

HUNGARY

*Budapest, Monday, June 15, 1908.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 12.

Hungary and Its People.

The history of Hungary.

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

THE following year saw a distinct change in foreign policy, and Tisza introduced his Balkan policy, stipulating for the independence of Bulgaria. In 1892 new currency reforms were introduced, and the same year saw Alexander Wekerle as Prime minister. He came to grief however with his ecclesiastical legislation, and by his harsh dealing with the Roumanians.

The death of Kossuth in March 1894 and the celebrations in Hungary so disturbed the Viennese that

Wekerle was superseded by Baron Bánffy. During the term of office of Baron Bánffy, an ambitious politician, the much-discussed Ausgleich was renewed, which secured the complete recognition of the equality of Hungary. The assassination of the Empress-Queen in September 1898 enveloped the two nations in grief. After Bánffy, Széll tried again to restore peace but the strident accents of superiority on the part of Viennese politicians again inflamed Hungary and restricted the development of both States. Premier after premier rose and fell, the Magyars became embittered and the rancour culminated in the King appointing the un-

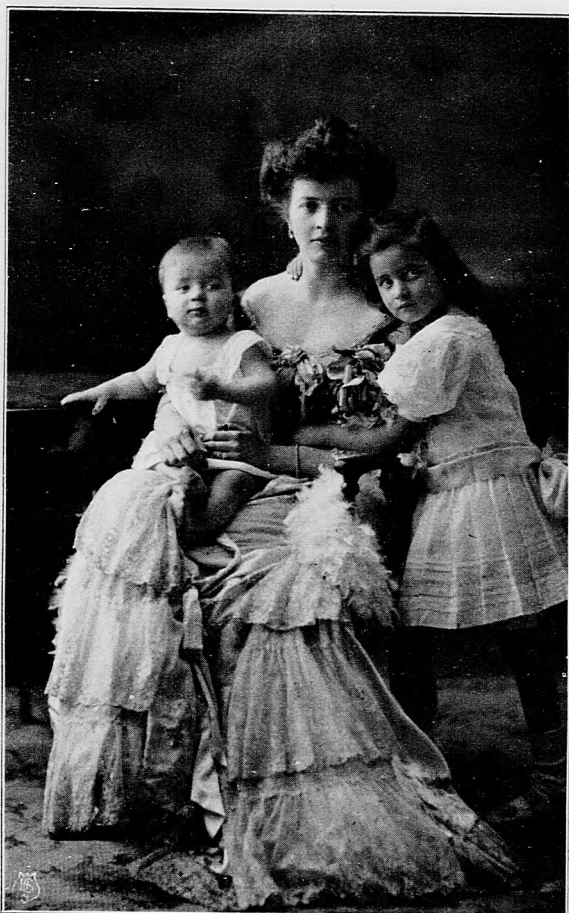


Photo by Strelisky.
Baroness Elemér Aczél and Children.

successful Fejérváry ministry, which after the royal but unconstitutional closing of Parliament by the King, gave place to the second Wekerle Cabinet, the Cabinet of the Great, seeing that no one really in sympathy with Magyar aspirations was left out.

The supposed Golden Age in modern politics began in 1906, and the development of commerce and industry sanctioned by the Emperor-King, tends towards the final freedom of Hungary and its elimination from Austrian bondage.

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Among the various experiments which

Traffic in . . .
. . . Hungary

modern Hungary submitted to in order to occupy a position amongst the cultured states, those which were required by traffic and the various factors of intercourse were the most daring.

There was a time when the finances of the land threatened to give way under the heavy burdens which were laid upon them in this way. If the land victoriously endured this severe trial, if the finances came out of the strife strengthened and increased, this is due to the circumstance that the various factors of intercourse, public

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Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

streets, water-ways and railways have developed and been perfected in large dimensions.

At the beginning of the century the land seemed likely to be overwhelmed by its own exuberance, and its possessions could not be utilised owing to the poor means of traffic. Roads were bad, at certain seasons of the year impassable; while navigation had to contend with numberless difficulties. (To be continued.)



A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

From this time until 1848 the Constitution works about normally. It is the Golden Age of our political history, the epoch of our great national renaissance. The institutions were incomplete and badly secured, but great men arose, in whose hands this defective machinery produced wonders: orators, statesmen, economists, philosophers, savants, poets, and litterateurs joined hands in communicating to the national life a splendour and vigour it had never known since the days of Matthias Corvinus. This grand epoch ended with the reforms of 1848, which — creating Hungarian democracy — gave to our old Constitution the new strength of Parliamentary forms. But these magnificent results were engulfed in a catastrophe of which I may not relate the details. Be it far from me the thought of lifting even a corner of the veil which our gracious sovereign and the nation have with one accord cast over the unhappy events of that time. Suffice it to recall the facts that once more the sovereign and the nation

found themselves face to face with arms in their hands; that Hungary — at first victorious — ended by succumbing to the overwhelming forces of Russian intervention; that she was from that time treated as a conquered province, and submitted to a regime which was the very negation of her national and constitutional existence. It was perhaps the most terrible of all the trials that Providence afflicted us with. The country bore it bravely; and at the end of twelve years the impossibility of maintaining such a regime was manifest. The power of the Hapsburgs being undermined by the discount of their greatest Kingdom, reconciliation with Hungary was a necessity. Faithful to its too constant traditions, the Court of Vienna wished at first to obtain the desired result by half-measures. They adhered to that chimera of an united Austrian Empire including Hungary, and within these limits they were willing to grant a somewhat extensive provincial autonomy. As a way out of a desperate impasse such proposals seemed alluring even to good patriots; but the bulk of the nation, guided by Francis Deák, resisted this temptation to sell their ancient birthright — the independence of the Kingdom and the continuity of constitutional law — for a mess of pottage. (To be continued.)

