

HUNGARY

*Budapest, Wednesday, July 15, 1908.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. VI. No 14.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

THE SYSTEM of road maintenance underwent continual changes, yet it must be noticed that the era of absolutism which till the end of 1866 took under official administration 5162 kilometres of roads, spent 38,050,000 florins on the maintenance of the roads of Hungary and partly on the making of new roads. The length of the high roads amounted in 1865 to 12,991 kilometres, of which 4708 were still unmade, while of the State roads only 680 kilometres were in this primitive condition. At the end of 1865 the country had 11,962 kilometres of made roads as against 2098 in 1848.

After the Compromise with Austria energetic road-making began. Roads, in consequence of the making of railways, lost much of their significance in connection with the general traffic of the land, but their significance increased in respect to local traffic. For the cheaper the railway rates the more burdensome was the expense of local transport over bad roads.

Changes in the character of many roads occurred in consequence. Numerous roads which had lost their significance from a national point of view were given over to the administration of the counties, while others which had been administered by the municipalities were taken over by the State. But in all essen-



Duchess Antal Nicolas Esterházy.

tials the system remained until 1890. There were State, county, and communal roads.

For the maintenance and making of the first, provision was made by the State budget, for the county roads, the counties made provision with the help of public labour which was now based on the principle of general taxation, while the maintenance of the communal roads fell on the parishes. The administration of the State and county roads was attended to by state officials.

At the end of 1889 the length of the State roads was 7177 kilometres, of which only 7 kilometres remained unfinished. The length of the county roads was 33,394 kilometres, of which 9994 kilometres were unfinished.

Act. 1. of 1890, fixed on new principles the administration of the roads, the management of the cost of maintaining and making the roads. In conformity with this law, which responded to a need of reform continually urged since 1867, public roads were classified as follows:

1. State roads which are of importance for the whole land, are made, administered and maintained by the State.

2. Municipal roads, which are administered and maintained by the municipality.

(To be continued.)

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

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

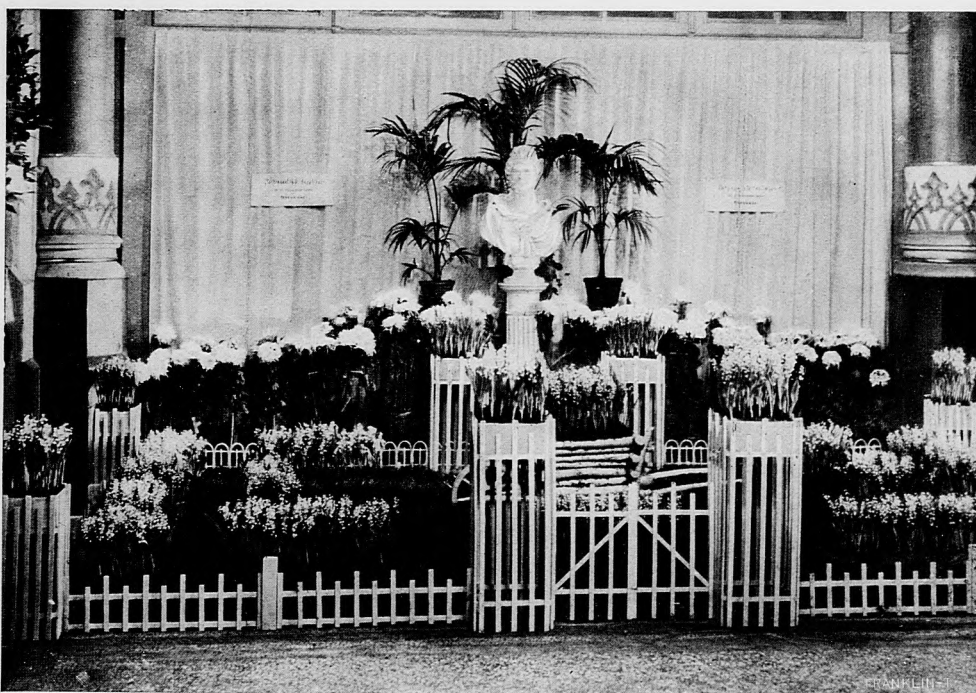
By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

B) *Development of the Constitution.*

I have thought it my duty to depict clearly and boldly the landmarks of this history, because a close view is necessary in order to grasp the peculiar character of our constitutional institutions, and the important part they play in our national life. That Hungary should have been

spect, have disappeared from the page of history, while others, also not inferior to us, have lost their independence. Elsewhere we have seen Hungary in absolutely desperate military situations, overwhelmed in catastrophes that it seemed must annihilate her. If she has survived them, and risen again, it is through a political genius unequalled — I dare say it — on the Continent of Europe, and through the greatest conception of that genius, her Constitution.

For it is really a creation of national genius, this Constitution, whose origin is lost in the twilight of legendary times, and whose principles



Flower-Show at the Vigadó: Garden of Lilies.

able to preserve this national life through perils and trials innumerable, that she should still exist as an independent and free kingdom in the van of progress, now better assured of her future than at any previous period of her history — all this is one of the most marvellous facts in the history of nations. The explanation of this phenomenon is in two lines: What Hungary *has* maintained, Hungary maintains, and *will* maintain — the political genius of her race and the Constitution which has been born of it.

The military qualities of the nation, the heroism her sons have at all times displayed on the battlefield, have certainly contributed to this result; but many nations, not inferior to us in that re-

have been in operation ever since the first moment when our ancestors appeared on the historic stage.

