

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

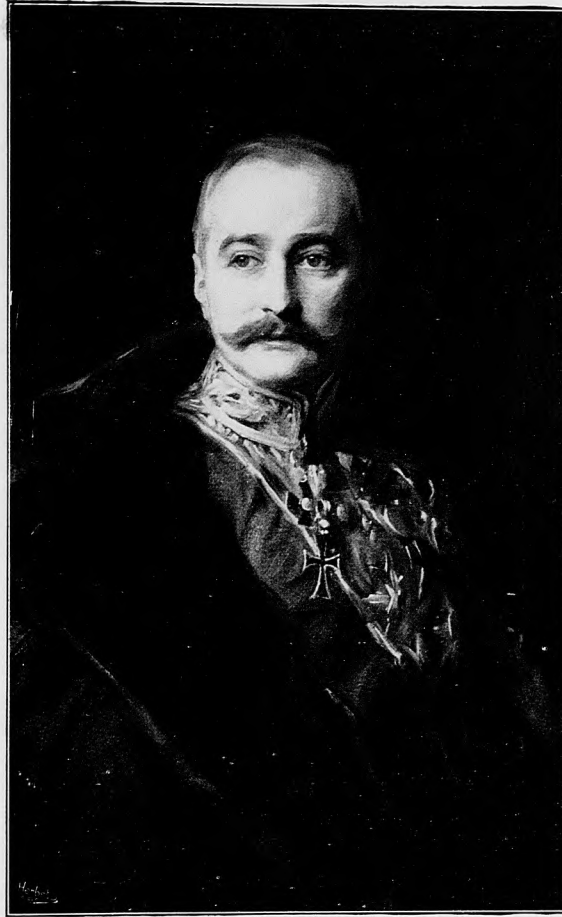
### Hungarian Finance.

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

SINCE 1866 state notes had come into use instead of a part of these bank-notes likewise with compulsory currency. Act. 15 of 1867 declared these state notes of the amount of 630 mill. crowns to be a joint floating debt of the monarchy, whereby the notes issued by the Austrian finance minister on the strength of the Austrian salt mines amounting to 200 mill. crowns were brought into such connection with the state notes that, instead of these saline notes whenever they should be withdrawn

from circulation state notes could be issued, for which latter the joint responsibility of both states was pledged however with the definite declaration that the saline debt affects Austria alone.

Along with the bank-notes issued on compulsory currency, and the state notes of 2, 10, and 100 crowns, issued at intervals within the above named limits formed the principal means of payment of both states, while the silver money, which was valued according to the international value of silver, played a role of the second



From a Portrait by Philip de László, our famous Painter.  
COUNT MENSORFF-POUILLY-DIETRICHSTEIN.  
Our Ambassador in London.

rank. For some time the mints of both states were open to the free coinage of silver, and silver was actually stamped, until in the second half of the seventies the general market price of silver sank so low that the international value of credit money was higher than the worth of silver and consequently it appeared profitable to cause florins to be coined in the mints of both states of the silver bought in the worlds market. In order to prevent the danger of a further and more extensive demonetisation of the money system that might have ensued in consequence of such proceeding both governments stopped free silver coinage in 1879. Since that date silver florins were only coined from the silver procured in native mines and bought up by both the states. This rule had as a consequence that our money system was not affected by the further retrogression of the price of silver which is its basis, but on the contrary permanently surpassed the market value of silver. None the less both states

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of the monarchy continued to form in respect of their standard a district isolated from the other states of Europe the money of which formed a credit money withdrawn from the immediate influence of the noble metals.

(To be continued.)



### Count Mensdorff-Pouilly.

ALL WHO are behind the scenes of European diplomacy will echo the approval which the Austrian and Hungarian Emperor and King has deigned to express, with special cordiality, upon the conduct of affairs at London, during the recent crisis of European affairs, by his Ambassador, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, whose portrait we publish in this issue, Allied through the House of Dietrichstein with the Royal Family of England, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has combined admirable tact with exact and extensive knowledge of Near Eastern policy which have been of the utmost importance in the Conference of Ambassadors for the preservation of peace and harmony. With inscrutable courtesy, when the Russian interference in Balkan affairs was most exasperating the Ambassador of Austria and Hungary brought forward each point which might contribute to enlighten the Conference. He could not prevent deplorable blundering, when the influence of our Foreign Office was exercised to carry the dismemberment of Northern Albania and the adoption of that odious partitioning of nationalities which was so soon to set the Balkan victors themselves at such furious strife. Polished and affable as a grand seigneur of Louis XVI, Count Mensdorff unites the qualities of his French and Austrian origins.

His Excellency who is on leave just now had an audience the other day with the King and a long conference with Count Berchtold for Foreign Affairs in Vienna.

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### Professor Vámbéry.