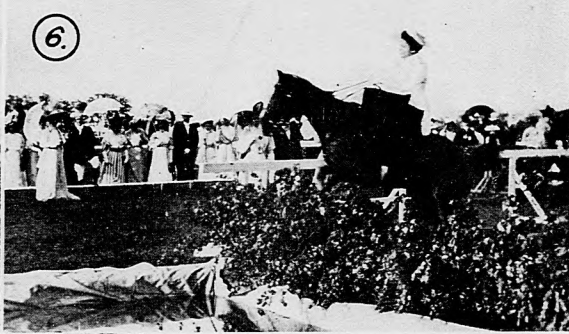


Horse Polo at Budapest.

THIS INTERESTING contest, which took place on the 29th ult. brought together as players and spectators all the élite of the Hungarian aristocracy. Most conspicuous were the ladies, who sat their steeds in a manner that must have given satisfaction to their warrior ancestors, could they have reappeared to behold them. If one



The «Manchester United» Football Team.



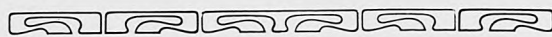
The Budapest Polo-Club Ladies Tournament. — 1. Countess Dénes Almássy; 2. Countess Mamy Karátsonyi; 3. Column Match; 4. & 5. Lady Laya Inkey; 6. Baroness Elemér Aczél; 7. Bowling Match; 8. Countess B. Andrassy.

wishes to see Hungary's beautiful women, one should visit a polo match. Bathed in glorious summer sunshine, the whole scene was dazzling to the eye.

The first round was Old Men v. Boys, a win being eventually declared for the former. The prizes of the Ministry of Agriculture were, first, a silver-gilt cup, second, a wrought silver vase.

Next came the turn of the Ladies, who were dressed uniformly in black skirts and white riding habits. In the first 'Column' contest Countess Mamy Karátsonyi was victorious. Countess Boby Andrásy being second; in the

tests: Princess Lily Odescalchi, Count Miklós Bánffy, Count Louis Károlyi, Count Géza Andrásy, Count Jos. Wenckheim, Count Louis Széchenyi, Countess Dénes Almásy, and Count Manó Andrásy.



The Condemned Gipsies.

AFTER a prolonged trial six of the gipsies concerned in the Dános outrage have been found guilty and sentenced, 3 to life imprisonment and 3 others to periods of 15 years. It is to be hoped that the punishment, while it



Unveiling of the Kossuth Statue at Pécs: A Representative Group.

second 'Column' contest Baroness Elemér Aczél won, Lady Laya Inkey coming in second.

In the third contest the Baroness was again victorious, with Countess Mamy Karátsonyi second.

The fourth, an obstacle race, was won by Countess Mamy Karátsonyi; second, Lady Laya Inkey.

The most humorous was the fifth turn, equestrian bowls, by a mixed team of ladies and gentlemen. The sixth contest was won by Countess Boby Andrásy and Marquis Geo. Pallavicini, second being Baroness Aczél and Countess Géza Teleki.

Besides the above-mentioned, the following among others took part in the various con-

cannot be considered too severe (seeing that a whole family and servant were wiped out), may have a general deterrent effect. But the degradation and barbarism of the gipsy race being in the blood, cannot, it is feared, be eradicated by any punishment inflicted on individuals. Hardened in crime from their childhood, with hereditary propensity thereto, a band of them swooped down, like birds of prey, on a respectable Hungarian household and butchered them with nameless indignities, afterwards firing the house. On their trial the accused bore themselves stoically, without apparent remorse, and with disgusting cynicism, — presumptive proof to the world that their race is not amenable to civilization.

The question arises, how does the affair look

through Viennese spectacles? With the fall of «*The Times*» and of Mr. Steed, it is not so dangerous as it might have been. Notwithstanding, the unfortunate possibility exists that public opinion abroad will see in the Dános affair a

we have English visitors, gipsy music is the *clou* of our lionising; peculiarly Hungarian attractions are quite a secondary consideration. It avails little to tell them that our country nursed Joachim, Jerome, and Hans Richter, and



Louis Kossuth Statue at Pécs : The Unveiling.

deterioration of the *Hungarian* character. Though we like gipsy music, we cannot tolerate being confounded with that nomadic race. What are the causes of this ethnographical mistake? Firstly, perhaps that like the Hungarians they immigrated from Asia. Secondly, perhaps that we have not an adequately organized foreign correspondence and intercourse. If, for instance,

that the Hortobágy lowlands inspired the genius of Berlioz. They return home and gush over gipsy music, using the terms «*Hungarian gipsies*», «*Hungarian music*», and «*Gipsy Hungarians*», in hopeless confusion. If one of the visitors be a Berkeley he describes his visit under the title, «*The Hungarian City*», mixing up the two diametrically opposed types (Hun-

garians and gipsies) and filling his book full of illustrations of *gipsies*, which are understood by the uninformed foreigner to be *Hungarians!*

If the visitor be a Gorky he goes home and writes a novel in which the hero is a gipsy, a fearless patriot, who fights for Kossuth by day and steals horses at night! Such a type as Gorky's «Lojkó» is sheer nonsense — a composite character such as has never existed in Hungary. The gipsy horse-thief does not, like Lojkó, daringly steal a horse under the owner's very nose, and vaulting on its back, fly off on the wings of the wind. Rather, after his cunning theft, groping about in the gloom, cowardly fear stamped on every feature, he sneaks cautiously and silently away; and if caught, he falls on his knees and whines for mercy! From an ethnographical standpoint there is a vast difference between the psychology of the two kinds of theft. This, however, we can hardly expect to be seen through Viennese spectacles or by the merely superficial observer.