It bears not the superscription of any Solon, a Lycurgus, or a Sieyes; it is embodied in no charter. The Golden Bull of King Andrew II. (1222), (that twin-sister as to the spirit, but quite independent of it as regards the origin, of the Magna Charta of England), is but the confirmation of ancient national liberties; and the celebrated compilation of the great juriconsult Verböczy (16th century), which contains the most complete system of private and public law of the period, is but a summary of old customs.

(To be continued.)

France and Hungary.

(Abridged translation of an Article by A. Froemer in the «Événement».)

SOMEWHERE on the map of Europe, beyond the Rhine, farther than Germany and nearer than Russia, is a second France. The people thereof are not of our race, and their language is not ours; but this nation which for centuries has withstood the shocks of historic events, whose first monarchy was founded by the former kings of France, whose cathedrals were reared by Frenchmen — this nation speaks a *second language* which it loves and cultivates with a singular affection: *this is the French language.*

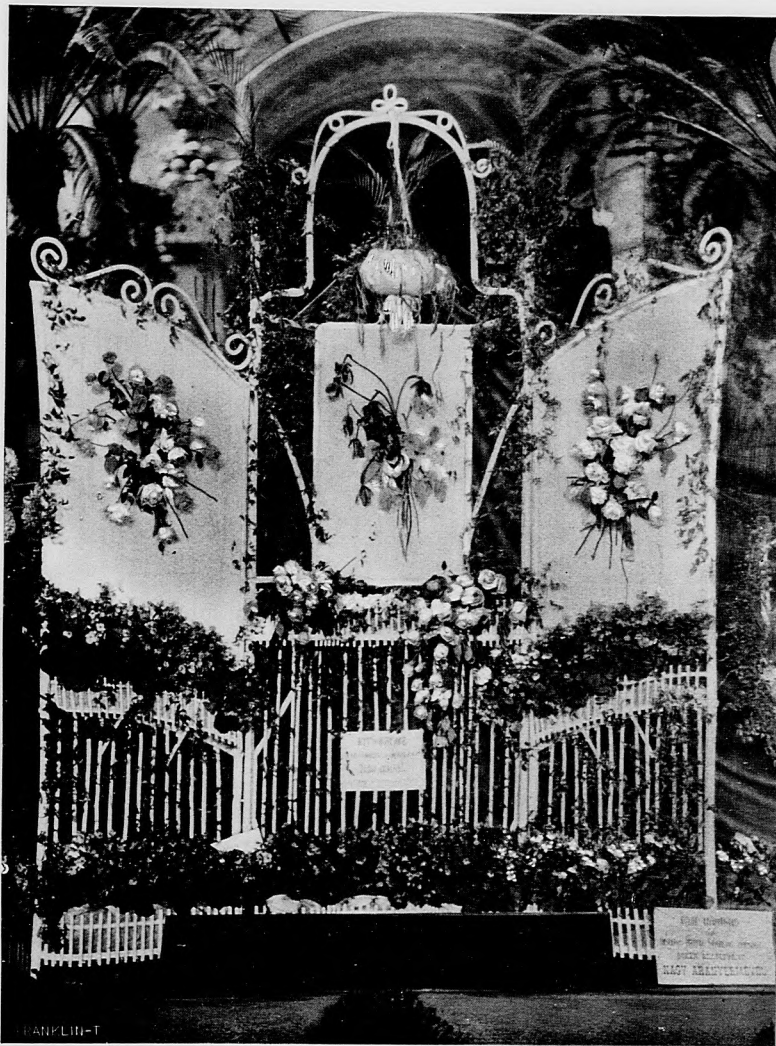
The country of which we speak admires our genius and our glories, and loves our civilisation: *this country is Hungary.*

We do not know this country either sufficiently or well; only during the past few years have our travellers visited it at all. But our tourists savants, artists, and conference delegates who have visited it, have returned full of surprise and gratification. In this Hungary of picturesque customs and pure enthusiasm, which professes an ideal of valiant pride, and numbers in its annals many glorious heroes of national duty and patriotism, these travellers have found a race sister to our own, different as regards origin, but closely allied to us by historic ties, with a common ideal and equally advanced civilisation. It would seem as though a mysterious law of affinity draws her to us, impelling our sympathy and friendship in spite of frontiers that divide.

The cultured classes speak fluently our tongue, read our books, and share in the admiration for our works of art. The Hungarian people understand the French language and love the French people as brethren. Ministers, statesmen, nobles, manufacturers, and merchants open their doors to whoever and whatever comes from France, and found «*Cercles Français*», in which France is the subject of discussion, our joys and sorrows, and our hopes. More than this, if French make their

homes in this country, they are often overwhelmed with honours; we know of compatriots of ours who have become Mayors in Hungary, through the good will of their new fellow-citizens.

The «*Cercle Français*» of Budapest, created on the initiative of our Consul-General, Vicomte de Fontenay, numbers in its ranks the élite of the Hungarian aristocracy, as well as the representa-



Flower-Show at the Vigadó: Screen decorated with Red Begonias and Roses.

tives of commerce and industry. And these Hungarians, so jealous of their patriotism and their national glories, show themselves our dearest friends; the most zealous partisans of France. Besides the recent inauguration of that work of philanthropy, the «*Home Français*», it is but a short time since the first appearance of that beautiful French literary periodical, «*La Revue de Hongrie*».

