

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, September 15, 1913.

VOL. XI. No 18.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

INSTEAD of the stocks indicated by a. and b., the crown rente obligations at 4 per cent. were issued of the nominal total of 1,062,000,000 crowns at an average issue price of 91.14 per cent. The gold rente obligations issued in a nominal amount of 84 mill. crowns for the purpose of converting the stocks mentioned in c. and for the supply of gold were realised at an average rate of 95.64. Of this for defraying the gold equivalent of the 187 mill. crowns for which Hungary was responsible from the payment of the state notes, only 48 mill. crowns were nominally necessary, while the saving achieved by the conversion would have sufficed to defray another amount of 96 mill. gold crowns.

The conversion, achieved with great success, in which nearly 90 per cent. of the old obligations were spontaneously converted by the possessors of the obligations, had the consequence, in addition to the complete creation of the necessary gold for the regulation of the value and in addition to the saving just mentioned, that the shares of the redeemed



Photo by Prof. Koller succrs.

Mme BÉLA DE JANKOVICH,
Wife of the Minister of Public Instruction.

that, to judge by the cashing of the coupons, nearly 1400 mill. is placed in the country, which sum steadily rises, while 2400 mill. is assigned to Austria and the rest to foreign countries.

We must now mention the *money and standard system*. The Austrian Standard fixed in 1857, which was legalised in Hungary by Act. 12 of 1867, was a silver standard, in which a 45th. part of a mint pound (500 grammes) of fine silver made

railways were exchanged for state obligations and so the state came into the unconditional possession of the railways; further that the state debt became more unified, and ultimately that the burden of interest of the state (for we have henceforth had merely loans at less than 5 per cent. interest) was reduced correspondingly to the credit and the relations of the country.

The state debt of the lands of the Hungarian crown, actually amounting to 4520 mill. crowns, forms a great burden undoubtedly. It is to some extent mitigated by the fact

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a florin. This standard system has as such only a short time come into use upon a metallic basis. The monarchy since 1849 with an interruption of only few months had permitted only a paper money system, since the agreement has been formed with the note bank in 1854, in which the bank took over the liquidation of the state notes issued until that date by the state, exclusively with bank-notes with a compulsory currency.

(To be continued.)



Art and Literature

Reminiscence of Baron Joseph Eötvös.

THE WHOLE body of teachers of the Country are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Baron Joseph Eötvös.

In this month hundreds of teacher unions will arrange an Eötvös festival. The *Néptanítók Lapja* founded by Eötvös in 1868 issued a large special number on the occasion of the anniversary. At the head of this paper Dr. Imre Sándor university professor writes, what a great effect it would have upon the Magyar common life if its leaders were to follow the footsteps of Eötvös. There are articles upon Eötvös as Minister, and as the one who brought into being the law for the education of the people, also a long article relates in detail the history of the foundation of the *Néptanítók Lapja*, while a special article mentions a long forgotten creation of Eötvös, the *tankerületi iskolatanács*.

Dr. Charles Bihari writes of the religious and cultural policy of Eötvös. This special number of the *Néptanítók Lapja* does justice to the greatness of the occasion and may claim to be a work of reference for the history of Magyar popular education.

★

The arrangements for the Autumn Exhibition of the National Salon are now finished. This comprises, for the greater part, the collections of Frederick Frank and Joseph Sándor. One hundred and twenty-six artists are represented by four hundred canvases.

The formal opening was fixed for Sept. 7th.

A new Altar-piece is in course of preparation for the St. Stephen's chapel in the Buda Palace. This magnificent painting commemorates a well-known historical episode in the life of the first King and is being carried out by Ignatius Roskovits. This artist was responsible for the mosaic frescoes in the Hall of St. Stephen of the Royal Palace. These frescoes, as is well-known portray the Princes and Kings of the Royal House of Árpád.

The projected new wharf.

IT MAY BE remembered that there exists a plan, evolved by the ex-Minister of Commerce, for the making of a cargo wharf on the upper part of Csepel Island near Soroksár. The extension of the coal trade certainly demands some such provision.

The original plan of the Minister of Agriculture for making navigable this branch of the Danube by letting in water from the river by means of a canal, has fallen to the ground and a more simple system evolved whereby about 25 hold, in every way suitable for a coal wharf, will be freed.

It is proposed to construct upon this area a basin opening from the Danube. This will take up about three-fifths of the territory assigned. The estimated length is 400 m. width: upper end, 60 m. centre 200 to 250 m. lower end, 300 m. depth: 3 m. (Danube mean level Budapest), entrance: 40 m. wide, length of shores: 1000 m. Provision is thus made for the simultaneous discharge of about 25 barges.