Misinformation abroad is the principal cause of all the prevailing error with regard to our national character. Thus, like well-intentioned but misinformed Gorkys, arise *ill*-intentioned and *well*-informed Björnsons, who do not hesitate to abuse and impeach such leading statesmen as Count Albert Apponyi. This error should be dissipated, and now is the time to do it, when this great criminal trial has just terminated. Perhaps our Irish friend, Mr. Forster Bovill, may still, in his forthcoming book, devote some pages to the elucidation of this matter.

The affair should teach us Hungarians an important lesson: Our colonisation policy must be strengthened. Repressive methods are not sufficient, since our criminal code fixes the trial for life not upon the baseness of motive, but upon the psychological cause of the act; and for the gipsies, that distinction is *a priori* non-existent. Preventive measures are, therefore, necessary, — such, for instance, as administrative power to take away the gipsy children and educate them by the state (on the Reformatory system); power, also, to augment the county police. If these measures prove inadequate, the rebellious element must be dealt with *a la* Posen; but as the neighbouring nations have a voice in the matter, it must be regulated internationally.

Such a movement would no doubt furnish a fruitful theme for Björnson, but we ought not to be concerned for that if it removed the

gipsy Damocles sword from over our heads and prevented us from being longer regarded abroad as an uncivilised nation. We appeal to the world's jury to decide whether this country, which has for centuries been the bulwark of the culture of the East, deserves to be the victim of calumnies; and we doubt not that the world's jury will return such a verdict against the Björnsons and Steeds as the jury of Budapest has just issued against the gipsies of Dános.

GASTON DE AMBRÓZY L. L. D.



Society Life in Budapest.

BEFORE the close of the Society season there has been a final whirl of gaiety. In addition to a number of luncheons, dinner-parties, and interesting entertainments, the races and polo have excited considerable interest among the aristocracy and distinguished foreigners in our midst, of whom there have been a greater number than at any previous season. Polo has been more popular than ever, the programme including several contests for which prizes were awarded. A reference to the Polo matches will be found on another page.

The Park Club has been the scene of many brilliant gatherings, entertainments and dinner parties having been given there by Baroness Seraphim Orczy and Baron Elek Orczy, Count Alexr. Nákó, Baron Michael Vécsey, Count Stephen Zichy, Count Imre Degenfeld, Countess Arthur Pejacsevich, Count Adalbert Széchenyi, Countess Pálffy-Daun, Count Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Countess Dénes Almássy, and many others. Countess Ladislav Széchenyi (née Gladys Vanderbilt) accompanied by her mother made her first appearance at the Park Club last week.



The Hungarian-American Bank.

ACHANGE has recently taken place in the management of the Hungarian American Bank through Mr. W. H. Bryan, president of the bank, relinquishing his office on the 15th of May.

His successor in office is Mr. E. A. S. De Limal, who was elected to fill this responsible position by the Board of Directors in a meeting held on 18th of May.

Mr. Bryan, no doubt, has done many valu-

able services to the bank during his term of office, in spite of having used much of his influence to promote chiefly American interests.

His resignation for the benefit of Mr. A. E. De Limal took place at the time when Mr. Eugen Boross, vice-president of the Hungarian-American Bank, returned to New-York from a sojourn in Hungary and succeeded in introducing strong Hungarian features into the management of the affairs of the bank.

Mr. De Limal is one of the best known

the Hungarians in America. The abolition of the banking department of the Hamburg Steamship Company is also due to the establishment of the Hungarian-American Bank, the former being opened for the express purpose of dealing with and transmitting money between America and Hungary.

Hungarian Antiquities, S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

TO LET, dwelling consisting of 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Verandah, and Garden. Apply, Mátrai Villa, János-utca Pusztá-Szent-Mihály.



The Earl's Court Exhibition: Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

bankers in New-York and the manager of a prominent and extensive import and export business. He is a man of exceptional business abilities, an acknowledged expert in foreign exchange business, and as he devoted years of hard and strenuous study to business relations between America and foreign countries he seems to be best fitted to fill the important position to which he has been invited. It is gratifying to note that by the manner in which business has hitherto been conducted in this bank, the chief mission of which consists in the prompt transaction of financial affairs between Hungary and America, the bank seems to have become already quite popular amongst

London Notes

London, 8th June, 1908.

LAST EVENING H. M. King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria left Charing Cross *en route* for Reval, where they will meet their Imperial Russian Majesties the Czar and Czarina.

By Sheena . .
Macdonald . .

Some Members of Parliament objected to King Edward paying a state visit to Russia at the present time, contending that in the King's so doing England appeared to condone the atrocities carried on under the Russian Government.

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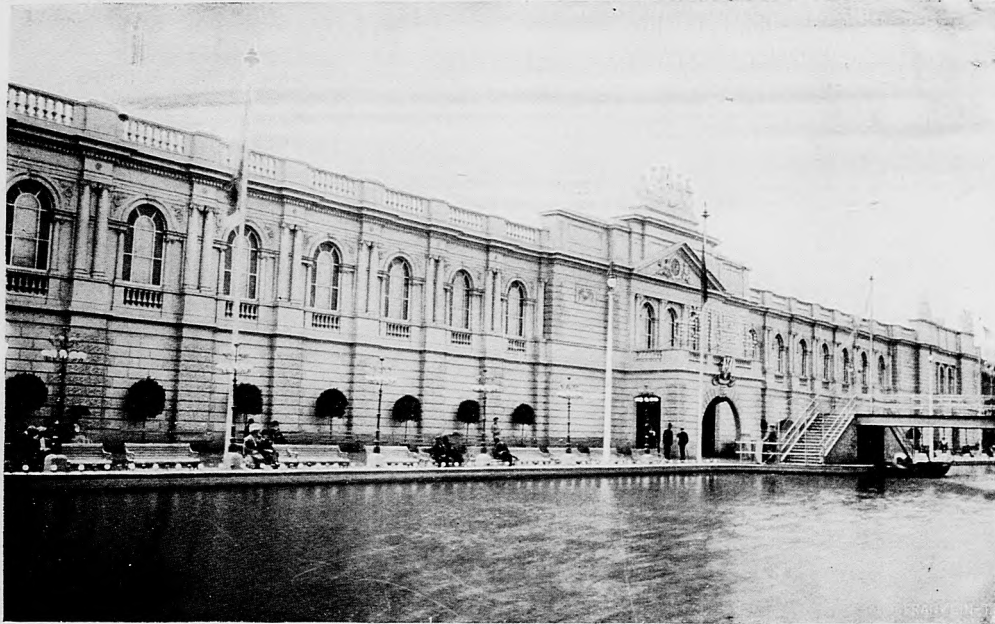
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Two very pretty instances of kindness on the part of our Royalty are recorded during the week.