Germany has vainly attempted to establish her influence on the banks of the Danube. The Hungarian people do not like Germany; they have but one friend — France. This antipathy to Germany — manifested by sympathy to France and by stubborn

resistance to German encroachments — is found in all classes of society.

Hungary does not forget the origins of her Royal House. The Archduke Joseph is the great-grand-son of our King Louis Philippe; his wife,

sword; they contend with each other in the great universal battle of economic interests. For us Hungary may become a vast and fertile field of pacific activity. We have only to go there; Germany will be quickly conquered by French influence. The



Emigrants' Rest at Ellis Island: Leaving the Ship.

Princess Augusta of Bavaria, is also French at heart and in intellect, and when receiving our distinguished compatriots she speaks to them of France in the purest French. The sister of Archduke Joseph is Duchess of Orleans.

Budapest, though Hungarian to her very rooftops, willingly adopts French manners, and speaks French to do honour to our compatriots who are her guests. There is no trace of anything German; all is Magyar — and *French*, to the extent that our people in viewing the Danube may imagine it the Seine. At the theatres the representations have all the attractions of French pieces; while in the world of letters it is still our literature and our genius that inspire the works of Hungarian writers.

Hungary is a charmingly picturesque land, an enthusiastic and generous nation, of firm friendships, of affectionate and deep sympathies, which Germany would like to conquer and which France must learn to love. There pacific conquest may be achieved through commerce, industry, and export. Essentially an agricultural nation, where industry is still in its youth, this second France only asks us to open our markets to her. She possesses infinite resources. She would be for us a considerable field of exploitation, especially for textile industry. Nowadays nations do not often fight with the

ground is prepared; the seed of our ideas has already been sown; it awaits our pioneers, our labourers in the field of economic expansion, our merchants, industrials, and engineers. It would be folly not to respond to the fraternal advances of our Hungarian friends. Hungary's statesmen, ministers, writers, philosophers, thinkers, captains of industry, her people — all invite us to a *rapprochement*.

The Kossuths, the Apponyis, the Wekerles, the Andrassys, — all are singing a fervent hymn to France, calling her to communion with them. Never was moment more propitious than the present.

May these brief and sincere impressions determine our compatriots to seek fortune in Hungary; they will find it without difficulty.

★

Editorial Note: While the foregoing is doubtless true of the French, we consider it our duty to point out that it is *equally true of the British*, for whom the whole Hungarian nation has the warmest regard and esteem.

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

«Hungary» is *interesting and informing*: — *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 kor. per annum post free.

The Hungarian Nationalities.

THE NATIONALIST agitators of Hungary spare neither pains nor expense to achieve their end, which is to destroy the internal harmony of the country, and to render impossible the peaceful union of all the races of Hungary under one flag. How effective are the methods they employ will be clear to all Englishmen who have read the passionate outbursts of «*Scotus Viator*» in the columns of «*The Spectator*». To the best of my knowledge «*Scotus Viator*» is a historian of no mean calibre who has allowed himself to be led astray by information supplied him by the nationalist agitators and other enemies of Hungary. Their unscrupulous methods are perfectly comprehensible, for the only guiding principle of their actions is one of extremest Machiavellianism. As a consequence of this one-sided information, of the true nature and guiding principle of which «*Scotus Viator*» is absolutely in the dark, he has given vent to the most rabid Magyarophobia and actually spoken in tones wonderfully reminiscent of Mr. Gladstone's remonstrances

The nationalists complain that every effort is being made to suppress their languages. In such a statement there is not a particle of truth; *on the contrary, the Hungarians show a toleration almost criminal in its excess towards the tongues of the non-Magyar races.* Every non-Magyar nationality is permitted to use its own mother-tongue at its pleasure. *We even find Hungarian lords learning the languages of their dependents,* a course that would surely not be taken if they were bent on suppressing those languages. That Hungarian is the *official* language of the country is only natural; there *must* be an official tongue in every country, and the Magyars — the original possessors of the territory which today is called Hungary — are numerically, intellectually, and culturally so far superior to the non-Magyar races of the country (with the single exception of the small minority of Germans) that there can be no question as to the justification for the Magyar tongue being the medium of official intercourse.

To make this plainer to our English readers, who have no experience of a variety of nationalities inhabiting their country, we will



Emigrants' Rest at Ellis Island: Examination of Luggage.

(in the House of Commons, 7th May 1877) on Turkish tyranny. «*Scotus Viator*» goes almost as far as to accuse the Hungarians of inhumanity in their treatment of the non-Magyar races.