#### Sketch of his career.

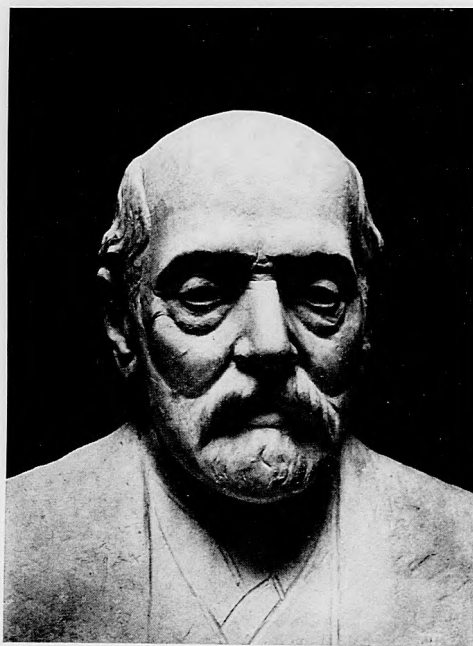
VÁMBÉRY is dead. He has followed Livingstone and Stanley and Governor Eyre to their, and his, last rest and the world is the poorer. For some years Hungary has had the monopoly of Grand Old Men. And what men! Francis Joseph, doyen of Sovereigns, Görgei, hero of '48, Vámbéry, most extraordinary of all. Vámbéry's career cannot be described in adjectives. From first to last it was astounding and will remain for ever a monument of what man can achieve.

His age was, and is, a matter of doubt. His real birthday lay somewhere between the Great Cholera and the Little Cholera that ravaged Hungary in the early thirties of last century. When asked to sign Queen Victoria's Birthday Book at Windsor in 1889, he confessed his ignorance and, with the Royal permission, entered the date of March 19, 1832. «I am quite sure,» he writes in his Memoirs, «that among the many guests at Windsor there was never another to whom the day and year of his entry into this world were unknown.»

The environment of his early years set on Vámbéry's mind an indelible stamp. What that environment must have been can better be judged from books like Dr. Jakob Fromer's

poignant autobiography, «Ghettodämmerung», than from Vámbéry's own memoirs. Fate, or Providence, which despite his contempt for «superstition», Vámbéry recognizes in the form of «a lucky star», made of him by turns a tailor's apprentice, a pupil of Piarist Friars and of Lutheran pastors, a private tutor of languages imperfectly learned in bewildering succession, and an «auto-didact» whom pertinacious effort alone saved from becoming an «autoignominus». A taste for Oriental literature, acquired during his linguistic studies, and popular legends of the Asiatic origin of the Magyars, drew him so potently towards the East that, in the later fifties he made his way to Constantinople, where for a while he eked out his penury by reciting Turkish and Persian poems in the coffee-houses of Stambul. The favour of Turkish friends and his own abilities gained him an entrance into Ottoman society, from which he emerged in 1861 a veritable Effendi with the name of Reshid.

Having obtained from the Hungarian Academy



† The Late Professor ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY.

of Sciences a subsidy of some £80 on condition that he should visit Central Asia to investigate the affinities of the Magyar tongue, he joined a caravan of mendicant pilgrims on its way back from Mecca to Persia. Suffering cruelly from hunger thirst, fatigue, and vermin, ever in danger of detection and death and protected only against antemortem torture by three strychnine pills hidden in the wadding of his mantle.

On his return he visited England his reception contrasting vividly with that extended to him by his own countrymen. Nevertheless declining to follow the example of Max Müller he returned to his native land and settled down as University Professor of Oriental Languages at Budapest. There he made of his modest home the centre of a relentless campaign against Russian expansion in Central Asia and in favour of an active British policy of resistance. Corresponding in their own languages with Tartars and Turcomans, Osmanlis, Persians, Hindus, and Parsees, he kept himself in constant touch with the East and supplemented his knowledge by periodical visits to Constantinople, where in later years he became an adviser and, for a time, as nearly a friend of Sultan Abdul Hamid as any mortal could be. His strenuous championship of British interests, as he conceived them, earned for him recognition from English public men of both parties, the good will of Queen Victoria, and the friendship of the Prince of Wales, who, as King Edward VII, bestowed on him in 1902 the Commandership of the Victorian Order. Although under King Edward British foreign policy took a direction with which Vámbéry could not entirely sympathize, the continued regard of the Royal Family for him was shown in the acceptance of the sponsorship for his grandson by King George V., then Prince of Wales.

\*

The death of the old hero was at once telegraphed to King George who replied to Rustem Vámbéry as under:

«Professor Rustem Vámbéry University Budapest. Balmoral Castle September 9. The Queen and I much regret to hear from you of the death of your distinguished Father Professor Arminius Vámbéry and we offer you our heartfelt sympathy in your loss. George Rex Imperator.»

Expressions of regret and condolence have been received from, amongst hundreds of other, H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph, Dr. Béla Jankovich, Dr. Balogh, Dr. Vadász, Count Alex. Teleki, Francis Chorin, Professors Otto Hermann and Sigismund Simonyi, Zsolt Beöthy etc.

The late Professor had often expressed a wish for a simple burial but it would



Ferry for Dömös at Zebegény.

have been more in keeping with his great work on behalf of his country that that country should have had an opportunity to deposit his remains in some Pantheon of its own choosing with circumstance and pomp worthily befitting the passing of heroes.