Taking a fair margin of safety the area of the basin is far beyond present demands; there is thus accommodation for other cargoes pending the development of the coal trade to the full estimated capacity of 2·3 million quintals. Two cranes, a double line of rails, car road and convenient warehouses will be at the service of consignees. The capacity is planned as under:

Coal	--- --- ---	1
Cereals: other goods		1·3
		2·3

Adding the like amount for outward tonnage the total provision is, roughly, four and a half million quintals.

The plan adopted has taken into view the wharf of Mayence of about the same size and shape, which has proved its capacity to deal with more than twelve million.

With regard to the canal for discharge of tainted water, the Port Authorities have come to an agreement in virtue of which there will be no danger of infection of the river water in the lower reaches.

Exclusive of the cost of expropriation of the site the estimate for construction is 4½ million crowns. Translated into English currency this does not seem excessive. It is suggested that the contribution of the City should take the form of the area itself, a not unreasonable proposition, bearing in mind the economic value of the wharf to the commercial community.

For the cash expenditure there will be a modern Commercial basin and wharf fitted with all essentials; a shore more than half a mile in length; 6 large warehouses, and a free cargo storage of 9,000



BARON JOSEPH EÖTVÖS.
The First Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction. Born 100 years ago.

square meters; railway communication; 5 cranes; 1 wheat elevator and various conveniences.

It is far too early to prophesy. We should like to see the whole in working order. When that occurs; when, say, in a normal season, the new plant has shewn its capacity to deal with three quarters of the estimated traffic in a quick and satisfactory manner; when we have at hand a rough balance sheet and are able to determine whether

A journey through Hungary.

THE TRAIN passes on through rows of villas. Then it leaves Balatonfüred behind; and, until we reach the station of Aszófó on the left we have the ever-changing panorama of the peaks and ridges of Tihany continually in sight. Below Szepezd, passing through Révfülöp to Badacsony-Tomaj the line hugs the walls of the hills. On the southern



BARON CHARLES HORNIG, Cardinal-Bishop of Veszprém.

this is, in the ordinary commercial sense, a dividend-paying concern or, as occasionally happens, an enterprise bolstered up at a loss by a paternal and benevolent Government, we shall take the first opportunity of dealing thoroughly and with first-hand knowledge with the matter. We shall then know whether it will be our pleasant duty to congratulate the authorities on their foresight or whether it will be our disconcerting task to try and discover some reason for failure.

But, *prima facie*, it should be a success and we hope, as all good citizens must hope, a great success.

shore opposite, only the heights of Boglár and Fonyód rise above the flat expanse. Révfülöp (boat station) is not merely a health-resort; it produces excellent wines too, as does the whole Badacsony district.

Below Mount Badacsony too there is a bathing place. On its slopes grows the most fiery wine of the whole Balaton district. From its wooded, basaltic, cone-shaped summit we get a superb view of the whole neighbourhood. We can reach the same by a pass flanked with fine basaltic columns, called the Iron Gate (Vaskapu). On the top we can



The Town-Hall of Komárom with Statue of General Klapka.

see the crater of old days, now overgrown with luxurious vegetation.

As we have said, this railway joins the Czell-Dömölk-Keszthely line at Tapolcza. To the left stand the romantic ruins of Szigliget: to the right, on a solitary basaltic cone, we can see the ruins of the castle of Csobáncz and, before we reach Tapolcza, Mount St. George, with its basaltic columns similar to those of Mount Badacsony though grander. Tapolcza is a pretty market borough, possessing a small lake of warm water. Beneath the town, not long ago an extensive cave was discovered.

Above the town of Sümeg rise the interesting ruins of the ancient castle. The little town was the home of the poet Alexander Kisfaludy, the first «minstrel» of the Balaton, whose statue stands in the principal square. One of the sights of the town is the «Darnay» Museum rich in relics of the age of migration. The pretty summer residence of the Bishop of Veszprém stands below the castle. Hard by, on the side of Mount Tátika «Daddy», is the lovely episcopal wood of «Sarvaly», which merges into the trackless forests of «Tátika», the magnificent home of stags and fallow deer. From out these forests rise the ruins of «Tátika» and Rezivár.

From Tapolcza we proceed beneath the limestone hills of the Keszthely district to Keszthely, for the most part on the shore Lake past the bay of Szigliget. Mount Badacsony, which has for ages been famed for its wines, is to-day still a model home of Viticulture. It gives its name to all the wines produced in the district. With its elegant houses and Villas, and the woods surrounding the remains of the old crater, it promises to have a great future as a charming health- and summer-resort. From its summit we get a superb view of the ruin-crowned

hills already enumerated, of which the most striking is Csobáncz, not merely for its isolated prominence, but by reason of its historical significance. During the Rákóczi rising the heroic defenders of this little castle forced the besieging army to retire. But that was the beginning of the destruction of the Balaton castles; for after the war was over the castle of Csobáncz was blown up, a fate shared by all the other «rocky nests» too, the sorrowful remains of whose walls give the lovely landscape a tone of romantic melancholy.