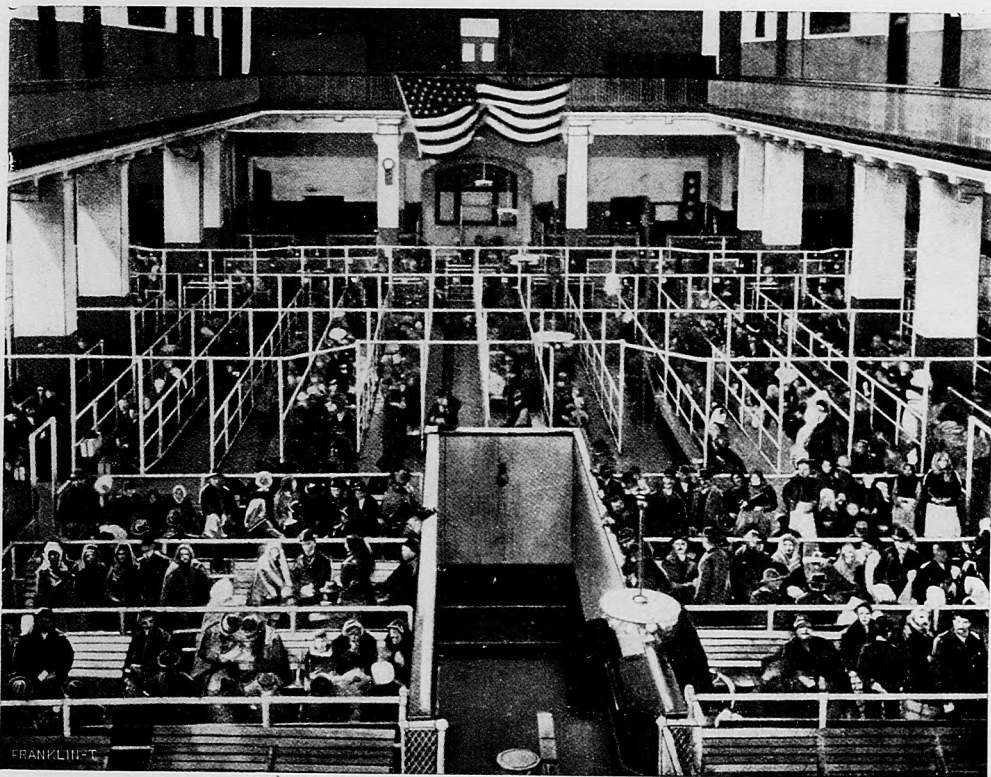
suppose that one part of England is inhabited largely by *Germans*, another part mostly by *French*, a third district by *Italians*, and so on: what would the English think if these fellow-citizens of alien race demanded that their re-

spective languages should be put on a footing of equality with the English language? Would such a demand be conceded? I doubt it. *Would the English, in such a case, go as far as Hungary has gone?*

Magistrates and judges in nationalistic districts are ever ready to conduct all legal procedure in the language of the nationality. The minutes of towns, villages, and parishes in such districts are always drawn up and published in the particular non-Magyar language of the community, as well as in the official Hungarian. Such liberal treatment of races of foreign

4 literary reviews, 8 economic, 4 comic, and 3 technical journals; total 49. A fair show for a language that is being suppressed!

Of 10,957 parishes in non-Magyar Hungary, it is ascertained that in 3302 Roumanian, in 1051 Slovak, in 1050 German, in 389 Ruthenian, is the language of the local pastor; and that of 16,561 public elementary schools, in 3154 a non-Magyar tongue is the authorised medium of instruction. Under such circumstances he must indeed be a fanatical enthusiast who speaks of the «suppression of non-Magyar tongues».



Emigrants' Rest at Ellis Island: Awaiting Medical Examination in the Large Hall.

tongues is without parallel. *Does the British Government do as much for the Welsh and the Irish?*

At the last return (in 1906) it was ascertained that of the *newspapers* delivered by post in Hungary 19% were in German, 3% in Croatian, 2% in Roumanian, 3% in Slovak, and 1% in Servian. Of those sold in the shops and streets there is no record.

It will be well to take a cursory glance at the present state of the *Roumanian* press in Hungary, as that of the nationality whose agitators are loudest in their denunciation of «Hungarian tyranny». There are 20 political dailies, 4 socials, 6 church and school papers,

That the pupils of all the schools should be required to learn Hungarian (as well as their particular national tongue) is surely quite natural — it is indeed a boon to them — for being the official language of the country, how could any one without it think of entering the service of the State? (Fancy an alien settled in England attempting to enter the Civil Service without a knowledge of the English language!)

What these nationalistic agitators fear is, not the extinction of their native tongue, *but the enlightenment of the masses*, hitherto at the mercy of their «leaders». The spread of education is a dangerous obstacle in the way

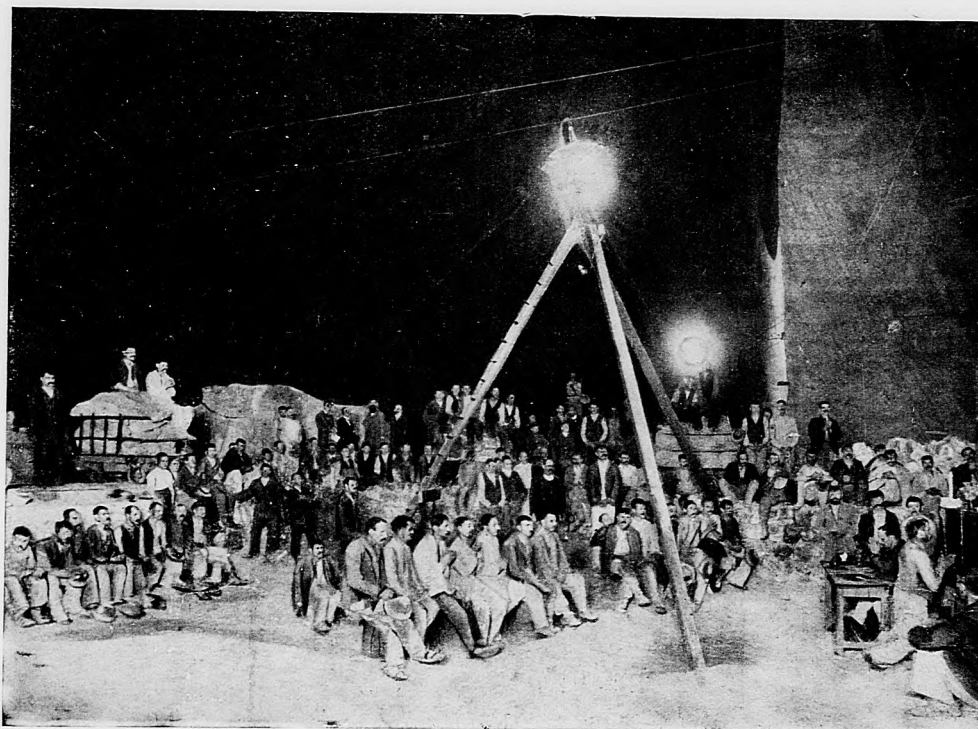
of a policy which relies for its success chiefly on the blind fanaticism and ignorant credulity of an uneducated mob.

