út; Schickedanz and Herzog's Art Gallery; Aloysius Hauszmann's New York Life Assurance building; Belváros's University building; Ignatius Alpár's Austro-Hungarian Bank building; and his Exchange in Liberty Square; Korb and Giergl's Clotild Palaces; Sigismund Quittner's Gresham Life Assurance buildings; Aloysius Hauszmann's Palace of Justice; Samuel Petz's Market-hall; Edmund Lechner and Julius Pártos's Museum and School of Decorative Arts; Frederick Feszl's Municipal Hall; Imre Steindl's Houses of Parliament; St. Stephen's Cathedral (Nicholas Ybl), Töry and Pogány's new R. H. National Theatre which is to be completed in September 1914, and many other buildings, civil and ecclesiastical, in Budapest, besides a great number in other parts of a country that is on the whole enviably rich aesthetically — in paintings and in statuary as well as in architecture. Among the many fine monuments shown are the statues to Vásárhelyi and Louis Kossuth (to whom also a noble mausoleum, designed by Aloysius Strobl, dignifies the Kerepes Cemetery), the graceful group

commemorating the war of independence, the striking monument to King Matthias, the strangely dedicated statue to «Anonymus» (the nameless clerk of King Béla), and the curious «millenium memorial»,

Albert Kain. 1000 pages. 13³/₄ ins. by 10 ins. Budapest: Erdélyi. Court Photographic Institute. Price £2 10s.

The Architect and Builders Journal.



Exercise In the Court.

in which a bronze eagle is seen alighting on a pile of rubble heaped on the summit of a rugged cliff.

With its lofty hills and its huge plains, Hungary is a fine hunting country as well as rich in pasture lands and in mineral resources. Sportsmen may chase the chamois or bring down the bison in the High Tatra, or, with less physical but perhaps more moral risk may follow the horse-racing, which is a passion with a large section of the community in Hungary, where are to be found, it is claimed, the largest studs in existence. When, by such means as the beautiful volume under notice, Hungary attracts a greater number of British and American visitors, we shall, incidentally, hear much more about the interest of its architecture, which, as was remarked in a previous article on the country, shows, generally, a very remarkable eclecticism, in which, however, the various influences are harmoniously blended into a distinct national style — fundamentally new-Classic but free in decorative details, and nevertheless intensely Hungarian.

*

«Hungary.» By Stephen Bársony, Dr. Jules Bodnár, Dr. Samuel Borovszky, Dr. Béla Erődy, Béla Gonda, Dr. William Hankó, Dr. Louis Lóczy, Theodore Novák, Dr. Villibald Semayer, Charles Siegmeth, Dr. John Sziklay, and Dr. Ladislav Toldy. Edited for the Royal Hungarian State Railways by

Current News

Death of Dr. John Vaszilievits.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Dr. John Vaszilievits, Burgomaster of the City of Budapest. He was born in 1857 and at 25 years of age he entered the Municipal Town Council and ever since proved himself an able and indefatigable worker in the cause of the development of the City of Budapest. He was much esteemed and amiable as Chief, while he was appreciated by all with whom he came in contact. R. I. P.

Distinction for Elemér Horváth.

The Official Gazette contains an intimation that His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon the popular President of the Stock Exchange Mr. State-Secretary Elemér Horváth the Second Class of the Order of the Iron Crown. There are many thousands of Mr. Horváth's friends who will have keen pleasure in offering their congratulations upon the receipt of this new honour.

Another Hungarian Prodigy.

The little Hungarian boy, Duci Kerékgyártó, who made his first appearance in London at Bechstein Hall the other day, must be placed among the musical wonders of the age. He is not yet twelve years old, but he plays the violin with a bigness of tone, executive facility, and nervous energy which

many a matured artist might envy. At present Kerékgyártó's playing is most astonishing from the executive point of view, but there was abundant evidence of intuitive perception of the requirements, of the music he attacks, notably in his rendering of Lalo's «Symphonie Espagnole» and in several short pieces. With further judicious cultivation of his rare abilities the boy should become a star of his profession. Miss Nora D'Argel was very successful in her rendering of French songs, which were well chosen with regard to her light soprano voice and style of delivery.

To-night's Gossip.

At Budapest on the Danube there is always confusion of tongues: Magyar and German and Slovak and Croat and many more meet in that Hungarian babel. And now, I am told, the International Woman Suffrage Congress is adding to this clamour: Suffragettes from all the world repeating to each other all the familiar sentences that, being repeated week by week, make one number of a Suffragette newspaper exactly like the last. *«The Referee.»*

A Hungarian Pianist in London.

Mr. Alexander Raab, the well-known Hungarian pianist, who gave a recital the other day at the Queen's Hall London, has many gifts as a player, uniting a fine technique with a temperament which

romantic charm. There was a fine restraint and dignity about his rendering of D'Albert's transcription of the Bach Organ Prelude and Fugue in D major, and in some smaller works, such as Borodin's graceful «Au Convent», Mr. Raab was equally delightful.

Probable Tuberculosis Cure.

Dr. Friedmann a Berlin man, who claims to be able to cure tuberculosis in any stage by the injection of a serum obtained from germs which, he declares, he finds in turtles. He recently left New-York after making fees amounting to £13,000 during a four months' stay.

Protection of Workers.