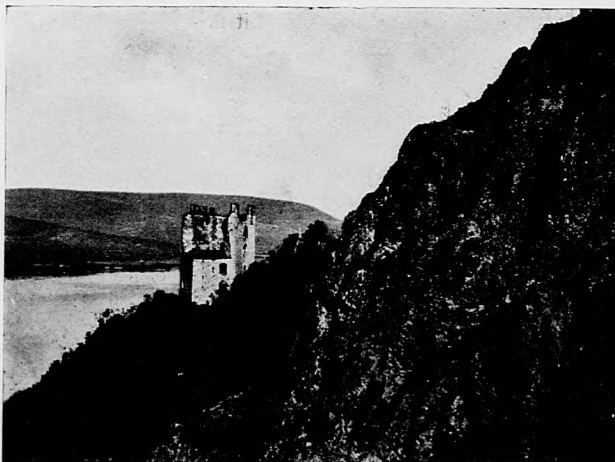


## Mr. Carnegie and the Press.

### Steps Towards perfection.

IN THE COURSE of an interview which M. Felix Wehlgrath, the president of the Association Suisse de la Presse Internationale of Geneva, had with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Carnegie gave his opinion on the rôle of the Press.

He said that the essential function of the Press was to supply the public with all the latest news of the day as quickly as possible; but it very often happened that news came from many different sources, making it very difficult for the Press to distinguish between truthful and false information. It was, therefore, most important that great care should be taken as to what was printed, as the power of the Press was so considerable that a



Solomon's Tower, Visegrád.

great amount of harm could be caused through publishing false statements. He doubted very much that there were journalists who systematically supplied untruthful information, as they would be very quickly discovered. He was convinced that the Press were making big steps towards perfection, and that the time was soon coming when the propounders of bellicose articles would cease to exist.

«Man», he said, «is himself the ruler of the laws governing his own perfection, and, as shown by the history of his evolution right from the dimmest ages up to the present day, can attain a high state of perfection. The time will come when those people whose work in life is the destruction of human property and life or the hampering of the welfare of others, will be considered the least worthy of respect of all the race.»

Mr. Carnegie added that his aim had once been to become a journalist, but being unable to find work in that capacity, he entered the cotton industry; nevertheless, at the age of sixteen, he contributed his first article to an American newspaper, and since then he has frequently contributed to journals.



### Our Reading Table.

IN «LUTTERWORTH: The Story of John Wycliffe's Town», by A. H. Dyson, to be published by Messrs. Methuen, the author tells the story of the little Leicestershire town which has become world-famous through its association with the great reformer. The book records the growth and development from Roman times of a typical English market town, and contains much of interest to the antiquary and student of Old English life.

It is very doubtful whether modern fiction has anything more truly romantic than are some of the stories of the Colonial Police whose duty it is to keep order in the less-settled parts of the Empire. It was a happy idea of Mr. H. P. Holt's to record the history of the Mounted Police of Natal. The corps was founded by General Sir J. G. Dartnell, who died a few weeks ago, and it is appropriate that he should have added an introduction to the book, which Mr. Murray will publish in the course of this month.



### Are We Growing Worse?

SOME very terrible stories of the decay of manners—in the nursery, on the beach and the links, across country, in the theatres, and between the pages of books and some newspapers have been told these holidays from the pulpit. The Bishop of Montreal has just supported the very vigorous lament of Canon Newbolt! and many sage heads will be wagged most severely over this

immoral age. As a fresh spring shower sets the parent frogs croaking in the marshes, this stimulus from the moralist has revived in a hundred resorts the old, old chorus: «Now in our young days—», which is one of the most pregnant openings ever yet designed. It might be called, as chess-players say, «the parents' gambit», so full is it of good developments. Yet «Are we really growing worse?» is quite a proper question. The old labourer in «Punch», who hated change at the rectory because each new rector was worse than the last, may have been right, and Horace was perfectly accurate when he feared that each generation in a particular region was producing a «yet more degenerate offspring».

Let us then make due und deliberate inquiry into our shocking state. Children no longer call their father «sir». Mixed bathing is popular. Ladies, that is to say, women, ride astride. Games are played on Sunday, and idling on the beach flourishes. Many books and plays are «quite impossible». The divided skirt reveals the cloven hoof, and the colours of young men's socks betray effeminacy.

The young are quite undisciplined. The rich have become «the idle rich», and the poor are workshy and discontented. Among these and many other accusations we should be quite sure that we were on the primrose path that leads to Mr. Mantalini's «demnition bow-wows», if such lamentations had not been the commonplace of elders since the cavemen deplored the luxury of the wooden hut.

We are inclined to be rather on the side of those who have excuses for the loiterer on the beach.

It is good to love the open air—and this generation loves it supremely. The sexes should not be morbidly shy one of the other, and simple clothing and vigorous exercise are not irreconcilable with modesty. Half the alleged excesses belong to an unimportant few in capital towns. Perhaps the age has not found its form of discipline. It is possible that the excess of women in many countries produces a keener competition in attractive dress.

But there are good signs. The Scout movement is one, and we record with pleasure the verdict of an old don who said the other day that each generation of undergraduate was very like the preceding, but rather better.

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# CORANT OR WEEKLY NEVVES,

from Italy, Germany, Hungaria, Polonia, Bohemia,  
France, and the Low-Countries.

From Rome the 17. of September 1621.

From Rome it is certainly Reported that Cardinal Bellerme, after he had received the Communion and the Popes Benediction died,

From Vienna the 22. of September. 1721.