Keszthely lies on a hilly ledge rising above the lake. Grand in its prominence is the superb castle belonging to Prince Tassilo Festetics. The Roman Catholic parish Church dates from the XV. century: beside it stands the classical school: in front of it the Statue of the late Count George Festetics, the founder of the first Hungarian school of farming. In the same square is the Balaton Museum, in the old building of the agricultural school.

The new palatial building of the agricultural academy is also worth a visit. Between the railway and the town a fine park stretches down to the Balaton, the shore has been converted into an esplanade. Then, still hugging the shore, we pass through the hamlet of Fenék, famed for its stud-farm and rich in Roman relics then we cross over the canal connecting the little Balaton with the main lake, and thence leads us into the station of Szent-György on the Southern Railway.

Near Keszthely is the famous health-resort of Hévíz. The latter a natural warm lake some ten acres in area, the superb lotus-flora of which (nymphaea thermalis) is as wonderful as that of the St. Luke's Bath at Budapest.



Sport and Pastime.

Golf. — The Meeting at Tátralomnic.

THE END of the past month saw the final results of this, already one of the most important golf-events East of Paris.

Despite all the weather could do, there were found very many competitors to tempt their luck. The reports mention, as a point of interest, that these comprised chiefly nobles of both sexes. There is nothing at all peculiar in this. One may start football amongst the *gamins* for instance, but golf, like Polo, is a game which needs much patience, much time, much training and more assiduity than any ordinary person can shew. One needs money and leisure, exactly the things one expects to find amongst nobles and gentry. Golf will remain an exclusive tendency. It will never be popular in the sense that cricket, football, and baseball are popular

but its great virtue is that it yields exercise to many who are far too old to take exercise in another form and it affords ladies an opportunity of playing upon a plane of perfect equality with men.

The championship of Hungary is, of course, as a sporting event, rather young. Indeed in this respect we may congratulate the executive on their enterprise. Young as is the championship it has again changed hands, going this time to Mr. W. Lauber, with a very creditable score.

The chief events ended as follows:—

Medal Handicap: E. Dodek, Baron B. Liphay, Count Imre Almásy. The scratch man came in fourth.

Mixed doubles. atch: Baroness M. Sennyey—E. Dodek, Countess E. Bissingen—Lauber.

Men's Open Doubles. Handicap: B. Gyurkovich—E. Dodek, Count J. Almásy—Baron B. Liphay.

Open Championship: D. Lauber, E. Dodek, B. Gyurkovich, Count L. Wenckheim.

Long Driving (Men): J. Dodek (159m.), D. Lauber, B. Gyurkovich.

Long Driving (Ladies): Baroness M. Sennyey.

Approaching. D. Lauber, B. Gyurkovich, E. Dodek.

Approaching (Ladies): Baroness M. Sennyey.

Ladies Competition. Match play. Baroness M. Sennyey, Countess Ilona Almásy.

Mixed Doubles. D. Lauber—Countess Ilona Almásy, Count L. Wenckheim—Baroness M. Sennyey.

Mixed Doubles. Handicap: D. Lauber—Countess M. Karácsonyi.

As may be seen names repeat themselves a good deal. It would seem as if there is an enthusiastic

desire, on the part of some half dozen to excel. They enter for every possible event and find a place somewhere. If this sort of thing will not only last but spread, the Hungarian championship will, in a year or so attract the Scotch. After them there is nobody to attract.

The Alag summer races of the Gentlemen riders begun last week in delightful weather and were well patronized. There were a great number of first-class entries, and a tremendous success is confidently anticipated.



Pan-Slavism in America.

THE WAVE of Pan-Slavism which lately swamped the Balkans and is responsible for much unrest in these regions, has spread to America where its well-being is sedulously fostered and where it has now its own newspapers, not in any Slav language but in English, for the conversion, presumably, of elements not Slav born.

What this means of propaganda can accomplish may be shewn by the confession of Stephen Vojcsics, who gave out that he had come from Chicago to Zágráb to kill the King's Commissioner, whoever that might be, and that he had formed this resolve as the result of reading the articles of the American papers.

The mass of the American South Slavdom is composed of emigrants from Croatia-Slavonia and Dalmatia, the majority Hungarian citizens who have



The Cathedral of Vác.

emigrated for a certain time for the purpose of earning money and not for that of acquiring citizenship. From the Balkan States there are few emigrants: thus, according to experts Servia furnishes scarcely two hundred.