The Hungarian authorities are doing all they can to raise the intellectual level of the non-Magyar races; and that abundance of success has rewarded their efforts is seen by the latest statistics, which want of space prevents us quoting.

Political power cannot be granted to men who abuse it to upset the equilibrium of the State, and who refuse to live at peace with their neighbours. The indifference shown by the Hungarians, their mildness and toleration

lutions passed at their conferences, which they consider justified by the fable of their being *autochthons*. 3. They throw into relief on all possible occasions the supposed grievances of their «national churches», a trick to secure the support of the fanatically religious lower classes. 4. They persistently deny the right of the Hungarians to exercise any kind of hegemony over the other nationalities of Hungary.

The Hungarians (i. e. Magyars) are *numerically superior*, not only to any other race in Hungary, *but to all the other races combined*; and one of the most potent arguments in favour of hegemony is that of numerical sup-



Divine Service at the Aknaszlatina Salt-Mine.

in the face of malignant abuse, hurled at their heads by irresponsible men who endeavour to make capital out of the ignorance of racial fanatics and the well-meaning credulity of foreign countries, has merely encouraged the machinations of these unscrupulous agitators.

Certain features of the movement among the Roumanians in Hungary must be made clear to the unbiassed reader: 1. The Roumanians of Hungary are inspired by the desire to unite with their brethren across the border to form the «Pan-Roumania» of their dreams (to include Bukovina as well as those parts of Hungary inhabited almost exclusively by Roumanians). 2. They adopt a domineering tone in the reso-

eriority. In point of culture they are superior to all the other races except the Germans, who willingly acquiesce in the overlordship of the Hungarians, who were in the country before them.

The splendid Hungarian Constitution (almost the twin-brother of the English Constitution) was the work of Magyar genius, and has been defended and vindicated by Magyar blood on many a battlefield, also by the strong arms of many *non-Magyars* who were not ashamed of profess themselves *Hungarian patriots*.

Hungary must be an united state, protected from assaults from without by harmony within, in order to fulfil her destined mission in help-

ing to maintain the balance of power in Central Europe. The separatist tendencies of the Hungarian nationalities — with particular reference to the Roumanians and Slovaks — should therefore be viewed in England with suspicion.



Continuity in the English and Hungarian Constitutions.

By Gaston . .
de Ambrózy
E.E.D.

IT IS AN unfortunate fact that there are Hungarians short-visioned enough to begin to show their discontent with the present national Cabinet, by reason of its not having in two years fulfilled all the national expectations, The Hungarian political papers are daily occupied with the matter, discussing the degree of justice of these reproaches. In the balance of this discussion I would like to put a historical question of great importance, which perhaps will be more appreciated by the English than by some of the Hungarian public. This must be my apology for this short article in the columns of «Hungary».

The point to which I desire to refer is the question of the continuity of law, in other words, of the Constitution itself. If the new era had done

Today, however it matters little, as the reputation of that hitherto honoured journal has fallen from its high pedestal, and its Vienna correspondent, Mr. Steed, can no longer find any respectable publication to accept his Björnson-like fulminations.

The history of the act of deliverance referred to is as follows: on the 18th November 1904, on the question of the modification of the House Rules, the former Liberal Party would have outvoted the Lower House, contrary to the Rules, without discussion. By that intended irregularity a precedent would have been created on which they could have fallen back on any subsequent occasion, and thus established the right to violate the Rules of the House, menacing the Constitution itself. In such a contingency the Hungarian Constitution would cease to be historical, and become a mere paper one — like the Austrian, in which there is always the possibility of the Emperor setting aside the laws with arbitrary commands. In our State all powers are derived from the Constitution, and have been developed during the course of centuries upon that rock-firm basis. From St. Stephen's time until today no unworthy hands have dared to touch that magnificent national inheritance — neither king nor minister. Thus in the course of time the intact continuity of law has come to be synonymous with the Constitution, for which our forefathers



Szlatina Village.

nothing except save that continuity, which it has certainly done, it would have thereby earned the right of existence, of our gratitude even. But that service to the country is called in question chiefly, from Viennese sources, by the misinformed «Times».