The Spanish Ambassador is come hither againe with the Carle of Colalto from Presburg and the differences betwene the outlandish & German Generals are agreed upon, but untill this day noe Imperiall Generall hath bene yet named.

The 21. of this moneth to the ordained meeting at Ravensburg on the Maerke, is deputed for Comittary, the Cardinall Dieterichseyn, the Archbishop of Balsan, the Lord Breuner, and the Carle of Meggan: on the Hungarians side both the Carles of Charles and 2. principall Lords of the Country, who should have met together this day but because of the contagion, which there much increaseth, it is not yet begun

The Archduke Charles is yet here he hath caused great quantity of Wines and other provision to be transported to the Landiorney in Silecia whether the said Archduke is dayly to march: where also the Elector of Saxon in his owne person should appare. and it is here published that all provision of Wittels should be transported hither, and to other strong places and Townes

From Newmarck the 30 of Septem.

At this instant, the Carle of Mansfield who is broken by from Amberg, is here expected with three Companies of Hays, and more men shall follow after him, whereupon Women & Childzen fly from hence with their best goods, & there is great sighing and lamenting, amongst the poore people in the Meinz Country.

From Franckfort the 30. of September.

It holbe it here, that Franckfordal is as much as besieged, because the Spaniards (by reason of the Generals retyring) is master of the most part of the Bergh Street: All the Townes and Wozonghes (except the Castle Sarckenburgh) having yielded themselves unto them.

From Thorne in Prussia.

It is reported, that the City of Riga in Lysland is taken in by the King of Swethland, because that after having sustained and repulsed 4 assaults, and they without preparing for the fifth assault before the City gates, those that were within, the City in many places being set on fire, sought to parley and thus yielded the City with composition.

From Vienna the 18. of September 1621.

Some letters from Vienna relate, that the Em-

perour hath by the passage both by land and water, whereby the Imperiall army might come to endure great distresse.

The Duke of Bavaria hath not onely upper Austria in posone, but hath also hath taken the Salt-handel in upper Austria into his possession.

The Marquis of Sagensooy, is entred in Moravia, and there keepeth house very disorderly.

The Elector of Saxony, have besieged Glatz in Silesia: which City as it is written is well provided with men and munition.

The Marquis hath menaced those of Wpelsaw very rigorously, because they let the Saxony have of their munition.

There was newes that the King of Polonia was broken up to withstand the Turke, who with 300. thousand men was come to the frontiers of his Land.

From Vienna, the 22. of September 1621.

Bethlem Gabor hath not bene scene in his army this 14. dayes, but hath bene at Ofen, where some thousands of Turkes are arrived, whom he bringeth to his Leager.

The Marquis of Sagensooy with his Army, and also the Carle of Thurne, who commandeth over the Germans are gone to Moravia, where they hath already burn'd to the ground, about 12. Villages and Wozonghes, and hath caused some hundredths of persons to be slaine, and put to death.

Bethlem himselfe being now revivd, hath sent word once again to those of Presburg, that he will shortly visite them once more with fire and Sword.

The Commander Diepenbach is yesterday come hither with the Imperiall Field-campe under Presburg, and our Army shall breake up from thence and is to goe to the Parkfelt over a Shipbridge (which is layd over the river at Tshoben) towards Moravia, to hinder the bad intention of Sagensooy because that he with Mansfield is thought to have a pernicious enterprize in hand against the Imperiall Majesty.

The Budiani hath as yet strongly continued with burning and ransacking in Austria and Stiria, and now their cometh newes that within 8. dayes time he hath burnt to the ground about 80. Townes and Villages, and carryed away & put to death many thousands of soules. Also newes are brought by the Post, who hath brought hither the ransom for the prisoners here, of a dangerous and hurtfull intended insall of the Budiani, who being strong more then 20000. men all Turkes and Hungarians, is resolved to put fire in the Suburbs of this City.

The reconciliation of the Polatine with the Em-

### The first English Newspaper.

THE LAST number of the American «Szabadság» discusses in a long article an extraordinarily interesting bibliographical discovery of which Charles Feleky, one of the oldest members of the Magyar Colony in New-York, is the hero. By chance he came into possession of a unique newspaper portion of which we publish a counterpart is not to be found even in the British Museum Collection.

Not long ago a London antiquarian offered him an old English newspaper, the »Corrantor Weekly News from» Italy, Germany, Hungary, Polonia, Bohemia and the Low Countries. This is the first known newspaper in the English language. That distinction has hitherto been claimed for a paper in the British Museum dated May 23rd 1622, where as the copy in question bears the date Sept. 22-d 1621. At this time Gabriel Bethlen was the Prince of Transylvania and of him the *Corrantor* writes from Viennese sources.

«For the last fortnight Gabriel Bethlen has not

been seen in the Army. He has been in Buda whither some thousands of Turks have gone and been received in his camp. The Marquis Jägerdorf and Count Thurne, his allies, have gone with their troops into Moravia where they have completely burnt a dozen villages and killed and executed hundreds of men. Bethlen who is again on foot has sent word to the men of Pozsony that he will soon visit them with fire and sword.