Politically the greatest discipline prevails amongst the Croatian and Servian emigrants, because they are organised in a model way. The most distinguished Croatian organisations are the Narodna Hrvatska Zajednica (National Croatian Association) with 30,000 members and 400,000 dollars capital. Its home is Pittsburg. Then comes the Hrvatska Savez (Croatian Association) of New-York with 12,000 members; Hrvatska Zajednica od Illinois-a, of Chicago with 10,000 members. There are smaller unions in Cleveland, San-Francisco and Seattle, the headquarters of «Revolutionary Youth» which inscribes upon its banner the birth of the South Slav United States.

The Servian organisations are as follows:— Savez Sjedinjenih Srba Sloga (United Servian Association) of New-York, 15,000 members: the Srpski Narodni Fond (Servian National Foundation): the Srpski Kulturni Savez (Servian Cultural Association): the Srbobran, each claiming about 10,000 members.

In the Croatian Unions the chief role is played by don Grskovics Niko, President of the Hrvatski Savez and by Joseph Marohnics, Vice-President of this Union and President of the Narodna Hrvatska Zajednica. The absolute lord of the Servian organisation is Michael Pupin, President of the S. S. Sloga, and the Cultural Foundation whom King Peter nominated as Servian Consul on the occasion of the annexation of Bosnia by the Dual Monarchy. Through him the Servian Unions receive 60,000 dinar annually from Belgrade; out of this sum Pupin gives 40,000 crowns to the Srpski Dnevnik the Servian Daily, in New-York, which is the chief organ of the Croatian and South Hungarian Servians in America. In addition to this paper there appear 20 other Croatian and Servian papers in the United States. Of these the most distinguished is the Zajednicsar, the organ of the National Croatian Association, which has a circulation of 35,000 copies. As was mentioned by the Budapesti Hirlap at the time there was started, in Pittsburg last July, a newspaper in the English language. «The Slavic Exponent». This is financed by Pupin and Marohnics. In Pan-

Slav costume it really reflects the chief teaching of the Croatian and Servian papers:— the creation of a South-Slav United State.

The Press of the Unions, a relatively strong press, in advocating its avowed aims attacks on three sides. It warmly advocates Croatian-Servian Unity. Its burning words awaken and foster hate of the Hungarians, the Germans and the Habsburg Dynasty and by lies and exciting historic examples it encourages the belief in the success of a future revolution. To verify this the citation of a few selections from the American Croatian papers should be sufficient. Before us lies the open letter of Don Grskovich Niko, written on the occasion of the Croatian National Holiday (the Day of Cyril and Method) and addressed to the Members of the Hrvatski Savez. This originally appeared on July 1st 1913 in

the II part of the Hrvatski Svijet, whence other American Croatian organs copied it. The following passages occur in this:—

«After the extinct on of our national ruling line we federated with the Hungarians and Habsburgs. These were treaties for common defence and for the protection of our national rights. To what these contracts have led us is best proved by our present slavery which we owe to the treachery of the Hungarians and Habsburgs and the treason of our own sons. You are

well aware that the directing influences of the Austrian and Hungarian Monarchy and amongst us, those who are known under the name of «Magyarons» never, nowhere shewed any liking for our nation. The world knows, too, that from that throne whereon the usurper Francis Joseph sits, there falls upon us not the warmth of love but the frost of hate and injustice. Therefore we all believe that the beginning of our better future will consist in the tearing asunder of the chains which bind us to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and to the perjured Habsburgs steeped in the blood of our martyrs, trusting to our own work, organised in that work with our brothers who stand nearest to us, in past, in suffering and by blood and language, in a word our brothers by virtue of all that welds us together. Confederated with them in a strong line of battle we see a better future for ourselves in the beating back of the flood of the Germanthum, a flood which would have to reach to the Adria and the Aegean before it could plant



The Observatory at Ó-Gyalla.

upon our graves in place of the tricoloured Slav flag, the carnivorous eagle of the German. . . . I have always firmly believed with you that our natural and national rights will be stronger than the unnatural and sinful power of our enemies who keep us in bondage. Therefore we believe that the freedom of our nation will arise from the ruins of the prison known under the name of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy and that, instead of the tyrannical Habsburg throne, drenched with blood and tears our nation will be ruled — through its own free will, sacrifice and, if necessary, blood — by justice and freedom.»