The Queen received a letter from a dying girl in a hospital asking Her Majesty to come to see her before going abroad. Without replying, the Queen paid a surprise visit to the hospital and asked for the patient by name. A lovely bunch of orchids

Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, visited the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court on Friday afternoon. Count Peter Vay, the Princess Lichtenstein, and Count Parchovitch were also of the Royal Party. Entering from Warwick Road the royal party in-



The Earl's Court Exhibition : Section of the Ministry of Commerce.

which she carried she presented to the girl, distributing roses among the other patients. After conversing kindly with her correspondent, Her Majesty sent to her motor for some lozenges for the patient.

The Princess of Wales takes a great personal interest in the «Princess Mary Village Homes», Addlestone. Yesterday Her Royal Highness sent a large portion of her birthday cakes to the inmates.

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Lovely weather favoured the King's and French President's visit to «The City of White Palaces» — the Franco-British Exhibition. The President was charmed with the reception accorded him. It was wonderful to see how the English rose to the occasion; one would have thought that for the time being the Gallic invasion with its brightness and vivacity had upset the stolid Englishman. I noticed several well known Hungarians at the Exhibition, and as I believe they have season tickets they are apparently going to make the most of their stay in England. Let us hope that these kindly interchanges will give a filip to international intercourse, and may Hungary march in the van.

Royalty visits «Hungary».

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert, Princess Mary, and Prince Henry, with the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Hon. Alexander Hood in attendance, and escorted by Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, the

spected the various exhibits grouped by the Hungarian Ministries of Agriculture, Education, and Commerce, in the Ducal and Princess Halls and the Queen's Palace, and the Fine and Applied Art Galleries where Dr. Béla Erődi, Mr. Eugene Radics, Professor Krolopp and Delegates of the different Sections were presented to Her Highness.

The Forestry tableau won a considerable amount of attention. The Royal children could not resist the Chute, and with the little daughter of the Princess Lichtenstein, in the care of their governess and tutor, enjoyed in happy delight their rush down the giant slide, and the splash into the Lake.

Loud were their childish voices with merriment, and the tiny Prince, dressed in a sailor costume, was dancing off merrily for a second journey when he was captured to tell his mother «How fine it was», After passing through the Fine Art Galleries, the Hungarian Street was entered, and H. R. H. the Princess, here showed very great interest in the Peasants' work exhibited by the Home Industries Committee of Hungarian Ladies presided over by the Countess Louis Batthyány.

Afternoon tea was taken by the whole party in an embowered terrace of the Hungarian Restaurant in the Western Gardens. Here the young Princes and Princess enjoyed hugely the dainty national pastries and sweets.

After this, the party visited the «Urania» Theatre where a brief illustrated discourse on «Beautiful Budapest» was given by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole.

On leaving the Theatre, the Princess graciously thanked the lecturer, and expressed her gratification.

Her Royal Highness then drove off in a motor carriage, leaving the children to visit the Bostock Jungle, Ice Cavern, Coal Mine and other entertainments.



Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King has now sufficiently recovered his indisposition as to be able to participate in the various functions which conclude the Imperial Jubilee festivities.

Referring to His Majesty's Imperial Jubilee, Count Robert Zselénszky, during the debate on the budget in the House of Magnates, one day last week, asked why Hungary is not participating in the festivities, like other nations. The Premier gave no reply. While we are sure that every Hungarian heart beats with loyalty to the aged monarch, yet we have sadly to recall the fact that when, last year, the Royal Jubilee of Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary, was celebrated, the Austrians held coldly aloof. The Vienna press, too, was and has

H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, with his suite, has made a tour of the Dalmatian coast. During his stay in Pola His Royal Highness paid visits of inspection to the forts, harbours, warships, and the arsenal on the island of Brioni.

We regret to state that His Excellency Francis Kossuth is again ill and confined to his bed. His Medical attendant, Professor Müller, strongly advises His Excellency, when convalescent, to take the waters at Carlsbad.

Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior, proposes to spend several weeks in London. His Excellency will afterwards tour through England to the Scotch Lakes. Count Maurice Eszterházy will make a similar excursion.

An interesting and valuable collection of Hungarian fine and applied art has been opened at the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court. The paintings in particular are of a most varied description. In a hurried view of the exhibit two very clearly defined features stand out: the quality of some of the portraits and of nearly all the paintings representing the home life and occupations of the people. Some of the «naturalistic» landscapes, also, command attention by their unaffected beauty.



The Earl's Court Exhibition: Hungarian Coffee House.

been full of inaccurate and unjust references to our country. Notwithstanding our political relations with our neighbour and ally, we should be happy to see the people themselves on friendly terms to the advantage of both nations.