Commander Diepenbach arrived here yesterday with the Imperial troops, and camped near Pozsony. Our Army withdrew from here to Marckfeld over a pontoon thrown across the river at Theben (Hung. Dévény) in the direction of Moravia to hinder Jaegerdorf's wicked plan. He, it is rumoured has entered into a dangerous undertaking with Manfield against the Emperor.

The Budians are still burning and devastating Austria and Styria and now comes the news that within eight days, 80 town and villages have been burned and many thousand souls have been carried away or destroyed. The post which has brought the ransom of the prisoners has brought news of the planned irruption of the Budians who boasting a strength of more than 20.000 Turks and Magyars have determined to burn the suburbs of the City.»



### Art and Literature.

I REMEMBER some years ago writing to two or three English publishers suggesting that they should supplement the many-coloured series of the late Andrew Lang's Fairy Stories, supplement the Aesops, Grimms, Andersens of the world with the publication of a «Hungarian Fairy Book». This I was careful to explain, would contain no such thing as the stereotyped stories of One-eyed Calenders, those of animals and magic rings, carpets, boots, what-not but would pourtray an Eastern imagination first in an Eastern then in a European setting, and embody really the folk-lore of a picturesque people, — a people *sui generis*.

The usual answer was returned «We doubt if this would appeal to the British public». Probably those publishers are still doubting. In the meantime



Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság. The Jászóvár Provostry: The Library.

Photos by R. Balogh.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has brought out his «Hungarian Fairy Book» which has received the *imprimatur* of national feeling contained in the singularly felici-

will be found sufficient. It will give them a vivid idea of the rather one-sided cast of the old Magyar mind, sad but alluring.



The Jászóvár Provostry : The Garden.

tous criticism that «This book is, in every letter, Magyar».

The work and the credit thereof belong to the two Pogánys. This name itself is peculiarly appropriate meaning as it does, in English, «Pagan» and in Latin «Paganus», the combination embodying the idea of «superstition» with that of a «peasant» folk lore. That apart, the work is a wonderful tribute to the skill of the one and the taste of the other.

It is a happy circumstance that at a moment when Hungarian Drama is storming London, prominence should be given to one of the greatest classical epics of any age. «János vitéz» appears in the full glory of Petőfi's genius. When the British public understands that this has formed the subject of an operette, a classic in itself, and that this operette is in course of being prepared for the English stage it will know what to expect if it have taken into account the magnificent possibilities of Hungarian music. The *motif* is of course true Magyar. To get some idea of the groundwork of this we must forget all about «Blue Hungarian Bands» which are in the main «Teutonic», take some or all of Liszt's Rhapsodies and there, stripped of all ornamentation, will be found the soul of the Hungarian peasant, — of János vitéz, — in musical setting. There is a hint of the same thing even in Rubinstein.

To those who do not wish to dissect music the *Hungarian Fairy Book* in its many-sided excellence

The song — and the magnetism — of Circe are lost. So the critics say. I am not afraid of an anachronism in claiming that both should be sought in the old Magyar music and folk lore. The Magyar is no parvenu. He is as old as Circe in any case and Circe might easily have been a plagiarist. But the public has the opportunity to judge for itself.

#### Winter Exhibitions.

The Fine Art Society has definitely decided to arrange this year's Winter Exhibition in the Art Gallery of the City Park, for Nov. 22nd—Jan. 22nd. This is exclusively for native artists. Works of Art intended for the Exhibition must be deposited at the Gallery not later than Oct. 27th. The members of the Jury are, on the part of the Free Artists group Messrs. Dudits, Jendrassik, Glatz, Szinnyei-Merse, Szlányi, painters; and Bethlen, Róna and Zala, sculptors: on the part of Fine Art Independent Artists' group; Juszko, Kacziány, Kézdi-Kovács, Spányik, and George Vastagh, senior, painters, and Istok, Szamovolszky and George Vastagh junior sculptors.

Every artist may select the jury to judge his work, but no more than six pictures from any one exhibitor may be accepted.

In October there will be arranged for the National Salon the fourth Exhibition of the Hungarian Drawing Union and of the Hungarian Water Colour and Pastel Society. This is not only for members

of the Unions named but open to all whose works are accepted by the Jury for the purposes of the Exhibition.



### The Jászóvár Provostship.

It is seven hundred and ninety years since St. Norbert, Canon of Cologne, at the beginning of the XII century founded the white and select Order of Canons of Premontre. Its first monastery in Premontre, in France, was built in 1120 and scarcely ten years later the order settled in Hungary when King Stephen II gave his support to the foundation of the Nagyvárád Provostship.

In 1787 Joseph II suppressed the order and placed its endowments at the disposal of the Moravian and Bohemian Premontorians. Upon this, the members of the order dispersed about the country. Upon the application of many counties, however, the Emperor Francis, on 1st March, 1802 issued a decree restoring to the order its old rights, and entrusted Francis Szentiványi, the Treasurer, with the superintendence of its affairs. Acting on the advice of this official the Emperor summoned the chiefs of the order who agreed that thenceforth the Premontorians should have two principal residences in the country, the one in Abaujtorna, and the other in Sopron. With the Jászóvár institution was incorporated that of Nagyvárád, and the smaller establishments were merged in greater centres.