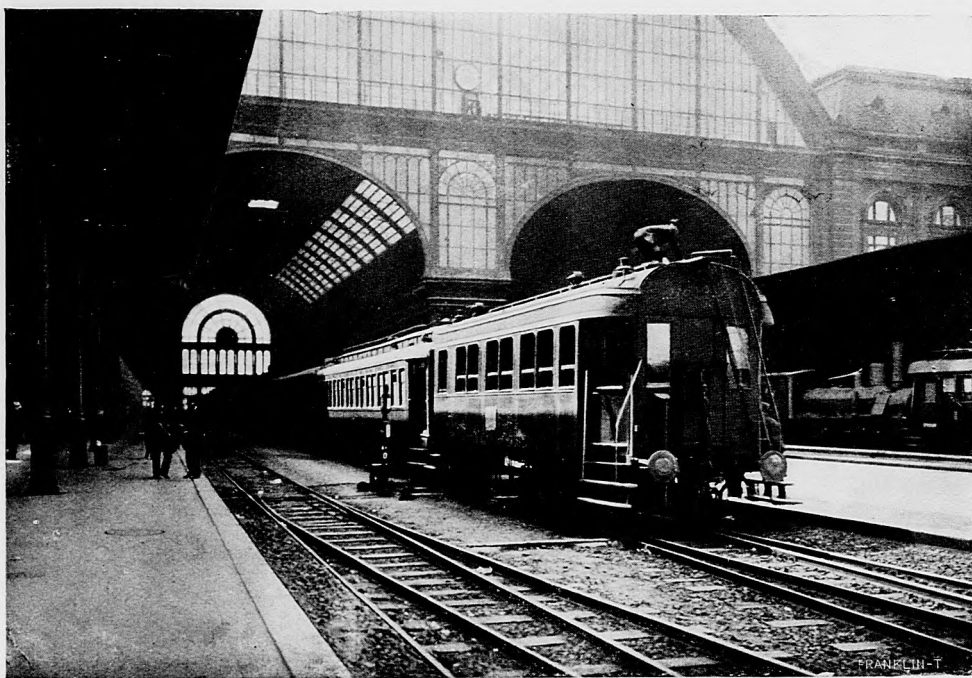
Does that need comment?

The Hrvatski Glasnik, (Croatian Herald) Pittsburg.

old home, that your relatives may see that we care for them and are working to obtain freedom for our nation and land.»

Whoever reads American papers attentively may see that the spread of these ideas coincides with the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina by the Dual Monarchy, and assumed greater proportions at the time of the Zagrab Treason trial, reaching its highest swing a few months ago, as a consequence of the Balkan War.

This Press works so strongly in America that the South-Slav movement there, in idealistic respects has progressed far beyond that of the mother-land because there all Croatians lend their weight to the South Slav idea. This idea is identical with the



Picture: «Vasárnapi Ujság».

The Eastern Station.

Photos by R. Balogh.

Vol. V. No. 27. July 5th 1913 criticising the languid policy of the Motherland writes thus:—

«We must change the direction of our politics. We are convinced that, with the present policy, it is not possible to attain freedom, but only by means of strenuous struggles, such as, a century ago, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, used to obtain their independence. To this end the Hrvatski Savez has been founded. Its aim is to group round itself all the honest Croatians; to spread the idea of the success of revolution; to gather men who are ready to prepare the nation for a great struggle which done is capable of freeing Croatia.»

The article, after shewing, with artful sophistry that the army of the Monarchy is completely undermined, and that the whole of Slavdom will rise up against the Monarchy ends as follows:—

«Therefore we, who are here, write home. Cut out articles from our paper and send them to your

Great Serbia idea. With us there exists one party only the Croat-Serb Coalition which enthusiastically supports Croat-Serb unity, surrounded by the light, the mirage, of South Slavism.

This short examination of the progress of an idea born at home, transferred to another continent and there flourishing in conditions far too free and unrestricted will give some indication of the scope of that movement which does not stop at treason and has now openly advocated and practised the doctrines of the Mafia — assassination. By the side of this one need scarcely insist upon such minor details as misrepresentation, lies and chicanery. But they, too, exist.

«Hungary» is interesting and instructive: Inland subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 korona per annum post free.

I know a little womankin.

I know a little woman quaint,
She's scarcely six spans high,
She cannot reach to my moustache
And this her sad complaint.

Yet, though upon her little toe-tips
She just can reach my heart,
Right well I know how heavenly sweet
The taste of her rosy lips.

An American.



Pictures from the Railway.

THE «Hungarian Courier» of 1825, thus criticises the first railway engine:—

«A certain Stephenson, an Englishman has invented a machine which is driven by smoke and hot water. He who likes may believe it.»

Since then ninety years have passed. If poor Stephen Kulcsár could rise from his tomb he would view with astonishment the development which Stephenson's invention has attained in this country, — the whole land covered with rails, and more people travelling in one day than formerly travelled in a year.

In our country the first railway was opened in 1846. It ran from Budapest to Vác. In those days railways were not popular and one newspaper whilst praising the old coach system took advantage of the collision of two engines, in 1847, to prophesy that railways would soon disappear from the surface of the Earth.