Alexander Endrey and Philip László afford some excellent examples of portraiture; and Philip Szenes, whose works at the Exhibition number seven, shows very great power and directness in his painting of peasant types. Some beautiful sunlight

effects upon trees are caught in the works of Victor Olgyai. A religious picture by Sigismond Nagy is very striking. It represents Christ conversing with His disciples, who are seated round a table. The lighting effect is very curious.

The examples of applied art work are also very interesting.

The Peace Palace.

Mr. Mason, the eminent garden architect, of Windermere and London, has been successful against the world in the competition for plans for the gardens and grounds of the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

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The Hungarian Academy offers the sum of 8000

against the duel is rapidly spreading all over the Continent. We trust that this senseless form of settling «affairs of honour» will soon be relegated to the social lumber-room.

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The Stewards of the Olympia Society have arranged an excursion party to England for the Olympic Games at Shepherd's Bush.

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Quite an artistic game of football was witnessed on the 10th on the occasion of the visit of the representative English Football Team. Woodward (the captain) attracted the sympathetic attention of the onlookers by his wearing a broad ribbon of the Hungarian colours as a belt. The centre forward,



The Earl's Court Exhibition : Lake and Ornamental Bridge.

crowns for the editing of the life of Count Stephen Széchenyi.

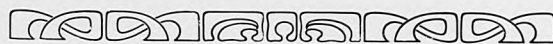
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Dr. Frank Dyer Chester, who some months ago went to the United States on leave, having resigned his office as American Consul-General in Budapest, the Washington Government have appointed his successor in the person of Mr. Paul Wash. The new Consul-General was Secretary of Embassy in 1903—4. He has also served as Consul at Bangkok, at Venice, and at Vladivostock.

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The Congress of the Anti-Duelling League was held last week in the National Museum. From the great number of distinguished, and even royal, delegates and sympathizers who attended the sessions of the Congress, it is evident that the feeling

Hildson, was also admired for his lightning play. The English won at their own game, and left for Prague next day.



The Development of Hungarian Home Industry. (Act. III. of 1907.)

IN OUR issue of September 15th last year we published a reference to this excellent Law, and promised a review of the «Instructions for Carrying into Effect of the Same». This we have now much pleasure in laying before our readers, in the hope that in so doing we may neutralise to some extent the effect of the recent peurile attacks of certain British newspapers.

According to paragraph 1 of § 1 of the Act, State favours (Concessions) may be granted to «manufacturing enterprises (factories) recently established in the lands of the Holy Hungarian Crown and equipped with the latest appliances of technical art, which produce articles not hitherto produced at all by manufacture in the said lands of the Hungarian Crown, or at any rate not in sufficient quantities to practically satisfy the demand, or which anyhow produce articles the increased production of which is desirable from an economic point of view».

From the point of view of the present Act, as factories must be considered, in general, all industrial establishments in which, in closed premises for the most part, industrial articles are produced by the aid of machinery or other apparatus, and a division of labour suitable to a production en masse, not less than 20 workmen being regularly employed.

The permanent employment of 20 workmen is not a *conditio sine qua non*, where the character of the processes employed and the quantity and value of the industrial articles produced of themselves offer indubitable evidence of the establishment possessing the character of a factory, e. g. in establishments for the generation of electric power, chemical works, spinning and weaving mills, establishments engaged in the transformation of milk by machinery into industrial articles, agricultural distilleries etc.

An industrial article is considered as produced by manufacturing process if made in an industrial establishment answering to the above description of a factory. A factory is considered as fitted with the latest appliances of technical art, if the articles made in the same are produced by machinery and a manufacturing process in keeping with the constant development of technical art.

Newly-created manufacturing enterprises are such as have commenced working after the present Act came into force (v. § 10 of the present Instructions).

*

Cognac distilleries may not participate in the State favours (Concessions) stipulated in the said Act unless they answer to the other requirements laid down in the said Act and the Instructions for carrying the same into effect, and produce the cognac, in the spirit of later Acts and decrees, exclusively from unadulterated wine by distillation: a *conditio sine qua non* of the granting of such favours is that their owners shall not possess any other such cognac distillery located in the territory of the lands of the Holy Hungarian Crown as does not answer to the above requirements or is not subordinate to the control stipulated in § 52 of the present Instructions.

Buildings, other than workmen's dwellings, built outside the factory site cannot enjoy exemption from taxation, even if they are devoted to the purposes of the factory. This provision includes warehouses belonging to the factory which are situated in a separate building apart from the factory in question: the said warehouses cannot participate in permanent exemption from taxation even if they are used ex-

clusively for the warehousing of articles produced by an enterprise enjoying concessions. An exception is made in this respect with buildings devoted to the fattening of cattle carried on in connexion with agricultural distilleries which may enjoy exemption from taxation, even if they are not situated on the factory site, provided the cattle in question are fattened on the products of a factory which itself participates in Concessions (Favours).

If any factory or industrial building enjoying concessions be, for any purpose whatever, let out, the exemption from taxation provided by § 2 of Act LI of 1870 is annulled. Consequently the said exemption from taxation does not extend to agricultural distilleries and their annexes let out on lease even if the State favours (Concessions), in the case of such a factory, be conferred upon the lessee.

*

If, during the period for which the Favours (Concessions) are in force, the factory enjoying the same change hands (change of owner or partnership), if the factory be removed to another place, or if, finally, the field of operations covered by the said factory be expanded with a view to the production of articles coming within the scope of the Act, the Favours (Concessions) stipulated in § 1 *b*) of the present Act shall be made available for any legal transactions contingent upon such changes in the measure defined in 13 and 23 of the present instructions, provided the Favours (Concessions) originally conferred be transferred or their validity extended by the Minister whose department is concerned.