From this epoch the material position of the order improved and thus the members were able to occupy themselves in the giving of instruction.

When and under what King the historical Jászóvár Provostship was founded cannot be determined with certainty as, when Joseph II dissolved the order the Imperial troops looted the place, including the archives.

The Chapter-House, now modernised with its surroundings makes a very good impression upon the beholder. There is no trace of the severity of a cloister. On the contrary there is an attractive friendly appearance like the spirit ruling within it. The walls are ornamented with valuable frescoes and the same form of decoration may be observed on the arches. All these were painted by the Polish artist, Krakker, who later worked upon the Cathedral in Eger.

The Chapter-House has a very valuable and completely newly furnished library, ornamented in like manner by Krakker.

Beyond this establishment there are two others one in Lelesz and the other near Nagyvárád.

The order maintains these very good Higher Grade Schools, in Kassa, Gömörrozsnyó and Nagyvárád. In 1882 the King entrusted the order with the Management of the Kassa Royal Boarding

School where 60 boys receive instruction. The Professors of these three excellent schools are taken exclusively from the members of the Order, the only exception being made in favour of the teachers of Gymnastics. In addition to this service the teachers perform the duties of priests in various parishes.

At the head of the Jászóvár institution stands Dr. Melchior Takács who takes great care that the



The Jászóvár Provostry: A Portion of the Tapolca Valley.

instruction in the schools of the order shall inculcate patriotism. The new school in Kassa, built in 1905 owes its establishment to the Doctor. Two years later he caused the school in Gömörrozsnyó to be rebuilt and this year he transformed the old building into a new Chapter-House.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

### Current News

#### From the Court of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph.

The Archduke arrived for an hour or so after a long absence in Honecző and Kisjenő, his favourite hunting grounds, and immediately proceeded to Kistapolcsány where he was received by Count Joseph Szápáry and Antal Döller, and dined with

About the end of October the Archduke comes with his whole family to town to spend the winter, as usual.

#### Archduke Frederick Hunting.

We hear from Pécs that H. R. H. Archduke Frederick has returned from the manoeuvres in Bohemia to his Bélye estates where he will remain with the Archduchess Isabella and family. The Archduke is resuming his hunting.

#### An old Hungarian Newspaper.

The oldest Hungarian newspaper now in existence, the «Pressburger Zeitung» celebrated the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its establishment on Sept. 7th. Its first publisher was M. J. Landerer, the Court Printer of the day. As befits such a connection the first number dealt with the doings of the Queen, Maria Theresa, and the Royal Family. Nor were the doings of the aristocracy ignored. There were literary notes on Latin, German and Hungarian works. A later number contained an appreciation of Count Teleki's translation of «The Cid».

The «Pressburger Zeitung» of today is conducted, in accordance with old tradition, in a patriotic and national spirit as becomes the oldest of our news-sheets.

#### International Railway Congress in Budapest.

It was decided, at the Railway Congress held this year in Stockholm, that the Congress of smaller railways should be held next year in Budapest. In this occasion the Minister of Commerce has arranged the necessary preliminaries. A Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Ministerial Councillor Halászy. At its first meeting representatives of the home railways were present in great numbers. The Committee decided to submit a Resolution to the Brussels Central in terms of which the Congress should be held in early June, and five days is suggested as the length of duration. In a few days the programme will be available.

#### Aeronautic fête in Szombathely.

The National Aviatric, or it might be better to say, Aeronautic Association, desires to establish, in the larger towns, flying fêtes from time to time for the exercise of the sport. The first, as may be remembered was held in Ujvidék under the patronage of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. The meeting was highly successful from every point of view. It attracted many thousands of spectators, evoked international interest and resulted in a clear profit of 25,000 crowns to the promoting body.

The second fête has been arranged for Oct. 5th at Szombathely, under the same Royal Auspices. According to telegraphic information the fête will last two days and at least six pilots will make ascents

his second son, Prince László, Dr. Teller, the Prince's tutor and Mr. Adolf Libits.

The Archduke intends to remain in Kistapolcsány for a long time, with the Archduchess and their oldest son.

The youngest daughter, the four-year old Magda is also there whilst Zsófia is an industrious pupil of the Sacre Coeur where she is occupied from half past seven in the morning till six at night.

Captain Stephen Petróczy the Military pilot will lecture on Aeronautics.

The Meeting is being arranged by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Mr. Stephen Békássy who has nominated a Committee of two hundred members to carry out the necessary arrangements.