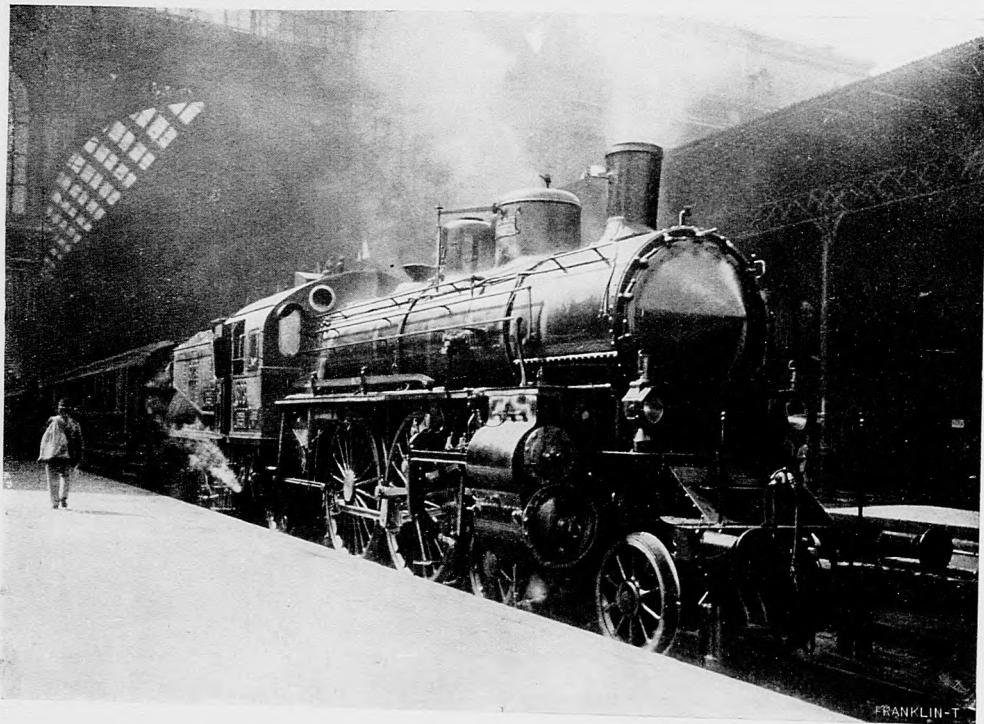
They did not disappear. They developed to form inestimable factors in our culture and economy.

In 1847 Kossuth had the idea to build a line to Fiume to connect the country with the sea, open a route for trade etc, but in this he was preceded by Széchenyi. What importance these two great men must have attached to this idea, if they could have spared time to consider it in those revolutionary times!

In 1848 there were only 174 kilom. of rails laid: Now there are 17,000.

At the opening of the first line 8 trains ran the distance daily. To day every twenty-four hours sees more than 1200 start.

The fine new Station of the old Central was built in 1876 whilst in 1887 the Hungarian State Railway built the Central Station in a district then surrounded by gardens. Since that date the Austrian Railways in Hungary have become Hungarian and the two Stations in Pest are now the Western and



Starting a great locomotive.

We who think four hours much to cover a distance which occupied our fathers four or five days, cannot imagine a time when express-engines did not speed through the land. Yet there was such a time and that not far back.

the Eastern. Both these, indeed the whole system, its inception, upkeep and development form worthy monuments to those nameless men who in the old days as now worthily placed their country on a level with the progressive peoples whose genius

and fortune enabled them to institute the greatest economy of all — that of time.

The Royal Hungarian State Railways are now under the able supervision of Mr. John Marx, President and General Managing-Director.

It is much to his credit that during all that dangerous period no voices were raised against him though, by virtue of his position he was in the thick of the fray.

We congratulate him on his appointment and do



Arrival side. Eastern Station.

Current News

Diplomatic Changes.

King George has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Diplomatic Service:—

Sir Maurice De Bunsen, now Ambassador at Madrid, to be Ambassador at Vienna in succession to Sir Fairfax Cartwright, who has intimated his wish to retire for private reasons on the expiration of his term of office in October.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright, who was born in 1857, won his diplomatic spurs as England's representative at the Spanish Court during the Algeciras Conference of 1906. He was given the post in Vienna in 1908 in succession to Sir Edward Goschen, when England was intensely unpopular in Austria.

Notwithstanding the present grouping of the Powers which places Great Britain and Austria and Hungary in opposite, or at least, different camps, the position of His Britannic Majesty's representative in Vienna is by no means very difficult. Old friendships, of course, do not count for everything, but they *do* count, and the friendship of Britain for Austria and Hungary has stood the test of some delicate experiments and one or two positive strains. Sir Maurice De Bunsen has, on two or three occasions, shewn his value as a diplomat. Indeed, his post, during the Morocco imbroglio, was no sinecure and called for tact of a high order.

not doubt that he will soon find himself *persona grata* in Vienna.