According to § 15 the exemption from the payment of tolls (dues) conferred by virtue of § 1 *d*) of the Act extends to tolls (dues) levied by the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, either directly or indirectly, on State high-roads, bridges and in State roadsteads (harbours).

According to § 6 *a*) of the Act, the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce is authorised to convey or have conveyed, on the Royal Hungarian State Railways and on other lines enjoying State subvention, at a rate covering the working expenses detailed in § 20 of the present Instructions, all building materials requisite for the erection or extension of the factories and industrial establishments mentioned in §§ 1 and 2 of the Act, all machinery and parts of machinery required for the fitting up and equipment of the same, as well as all articles of equipment in general. (To be continued.)



Important notice for Tourists.

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

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*

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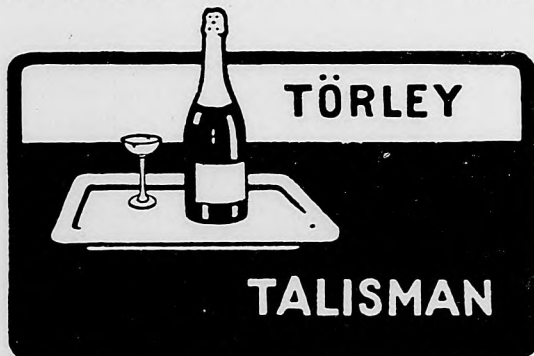


Important Notice.

We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
5. Law XIV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

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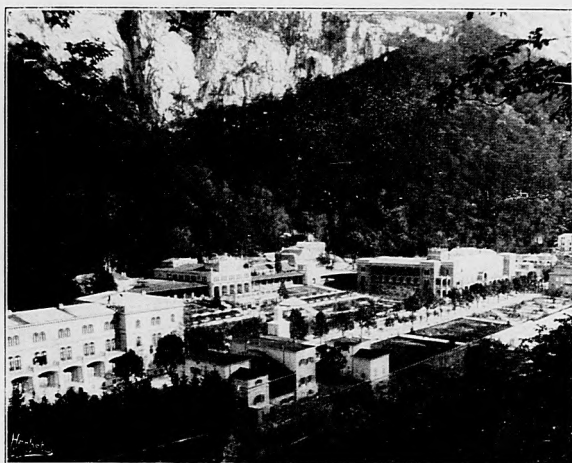
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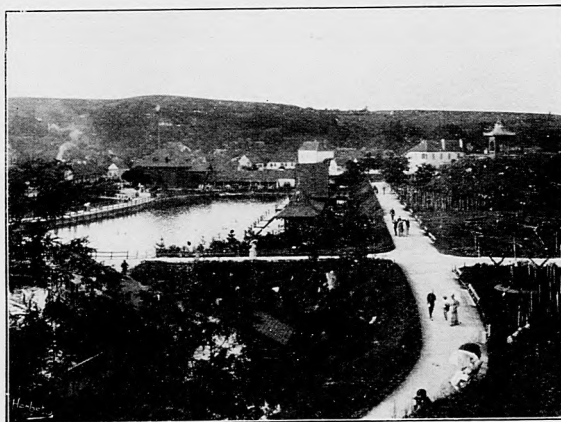
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No. 42.401/1908.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive and consider, by means of sealed tenders, offers for the leasing of the shooting grounds specified hereafter, tenders to be opened publicly at 10 A. M. on the 24th of June 1908 in the offices of the respective Forestry Departments authorised for the said public auction sales.

All free and independent Hungarian subjects and societies with the exception of State officials or employees are eligible to participate in this auction.

No.	Forestry Superintendency resp. Forestry Department	Registry No.	Shooting ground			Annual lease as the smallest offer of price crowns	Period of lease		Earnest-money	Notes
			Designation	Stock of game	Extension Cat. acres		from	to		
1.	Büstyaháza	I.	Huszt-Várpatak	deer, wild-boar, stag	3210	100	1908. VIII/1.	1918. XII/31.	10	
2.	"	II.	Huszt-Csebény	" " " "	1220	50	" "	" "	5	
3.	Máramarossziget	IV. V. XVIII.	Fehérvárpatak, Bielepatak, Rahos, Berlebas Tiszakör, Vócsi-völgy	stag, bear, deer, wood-hen, wild boar deer, wood-hen, bear, stag deer, wood-hen, stag, wild-boar	16651	2500	1908. VIII/1.	1923. XII/31.	250	
4.	"				1520	500	1908. VII/1.	" "	50	
5.	"	XVII/A.B.	Rahói, Lillei, Polhár and Terentin	deer, wild-boar	2220	600	1908. VIII/1.	" "	60	
6.	Zarnóca	IV.	Garanvér, Széklaka	stag, deer, wild-boar	9132	500	" "	" "	50	
7.	Apatin	VIII.	Polonai, Barkás-Butykovác	stag, small game	4663	500	" "	1917. XII/31.	50	
8.	Orsova	V.	Dalbosecz, Gura Golimbuluj	deer, small game	4247	150	" "	1923. XII/31.	15	
9.	"	VI.	Dalbosecz, Neramenti rész	" " " "	17215	200	" "	" "	20	
10.	"	VII.	Dalbosecz, Berránka	" " " "	41497	300	" "	" "	30	
11.	"	VIII.	Berránka, Agradina	" " " "	34411	300	" "	" "	30	
12.	"	XII.	Herkulesfürdő	deer, wild-boar	12734	300	" "	" "	30	
13.	Besztercebánya	I.	Zólyom	small game	4269	150	" "	1917. XII/31.	15	
14.	"	V.	Erdőbádony	small game, deer	1228	250	" "	" "	25	
15.	"	XXV/A.B.	Karám	deer, wild-boar	10060	500	" "	" "	50	
16.	"	XVII.	Dobrócs	" " " "	11944	600	" "	" "	60	