#### Death of a chess expert.

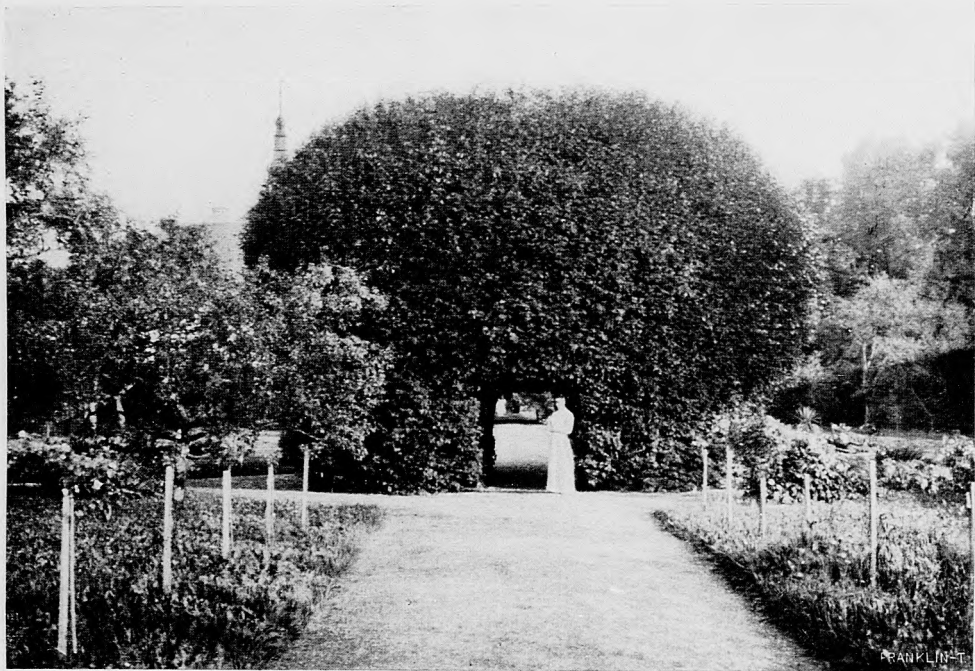
Mr. Leopold Hoffer, the chess expert, died yesterday at the age of seventy-one in a nursing home after a severe operation. A native of Budapest, he settled in London in 1870 and became chess editor of the Field nearly thirty years ago. He was chess editor of the Westminster Gazette for twenty years. He attended almost all the im-

successor, who politically is a firm supporter of President Wilson, was some years ago Consul-General and diplomatic Agent of the United States in Cairo.

#### £100 for a horseshoe.

There is a fortune for the man who invents a «natural horseshoe». «The present system of horseshoeing is faulty», said Mr. W. E. Riche, secretary of the Roads Improvement Association, yesterday. «The frog' in the horse's foot—the natural means of giving the animal support on a slippery surface—is kept continually off the ground and is quite useless».

The Association are offering a prize of £100 for a champion horseshoe, and an American finan-



The Jászóvár Provostry: The Park.

portant international chess tournaments since the great event in Paris in 1867, and ten of them were organised through him. With Sir George Newnes he established the British Chess Association.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst in America.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who is coming to America to lecture, says this country leads the world-wide revolution for equal suffrage. But she neglects to state that this is due wholly to the good sense of American women, who are not obsessed with the notion that the ballot-box is just inside a broken window. She will have a hard task to turn the heads of our women. «Inter Ocean», Chicago.

#### Diplomatic Changes.

The new American Ambassador, Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, has arrived in Vienna and taken over the duties of the Embassy. Mr. Keren's

successor has offered to back up the winner «and guarantee a huge profit».

#### Experiments in Marriage.

Boston, New-York and Los Angeles have within half a dozen months contributed experimental marriages along unconventional lines. It is evident that marriage is coming to be regarded by some as an experiment, pure and simple — nothing more. These experiments and experimenters are becoming a positive weariness to flesh and spirit. There is rising in many sane minds a longing for one clear, strong voice to pierce the fog and sweep it away — a voice to reassert the old truth that marriage is the basis of home-making, which is the foundation of civilisation and all that civilisation implies — a voice to renew the sense and conviction that marriage is a right, a privilege, a duty and an honour all in one, and that its success depends absolutely

on the spirit in which it is viewed and its obligations met and fulfilled.

#### Fraudulent Consumption «Cures».

It is astonishing to learn that within the last five years no fewer than 500 fraudulent «cures» for consumption have been tried upon thousands of victims in the United States, and the exploiters of these nostrums have reaped a clear profit of not less than \$50,000,000. The consumptive is the most hopeful individual in existence when a remedy is suggested, and will usually spend his last cent for a so-called «cure» which the makers of the nostrum know will not alleviate; but then they need the

course, perfectly absurd. But it seems to indicate that a good many modern novelists are losing sight of the fact that the best novel is that which carries an air of verity, not of utter impossibility, and total improbability, not to say wholesale slander.

#### Biggest American Pearl.

The most valuable pearl ever found on the American continent has been brought into Chicago to be appraised. The pearl was found several days ago by Dr. Jesse Carr, of Sheridan, Ill., on the banks of the Fox river. It weights 62 grains and is a perfect specimen.

Dr. Carr had spent the day rowing, and as he



The Jászóvár Provostry: The Interior of the Church.

money, and what is the difference if the Government does not protect the unfortunates so ready to spend their money looking for new «cures»? More drastic measures should be employed in saving the consumptives of this country from quacks and crooks. No specific cure for tuberculosis has been discovered, except the well-tried hygienic-dietic method of fresh air, rest and good food.—«Daily Picayune» (New Orleans).

#### Dipsomaniac Novels.

Many—too many—recent novels and magazine tales splash alcoholic beverages all over their characters and plots. The critics of a century hence will be likely to gather the idea that this is an era of riotous indulgence in liquors, and that the people of this time possess a guzzling capacity far beyond anything ever known in the wassailings of the ancient Saxons and Norsemen. All of which is, of

beached his boat his attention was attracted by a giant mussel shell. Not suspecting the treasure, he prised open the shell and found the great pearl nestling inside.