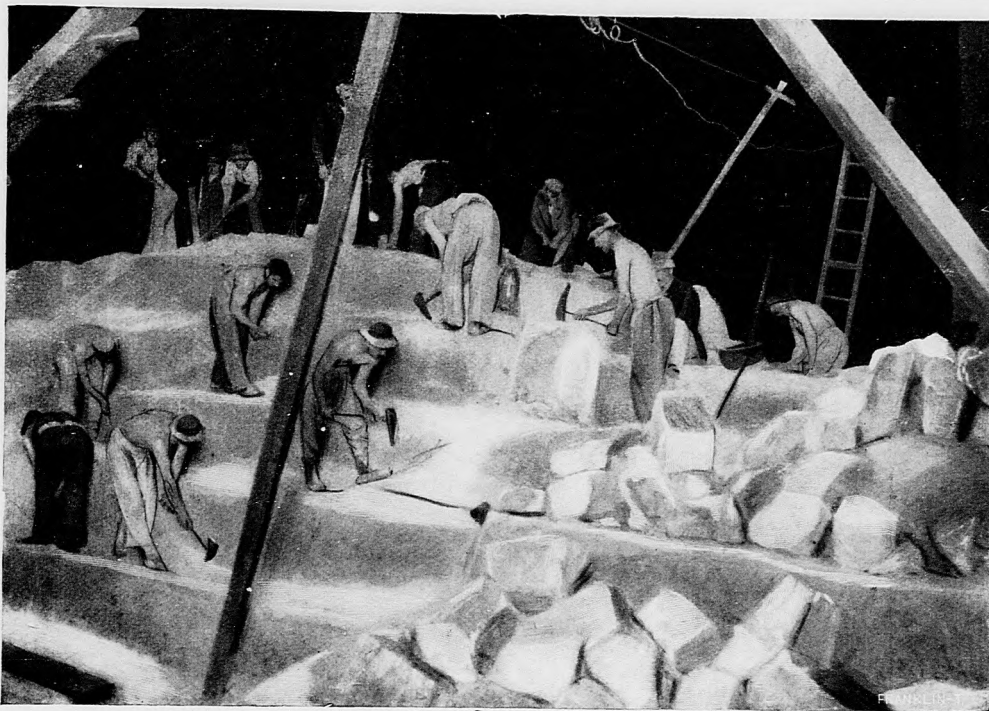
have freely sacrificed their blood on a hundred battlefields.

There is no need for further explanation that the Constitution would have been damaged and undermined by thus striking at the continuity of law;

and when on the 18th November 1904 the Opposition (as it then was) prevented the violation of the Rule the Constitution itself was saved.

And upon that point I appear before the English public, whose constitutional history is, like ours,

if we consider that on our side there was only a primitive juridical state, or even an absence of any juridical state — a perfect *tabula rasa*; and that on the English side before the Norman Conquest there was a comparatively well-developed state of



At work in the Salt Mines : Aknaszlatina.

characterised and adorned by that unconditional continuity of law. The English and Hungarian Constitutions, as two master-pieces of the national souls of two proud peoples, shine together like bright stars in the firmament of the political history of the world. Their similarity is no new discovery. Bryce, Lowell Beöthy and others have pointed out the striking resemblance to each other of the English Magna Charta and the Hungarian Golden Bull, the sources of the two Constitutions. These historians have also informed us that neither of the two works is contained in any single document, but that, each is embodied in a series of statutes and laws of various dates extending over many centuries. The points of similarity and of contrast are, moreover, explained in a brief and striking manner in a comparative study of the two Constitutions by E. Hantos, LL.D., who confirms the equal value of both structures.

Nevertheless I think that *our* Constitution has preserved the continuity of law better, and is therefore a purer Constitution than the English. If we consider the period from the beginning of constitutional life, i. e., from the Norman Conquest (1066) and from the Hungarian Conquest (988), commonly called «The occupation of the Fatherland», it appears only a difference of time to our advantage. But if we consider the state of things before the conquests,

Anglo-Saxon law; if we consider, therefore, that *our* conquest was rather an occupation of the soil, while that of the Normans was the conquest over a people, with its manners, customs, and laws, we shall perceive that the latter involved in a certain degree the breaking-up of English continuity of law.

So it appears to be proved that the English Constitution, though older, is not so pure as the Hungarian, having a break in its continuity.

A similar mode of reasoning is perhaps the basis of the assertion of Beöthy («*A magyar államiság fejlődése és küzdelmei*», Vol. I, page 64), that St. Stephen's Constitution prevails over that of the Norman.

It would indeed be very profitable, even desirable, to have English public opinion on this important question of the continuity of law and the Constitution. It might have a calming influence over our few discontented politicians, as English opinion is always received by us with sympathy and carries a real moral weight, while as regards the question of the Constitution, the opinion of that constitutional nation *par excellence* is received as the declaration of an expert.

We have informed the English public on *our* Constitution; will they kindly inform the Hungarian public on *theirs*?

London Notes

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

London, 7th July, 1908.