Count Friedrich Szapáry, departmental chief of the Austria and Hungarian Foreign Office, is to be appointed Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg in place of Count Thurn, and Count Forgách, the Austria and Hungarian Minister at Dresden, will replace Count Szapáry at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Jubilee of Cardinal Hornig.

Baron Charles Hornig, Cardinal Bishop of Veszprém celebrated on September 8 the 25th anniversary of his Consecration as Bishop. The town of Veszprém on this occasion held an extraordinary sitting when greetings were sent to the Cardinal.

Praise for Count Mensdorff.

A notice appears in the Official Gazette in which the King expresses his appreciation of the services rendered during the recent events of Count Mensdorff, the Austrian and Hungarian Ambassador in London.

National Grape Exhibition in Budapest.

The arrangements for this event, which takes place from October 11th to 19th are well forward and the Committee intend that this year's Exhibition shall transcend anything which has preceded

it of the like class, during the past ten years. Of course the title of the Exhibition is not quite exact, but that matters little. Members of the Hungarian National Viticultural Association will send fruit; wine and various other little products and matters are so arranged that this may be done without fee.

We shall take a later opportunity of referring to the Exhibition.

Commercial Instruction Congress.

This Congress, formally opened during the last week in August, and lasting five days evoked an interest spreading far beyond the boundaries of this country. The members, about 1000 in number quite filled the great Hall of the Academy of Music.

We are informed from Madrid that the Spanish Government has informed the authorities in Paris that the Goya picture is the property of the State of Spain, and once hung in the Prado Museum whence it was stolen.

Practical Advice to Sportsmen.

Distributing sports prizes at Princess Helena College, Ealing, England Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich expressed some interesting views on the use and abuse of sport, and singled out the «athletic girl», for strong condemnation.

Games, he said, were meant to make one happy and strong, and incidentally to teach one the value of good temper and courtesy. The «athletic girl»,



Train ready to start.

The Government was represented by the heads of the two Departments most interested — the Education Department and the Ministry of Commerce. These were of course Mr. Béla Jankovich and Baron John Harkányi. The Capital sent the Deputy Mayor, Count Géza Festetich, whilst twenty foreign States sent delegates.

The Congress was opened by Dr. Alex. Matkovics whilst the Minister for Education and Count Festetich greeted the members on behalf of the State and City respectively.

An Auction Sensation

The end of the Marzell Nemes auction has now been reached. Interest centred about the famous «Children at Play» of Goya which could not be sold as it had been stolen from a Spanish collection and the prohibition had gone forth.

The auction realised 5,345,000 crowns.

for instance, was not altogether worthy of imitation. She was not always as tidy as she might be; her methods were sometimes exceedingly crude, and her manners—well, she had none.

English Beer Criticised.

«Your English girls are very sweet and your English beer is sour», said a member of the Arbeiter-Bildungsverein, Vienna, a self-improvement association of workmen, clerks, teachers, and small tradesmen, who to the number of 267 have just visited London.

«The girls are charming. They have such graceful figures, they dress so naturally, and they seem to possess personality.

«But your beer! We cannot drink it. It's thick and heavy and sour, and it makes us sleepy. Also it is always warm.

«In Vienna the beer is light and in the summer

it is always iced. Why does the Englishman drink bitter, warm beer on a hot day?»

More Clothes in Water than in Street.

An athletic woman physician of Chicago, Dr. Rosalie Ladova, was the defendant recently in an amusing police court case designed to test the rights of women swimmers to discard their skirts.

The fashion, which permits American women to promenade public thoroughfares in slit skirts and X-ray blouses, decrees that on the bathing beaches and in the sea they shall wear dresses of ampler proportions. They must be clad when in the water in a bathing blouse, bloomers, skirt and stockings.

Declaring that it was impossible to swim in a

Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

Austria and Hungarian Bank. At the meeting of the general council of this bank it was stated that the reserve in metal had increased by about 25,000,000 crowns. Under the heading of drafts the movement of business has decreased up to the present by 192,000,000 crowns. It is not expected, according to «L'Information», that there will be excessive money requirements for the harvest, as it is probable that in view of the exorbitant money rates demanded by the provincial Hungarian banks the peasants will prefer to sell their crops as soon as possible; requests for advances against pledges are still very considerable, partly owing to the lack



Train coming.

skirt, Dr. Ladova discarded her skirt and hid it under a rock before plunging into the water. Off Jackson Beach, a popular lakeside resort, and though still dressed in blouse, bloomers and stockings, she was arrested for violating the police regulations.

Dr. Ladova vainly argued to the magistrates that her swimming costume was more proper than the costume worn by men bathers.

«I was clad from head to foot,» she declared, «while all around me were men with bare legs. It is impossible to swim comfortably in skirts.»