His friends, to whom he exhibited his find, admired the size and beauty of it, but guessed far below its real value. Pearl fishermen have found large gems in the Fox river, but nothing equalling this one in size and perfection.

Dr. Carr named it «Queen of America» and presented it to his wife. On his first opportunity he brought it to Chicago to have it appraised, and was astonished when he was told that it was worth \$8,700.

#### Women's Wonderful Styles.

Freedom, not to say anarchy, characterises the feminine modes of the present. Any fabricator who has an idea can work it into a gown and pass off the creation as the extreme of the newest fashion.

He is perfectly safe in doing so, since nobody has the slightest notion what the prevailing fashion is. Anyone who can get an adequate idea of what the styles are is perfectly free to do so. For our part, we are in the same boat into which the wag thrust Bergson: «We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way».—«Chicago Record Herald.»

#### Slit Skirts Denounced.

Miss Marion Gibson, an Oak Park club-woman, has issued an appeal to the women of Illinois to fight the slashed, transparent and bloomer skirts. In her appeal she says:—

«Why will the women of Illinois not make a stand? We have a vote now and a high standard

in the same period. Coal can be brought either by rail or by water, the River Danube forming one boundary of the coal store, and the machinery used for handling the coal and transporting it as required is of the most modern type.

The carbonizing portion of the works consists of 78 Koppers' horizontal chamber ovens, arranged in two batteries each of 19 ovens and two each of 20 ovens. Ostra-Karwin coal is to be used for gas manufacture, and the ovens will carbonize approximately 800 tons of coal a day. The charge for each oven is about 10½ tons, and it is carbonized for a period of 24 hours. The ovens are of the regenerative type and are heated by means of producer gas made in a central plant situated a short dis-



The Jászóvár Provostry: The Convent.

of womanhood to maintain. Let us maintain it against the ridiculous fashions of to-day.

«Cannot we do something for the poor, weak, silly girl, or the brazen woman who has not the strength nor decency to protect her modesty by suitable dress?»

«These women should be arrested as disorderly, for they cause disorder. The entire sex is losing the respect of good men.»



#### Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

**Gas works at Budapest.** The first section of the new central gas works for the city of Budapest has just been completed. Its capacity is 9,500,000 cu. ft. per 24 hours, but when fully completed the works are intended to produce 30,000,000 cu. ft.

tance away. This plant consists of 12 Kerpely rotating grate producers, ten being of the ordinary type for gasifying Hungarian brown coal, while two are high-pressure producers for gasifying fine coke. The coal required for fuel purposes in the producers is approximately 10 per cent. of the weight of the coal carbonized. Before being used for heating the ovens the producer gas is cooled and thoroughly cleaned. It has a calorific value of about 140 B. Th. U. per cu. ft., and before being burnt in the heating flues of the ovens it is raised, together with the air necessary for its combustion, in regenerators to a temperature of about 1000 deg.

The direct process is adopted for the recovery of the ammonia from the gas, which, after the removal of the tar, is led into a bath of sulphuric acid, where the ammonia combines with the acid



«Austro-Americana». Triest. 37 Ocean-going steamers. Passenger and cargo traffic. From Triest to New-York and Canada. Health and pleasure-trips on the Mediterranean. The acceptance of cabin-passengers for the South American lines. Information is given by the officials of the «Austro-Americana» Hungarian representative: Zerkowicz Emil VIII., Thököly-út 2 Budapest. (Opposite departure platform of the East Station.)



### HIRDETMÉNY

Ezennel közhírré tétetik, hogy a Magyar Királyi Szabadalmazott Osztályosorsjáték (XXXII. sorsjáték) 6. osztályának húzása f. évi szeptember hó 24-től október hó 22-ig tartatnak meg, még pedig a következő napokon:

**szeptember: 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30; október: 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22-én.**

A húzások a négy első napon 1<sup>29</sup> órakor, a többi napokon 9 órakor kezdődnek és a magyar királyi ellenőrző hatóság és királyi közjegyző jelenlétében nyilvánosan történnek a Magyar Királyi Szabad. Osztályosorsjáték húzási termében. A sorsjegyeknek a 6. osztályra való megújítása a játékterv szerint, minden igény különbeni elvesztésének terhe alatt 1913. évi szeptember hó 17-ig eszközlendő.

Budapest, 1913. szeptember hó 7-én.

Magy. Kir. Szabad. Osztályosorsjáték Igazgatósága.  
ToInay. Hazay.

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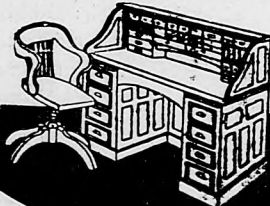
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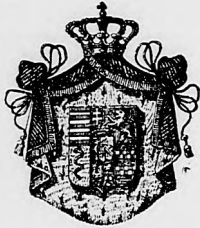
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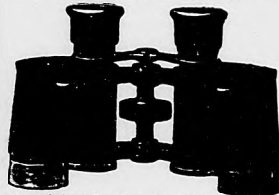
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