By the Swiss Federal Council an invitation has been extended to Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden to take part in the next conference for the International Protection of Workers, which will open at Berne on September 15 next.

£10,000 Spent on Drink.

David Nathaniel Osment, aged thirtyseven, of Vicarage-parade, West Green, was declared at an inquest at Tottenham the other day to have spent £10,000 in three years, mostly in drink

His wife, who was forced to leave him owing to



Prisoners Watering Flowers.

gives a fine emotional glow to his playing. The chief item in his programme was the «Waldstein» sonate of Beethoven, in which his playing was characterised by a good deal of picturesqueness and

his intemperance, had known him to go out for the day with £100 in his pockets, and return home without a penny.

Osment's death was attributed to chronic alcoholism.

British Interests in Hungary.

Negotiations between a British syndicate and the Hungarian Government are stated to have been entered upon with a view to the acquisition of a

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

As a rule, the Consular reports contain very complete and valuable information about the eco-



Prisoners Working in the Field.

sub-lease of the naphtha wells at Kissármás, the same syndicate having already taken over on lease the oil wells situate in the county of Máramaros.

International Traffic Congress.

Over two hundred representatives from different European railways have arrived here last month to attend the International Conference upon uniform traffic regulations and the interchange of rolling stock.

**Art and Literature****Mr. László's Exhibition in London.**

COUNT Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in the presence of Princess Henry of Battenberg, in the afternoon opened the exhibition of portraits by Mr. P. A. de László, at Messrs. Agnews' Galleries, 43, Old Bond-street. The proceeds were to be devoted to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. Amongst many distinguished visitors were the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Alex. of Battenberg, the Grand Duke Michael, and the Countess Zia Torby, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Southampton, Lady Fitzwilliam, the Comtesse Emile d'Erlanger, Vicomtesse Fontenay, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

conomic, social and even the political condition of foreign countries. From the report on the trade and commerce of Hungary for 1912 we learn that the year was, on the whole, a prosperous one until the Balkan war introduced a disturbing element into the Hungarian Money Market, and the difficulty of obtaining advances from the banks at anything but exorbitant rates seriously hampered all enterprise. The very uncertain European situation at the close of the year caused a feeling of oppression all over Hungary, but it was generally believed that the economic elasticity of the country would bring about more satisfactory conditions directly the European situation changed for the better. The Hungarians depend largely upon agriculture, and a leading authority estimates that the yearly value of agricultural production in the country amounts to £237,500,000. Hungary's total external trade amounts to £169,000,000, not a large sum, considering that the population of the country is nearly twenty-two millions. Out of a total export trade of £80,208,000, cereals and live stock account for £38,000,000, or close on half. There has been a steady increase in the importation of British goods into Hungary; the value of the articles imported in 1911 was £1,700,010, compared with £1,291,278 in 1909. The principal reason assigned for this increase is the purchase by the Atlantica Steam Shipping Co. of seven British-built ships. Among the chief articles imported from the United Kingdom are wood, coal, peat, cotton, goods, flax, hemp and jute, wool and woollen goods, leather and leather goods,

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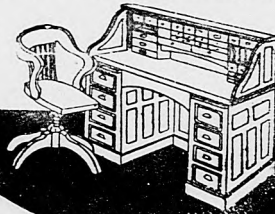
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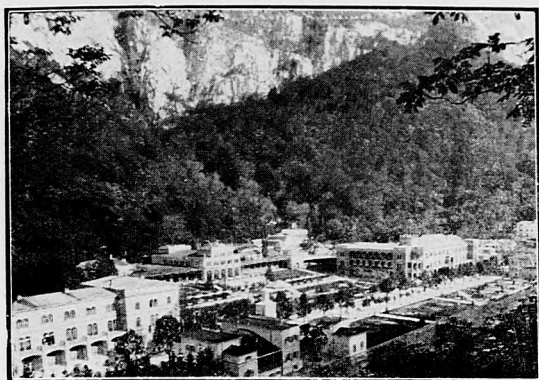
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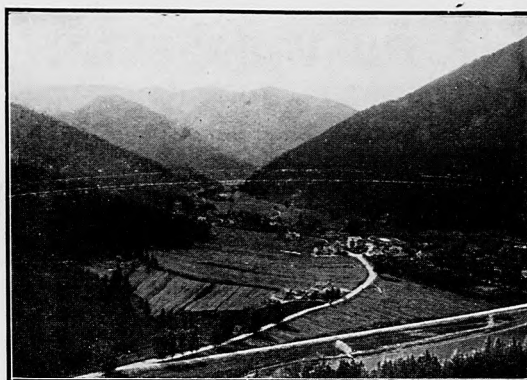
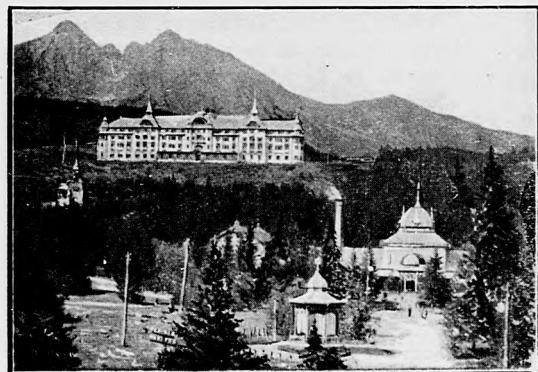


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