Full particulars to be obtained on application from Department VIII/3 under the charge of the Minister of Agriculture, and also from all Hungarian superintendencies and chief offices of woods and forests.
 Budapest, 15th of May 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

szám	terület	terület	terület
8189	28	102	148
1502	1002	122	712a
802	802	152	4102
906 ²⁾	604 ³⁾	6502	150
			1404
1302	10		104
402	320		154
908	908		712
606	606		184
1508	1508		4112 ¹⁾
1008	1008		116
506	506		156
408	408		708
1708	1708		6508
306	306		158
2	2		186 ²⁾
944	944		6704 ¹⁾
20	20		

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
318 ¹⁾	6 00		sz. v.	610	12 20		sz. v.
28	6 25		"	8	12 30		"
1502	6 50		gy. v.	310	12 30		"
1002	7 00		"	26 ¹⁾	12 50		"
302	7 05		"	322	1 25		"
906 ²⁾	7 10		"	1304	1 40	gy. v.	"
604 ³⁾	7 20		"	1504	1 50	"	"
1302	7 25		"	912	1 55	sz. v.	"
10	7 30		sz. v.	602 ⁴⁾	2 00	gy. v.	"
402	7 35		gy. v.	4	2 05	"	"
320	7 40		sz. v.	404	2 15	"	"
908	7 45		"	504	2 25	"	"
606	8 00		"	22	2 25	sz. v.	"
1508	8 10		"	312	2 30	"	"
1008	8 20		"	510	2 40	"	"
506	8 20		"	1902	2 55	gy. v.	"
408	8 30		"	904	3 20	"	"
1708	9 00		"	1022	3 25	v. v.	"
306	9 15		"	304	3 30	gy. v.	"
2	9 20	gy. v.	"	324	3 50	sz. v.	"
944	11 15	tszsz.	"	1001	4 10	gy. v.	"
20	11 55	sz. v.	"	18	4 30	sz. v.	"
				5	5 15	gy. v.	"
				226	5 20	sz. v.	"
				508	5 40	"	"
				308	5 55	"	"
				322	6 25	"	"
				916	6 30	"	"
				314	6 40	"	"
				16a ⁵⁾	6 55	"	"
				1706	7 05	"	"
				16	7 10	"	"
				316	7 40	"	"
				1912	7 50	"	"
				328	8 15	"	"
				24 ⁶⁾	8 20	"	"
				514	8 25	"	"
				1510	8 45	"	"
				1006	9 00	gy. v.	"
				602	9 15	"	"
				1306	9 25	sz. v.	"
				608	9 30	"	"
				406	9 40	"	"
				910	10 10	"	"
				12	10 30	"	"
				1010	10 45	"	"
				1506 ⁷⁾	10 45	gy. v.	"
				338	11 10	v. v.	"

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szept. 15-ig közl.
- 2) Ujvidéktől Belgrádig csak május 14-től közlekedik.
- 3) Május hónapban csak Tóvisig közl.
- 4) Május hónapban csak Brassóig közl.
- 5) Csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti hét-köznapokon közlekedik.
- 6) Csak június 1-től közlekedik.
- 7) Június 30-tól szept. 14-ig közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
513 ¹⁾	4 40		sz. v.	821	12 10		sz. v.
645	5 00	tszsz.	"	1005	12 15		gy. v.
339	5 10	v. v.	"	609	12 25		sz. v.
309	5 30	sz. v.	"	301	12 45		gy. v.
1707	5 45	"	"	7	12 50		sz. v.
909	6 00	"	"	401	1 00		gy. v.
607	6 05	"	"	903	1 05	"	"
17	6 10	"	"	601 ⁴⁾	1 15	"	"
11	6 25	"	"	1	1 35	"	"
405	6 35	"	"	503	1 40	"	"
1505 ²⁾	6 50	gy. v.	"	1901	1 50	"	"
1911	6 55	sz. v.	"	1501	1 55	"	"
913	7 10	"	"	1301	2 10	"	"
507	7 20	"	"	315	3 10	sz. v.	"
1307	7 25	"	"	21	4 15	"	"
319a	7 30	"	"	323	4 50	"	"
311	7 40	"	"	15	6 35	"	"
501	7 50	gy. v.	"	505	6 40	"	"
1003	7 50	sz. v.	"	907	6 55	"	"
193	8 00	sz. v.	"	325	6 55	"	"
1509	8 15	"	"	3	7 05	gy. v.	"
509	8 30	"	"	305	7 10	sz. v.	"
313	8 45	"	"	605	7 25	"	"
1007	9 05	"	"	407	8 00	"	"
13	9 20	"	"	1009	8 15	"	"
911	9 40	"	"	1705	8 20	"	"
307	9 50	"	"	333	8 30	"	"
5	10 15	gy. v.	"	23	8 35	"	"
27	10 35	sz. v.	"	1507	8 45	"	"