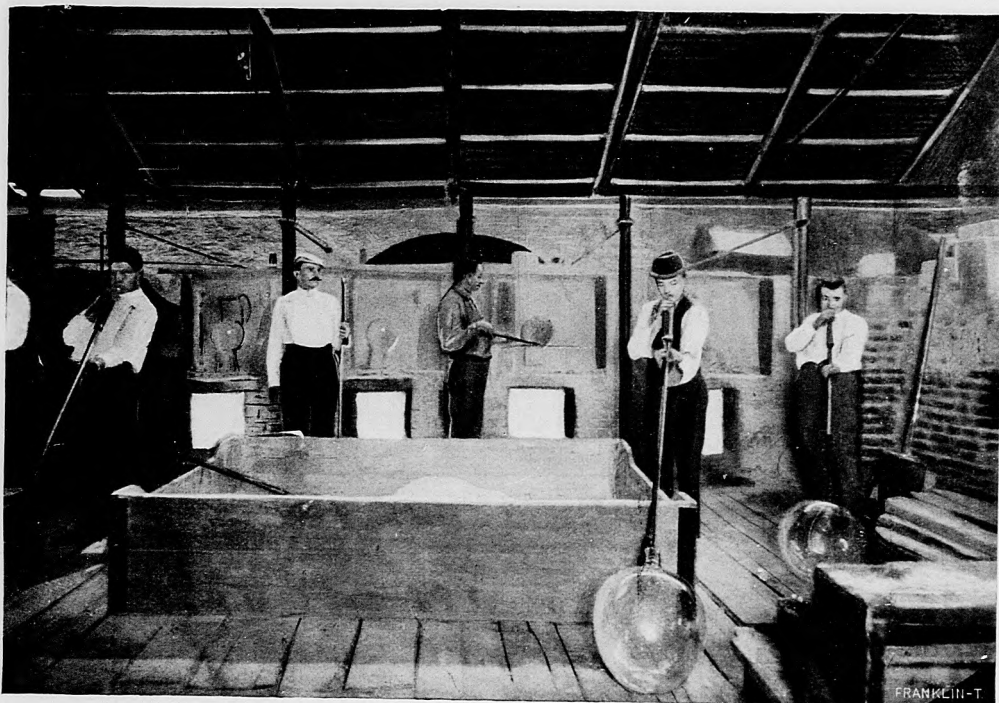
HIS MAJESTY King Edward held a *levée* at St. James Palace yesterday, while Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria entertained about 400 children in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Yesterday was the birthday of Her Royal Highness, which happy event has for several years past been celebrated by a children's party.

Today their Majesties visit Leeds to open the extension of the Leeds University. It is more than two hundred and fifty years since a British sove-

Having been to Hungary, she had much to say about its natural beauties and the hospitality of its people. She intends to revisit Hungary at an early date. Another of Miss Stebbing's books, «The Story of George Stephenson», found its way into the Royal Household of Roumania as a reading book for one of the young princes. His Royal Mother invited Miss Stebbing to make a prolonged stay in Roumania, which the latter enjoyed very much.

*

Open-Air Schools in London have become quite popular of late. — A new one has just been opened in the grounds of a disused mansion in Brecknock Rd. and those interested are invited to



Glass-blowing.

reign visited Leeds and the citizens have prepared a magnificent welcome for their Majesties.

*

A big crowd of teachers and their friends visited Earl's Court on Saturday last, over 60 tickets having been issued to three schools, viz. the «Acland» Manual Training Centre, the «Acland» Elementary School, and the Channing House High School. Mrs. Ginever addressed the party, who listened attentively. After tea they separated to look over the various exhibits and generally enjoy themselves. Owing to Dr Erödi's sad bereavement in the death of his brother he was unable to receive the Teacher's Party, and Dr. Schwöder took his place. The teachers being informed of the cause of his absence, they begged me to convey to him the expression of their sympathy.

I had the other day the pleasure of a long conversation with Miss Grace Stebbing, whose book, «An Aggravating School-Girl», brought her fame.

inspect it. The idea is a «German one, and will no doubt do a wonderful deal of good in strengthening and bracing the children of our Schools who unfortunately cannot find much fresh air in the surroundings of their homes.

Theological Colleges in Hungary.

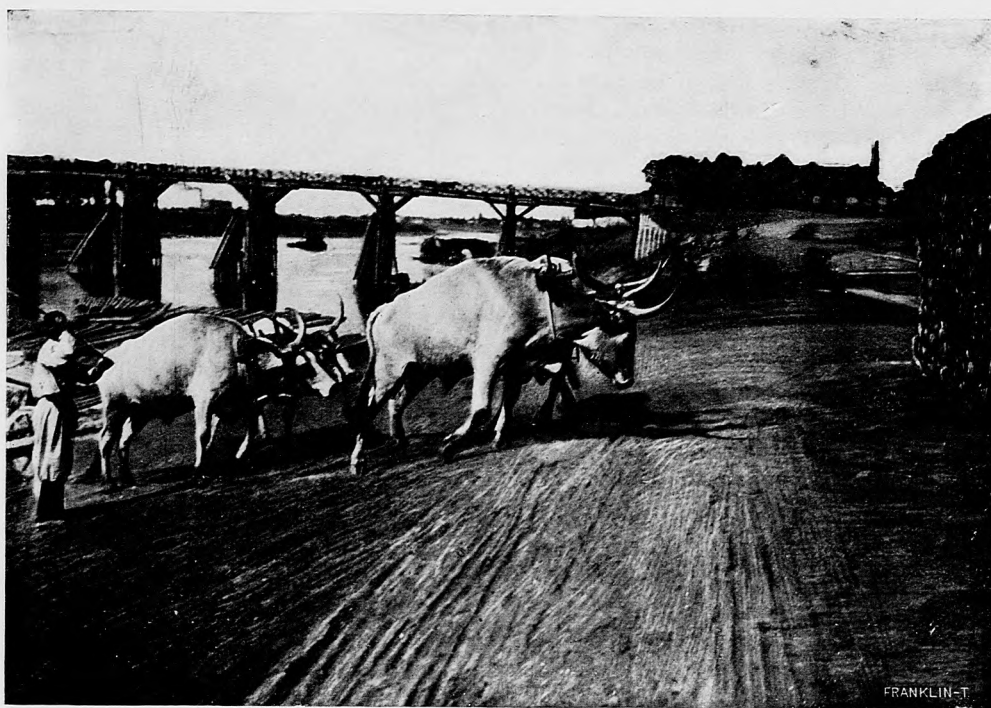
Among the valuable contributions to current educational literature, published in connection with the Education Section of the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, is an admirable resumé of «Education in Hungary», which deserves to be widely read. Particularly interesting to Catholics will be the information given as to Catholic colleges in what is one of the most progressive countries in Europe. The training of Catholic priests has been a feature in Hungarian national life that has been co-eval with the existence of Hungary as a nation, and the foundation of theological colleges first dates back to the celebrated saint-king, St. Stephen, by whom, in