Released on bail provided by a prominent Suffragette leader. Dr. Ladova expressed her intention of fighting the case in the highest courts with the object of securing greater freedom for women swimmers in this matter of costume.

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of short-date drafts and partly owing to requirements of the country and towns which cannot issue bonds at a moment but which are obliged to execute works in order to obviate a labour crisis. The tax on note circulation has up to now amounted to 7,385,000 crowns, and will attain by the end of the year from 12 to 13 millions, or about double that of last year. During this working year the bank will not once have been free from the tax on note circulation. The continuance of strain in this bank is the more remarkable as the majority of other State banks in Europe have improved their position much more. Under the present circumstances there can be no question of a reduction of the 6 per cent. rate at present.

Probable Hungarian Loan. The Hungarian Government, standing in urgent need of funds for military requirements, it is assumed in Budapest financial circles that the issue of a loan of about 60,000,000



crowns to 80,000,000 crowns is planned for the autumn. The Hungarian Credit Anstalt is said to have already entered into negotiations with German financial institutions with a view to carrying out this operation jointly.

Trieste, Austria and Hungary : Imports. The British Consul-General reports that of a total importation of 19,263 metric quintals (of 220.4 lb.) of salt cod-fish by sea in 1911, 14,964 quintals were from the United Kingdom. In 1910 the total import was 19,164 quintals, of which 12,567 quintals were from the United Kingdom. Of 5,298 quintals of herrings 5,154 quintals were British, as compared with 4,610 quintals out of a total of 4,629 quintals in 1910.

however, has not proved to be the case in the first half of 1913. There is a decline in cereal imports into Austria of 43.5 million crowns. At the same time there was a falling off in flour export. This is the first time that an increased crop in Hungary has not been accompanied by an increased cereal export to Austria.

This falling off is probably due to the fact that Austria had a record crop, and the development of affairs shows that Austria is tending to become more independent of the other half of the Monarchy for grain supply.

Taking the alterations in Austria's imports to Hungary in the first half of 1913, it will be found that



The Start.

The proportion of the fish and whale oil imported which came from the United Kingdom by sea was also large—viz., 25,215 quintals of the total of 37,425 quintals in 1911. The total quantity of salted or preserved fish imported by land and sea in 1911 was 28,271 quintals, valued at £117,644, as compared with 28,229 quintals, valued at £77,356, in 1910. The value of the exports of fish from Trieste by land and sea in 1911 was £119,265. The figures for last year are not yet available.

Trade between Austria and Hungary. Consular report shew the statistics of exchange between Austria and Hungary in the first half of the present year give some rather unexpected results, Hungary had an unusually rich harvest in 1912, especially in wheat, and when this is the case it usually follows that the cereal and flour import into Austria is increased, and that Austria in return sends a larger portion of her industrial products to Hungary. This,

there is a decline of all manufactures to Hungary, and this is especially so in the textile branch. This is the first time since the new commercial treaty that textile exports to Hungary have fallen behind, and is must be attributed to unfavourable money conditions and political apprehension. Fewer machines were sent to Hungary, but, on the other hand, there was an increased sale for coal. The general figures show that a weakening of the boom began in Hungary in August, 1912, and still continues.

Hungarian Crop Reports. The official report of the Ministry of Agriculture estimates this year's crop, as compared with last year's, as follows:— Wheat, 1913, 41,400,000 meter zentners; 1912, 47,170,000 meter zentners. Rye, 1913, 12,960,000 meter zentners; 1912, 13,700,000 meter zentners. Barley, 1913, 16,600,000 meter zentners; 1912, 15,210,000 meter zentners. Oats, 1913, 14,290,000 meter zentners; 1912, 11,140,000 meter zentners. Maize, 1913,

46,650,000 meter zentners; 1912, 44,880,000 meter zentners. Potatoes, 1913, 51,600,000 meter zentners; 1912, 53,800,000 meter zentners. Sugar beet, 1913, 48,600,000 meter zentners; 1912, 47,960,000 meter zentners.

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2. A természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára a Vaskapu-Kazánszoros vidékére, mely Európának egyik legnagyobb, legfenségesebb víziútja. (Zimony-Belgrád-Báziás-Orsovai vonal.) Hetenkint három járat, és pedig: lefelé Zimony-Belgrádból, illetve Báziásról-Orsovára minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken; felfelé Orsováról Báziásra, illetve Belgrád-Zimonyba minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton. Zimonyig, Báziásig vagy Orsováig előtte való napon vasúttal történik az utazás.

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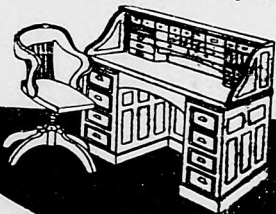
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