- 1) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapot követő köznapon, továbbá minden kedden és pénteken közlekedik.
- 2) Július 2-től szeptember 16-ig közlekedik.
- 3) Csak június 1-től közlekedik.
- 4) Május havában csak Brassótól közlekedik.
- 5) Belgrádtól csak május 14-től közl.
- 6) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szeptember 13-ig közlekedik.
- 7) Május hónapban csak Tóvistől közl.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
102	1 00		k. ost.	6704	12 05		sz. v.
148	5 35		sz. v.	4104	12 10		"
122	5 45		"	180	12 15		"
712a	5 50		"	128	12 25		"
152	6 00		"	163	1 10		"
4102	6 10		"	4114 ³⁾	1 50		"
6502	6 40		"	126	2 10		"
150	6 45		"	164	2 15		"
1404	7 00	gy. v.	"	4108	2 20		"
104	7 55		"	108	2 30	gy. v.	"
154	8 00	sz. v.	"	120	2 35	sz. v.	"
712	8 30		"	704	2 40	gy. v.	"
184	8 45		"	720	2 45	sz. v.	"
4112 ⁴⁾	9 05		"	6504	2 50	"	"
116	9 20		"	164 ²⁾	3 10		"
156	9 35		"	156	4 10		"
708	9 40	gy. v.	"	130	4 20		"
6503	11 15	sz. v.	"	716	4 30		"
158	11 25		"	108	5 05	gy. v.	"
136 ⁵⁾	11 35		"	138	5 20	sz. v.	"
6704 ⁶⁾	11 55		"	124a	6 00		"
				168	6 15		"
				124	6 25		"
				722	6 30		"
				4108	6 40		"
				1406 ⁷⁾	6 50	gy. v.	"
				722a	6 55	sz. v.	"
				170	7 15		"
				142 ⁸⁾	7 25		"
				710a	7 35		"
				6506	7 40		"
				710	8 05		"
				132	8 10		"
				4110	8 30		"
				172	8 45		"
				1408	9 20		"
				118	10 00		"
				706	10 15	gy. v.	"
				172a	10 30	sz. v.	"
				714	10 35		"
				140	11 10		"
				902 ⁹⁾	11 20	k. ost.	"
				702 ⁹⁾	11 30	k. ost.	"

- 1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 3-tól közlekedik.
- 2) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szeptember 13-ig közlekedik.
- 3) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szeptember 13-ig közlekedik.
- 4) Pozsonytól Wienig csak június 1-től augusztus 31-ig közl-kedik.
- 5) Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
- 6) Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.
- 7) Erkezik minden hétfőn és csütört.
- 8) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 17-től bezárólag szeptember 13-ig közlekedik.
- 9) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 3-tól közlekedik.
- 10) Erkezik minden kedden, csütörtökön és szombaton.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1908 május hó 1-től.

Délelőtt				Délután			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
701 ¹⁾	12 50		k. ost.	157	12 05		sz. v.
143	4 08	sz. v.	"	159	12 55		sz. v.
145	5 25	"	"	193	1 25		"
721	5 30	"	"	703	1 30	gy. v.	"
721a	5 45	"	"	103	1 40	"	"
4101	5 50	"	"	161	2 25	sz. v.	"
189	6 00	"	"	163	3 00	"	"
6505	6 10	"	"	6507	3 20	"	"
147	6 15	"	"	163a ²⁾	4 00	"	"
6701	6 20	"	"	6703	4 05	"	"
1407	6 35	"	"	127	4 10	"	"
217	7 05	tszsz.	"	4107	5 00	"	"
709	7 15	sz. v.	"	215	5 30	tszsz.	"
709a	7 25	"	"	165	5 38	sz. v.	"
149	7 30	"	"	135 ³⁾	5 45	"	"
4103	7 40	"	"	115	5 55	"	"
117	7 45	"	"	707	6 35	gy. v.	"
6501	7 50	"	"	167	7 00	sz. v.	"
151	7 55	"	"	105	7 10	gy. v.	"
131	8 10	"	"	711	7 35	sz. v.	"
713	8 20	"	"	4111 ⁴⁾	8 10	"	"
123	8 45	"	"	137	8 20	"	"
153	9 10	"	"	169	8 35	"	"
705	9 20	gy. v.	"	125	8 50	"	"
1403	9 30	"	"	107	9 05	gy. v.	"
4105	9 55	sz. v.	"	711a ⁴⁾	9 20	sz. v.	"
155	10 20	"	"	4109	9 25	"	"
715	10 40	"	"	6503	9 35	"	"
119	10 55	"	"	1405	9 45	gy. v.	"
				171	10 05	sz. v.	"
				4113 ⁵⁾	10 15	"	"
				141 ⁶⁾	10 20	"	"
				129	10 45	"	"
				723	10 50	"	"
				9019	10 55	keleti	"
				101	11 05	k. ost.	"
				171a	11 20	sz. v.	"



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Ad 42.401. sz. VII/3.

Supplementary Notice.

Pursuant to my order No. 42.401 in re the leasing of Hungarian shooting grounds belonging to the State, viz: **Fehérpatak, Bielipatak and Rahói Berlebás**, comprising altogether 16.651 acres of land, specified in the said order under registered number IV. V. item 3; notice is hereby given that the minimum bid that can be accepted has been fixed at **1350 crowns**, and **earnest-money 135 crowns**, the term of lease to last from the **1st September 1908 till the 31st December 1923**.

Budapest, 26th May 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

BENGZE CZIPŐKÜLÖNLEGESSÉGEK
Budapest, IV., Váci-u. 2.

Képes divatértésítő kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Commercial Bank at Hercules Baths.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head-quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has opened a branch at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, Letters of Credit may be cashed, etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

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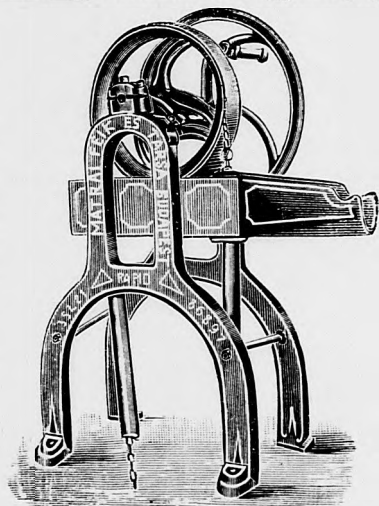
**MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA**

= Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. =

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Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.