the tenth century, the Catholic Church was first planted in what was till then a heathen State. In this work he was assisted by the labours of Benedictine monks, and from that time to this, in spite of changes and upheavals of every possible kind, the liberties and rights of the Church have been faithfully respected by Hungarian rulers.

The Council of Trent did much to consolidate the extension of theological seminaries in Hungary, and to-day sees a flourishing array of colleges devoted to the teaching and training of the clergy. The central seminary at Budapest provides as well for students of the Greek Church, and is in connection with the Theological Faculty of the Univer-

Hungarians at the Olympic Games in London.

AS EVIDENCING the national interest in physical culture in Hungary the sum of 40,000 crowns has, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Instruction (Count Apponyi), been voted by the Government for the purpose of enabling a number of Hungarian athletes to compete in this world-renowned competition. Sixty-five gentlemen have been selected as representatives of the various classes of athletic sport, and these set out on the 5th inst. under the leadership of Julius Muzsa, M. P. hoping to add to their laurels on English soil. In



Landing a Raft: Szolnok.

sity of Budapest. The language of instruction in all the training colleges is Latin, thus disposing of the language difficulty in a manner which offends neither Austrian nor Magyar prejudices. The greater part of these seminaries are kept up by the «Catholic Religious Fund», a subvention founded as far back as 1651 by Ferdinand III., and now under the control of a joint board of spiritual and lay members. The religious orders are specially active in keeping up centres of theological study, and there are flourishing colleges in connection with the Franciscan, Benedictine, Premonstratensian, and other communities. (*«The Universe»*)

★

Tramp: Can I see the lady of the house?

Bridget: No she 's engaged.

Tramp: That wo'nt make any difference, I don't want ter marry her.

1906 at Athens the Hungarians took fifth place, being behind America, England, Sweden, and Greece, but *before* Austria, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, and Belgium.

★

At present the English capital is the resting-place of a large number of distinguished Hungarians, among them being Count Julius Andrássy (Minister of the Interior), Countess Theodore Andrássy and daughter, Count and Countess Béla Zichy, Count Sigray, Count Eszterházy, Marquis Pallavicini, Count Bánffy, and Count Peter Vay. Doubtless the Exhibition and Olympic Games are the main *raisons-d'être* of their visit, the former presenting a gay spectacle with its attractions of nature and art and its nightly illuminations.

English Teachers at the Hungarian Exhibition.

Much success has attended the expeditions of

elementary school teachers organised by Mrs Colin Macdonald, that indefatigable friend of «Hungary», to the Hungarian Exhibition «Education Section». Crowds of teachers have already responded to the invitation of the Education Section-president, Dr. Béla Erődi, and have thoroughly enjoyed the tour round the exceptionally interesting educational exhibits provided by the promoters of the section. It is a fact for Hungarians to congratulate themselves upon, that the Education exhibits in the Earls Court Exhibition are infinitely superior to those at the much vaunted Franco-British Exhibition, and must arouse in all who see them, a keen desire to know more of the people who have thus displayed such eagerness for and understanding of education in all its branches. No one can visit the Hungarian display of the Educational section without being convinced of the grand superiority of Magyar ideals in this respect to many nearer home, and it is to be hoped that the teachers who are now going regularly to see the section will largely profit by all they see of Hungarian school methods. Mrs. Macdonald is working assiduously to extend the scheme, and before the Exhibition closes, it is trusted the advantages thus offered may be enjoyed by a great number of English school-masters and mistresses.



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

INASMUCH as the agricultural distillery in question is in connection with a refinery that has been declared to be a «bonded warehouse», the petitioner shall further prove, by the presentation of a copy of the judgment given by the respective Inland Revenue Office, whether he is engaged in the refinement of spirits of his own or outside manufacture? The fact that the refinery in connection, locally, with the said distillery has been declared to be a «bonded warehouse» must be authenticated by a copy of the judgment given by the respective Inland Revenue Office.

*

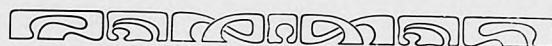
Those who desire to obtain the exemption from taxation, whether permanent or temporary, stipulated in § 3 of the Act, the feasibility of which has, on the basis of § 31 above, been sanctioned by the Royal Hungarian Ministers of Finance and Commerce, must, in order to definitively obtain the same, hand in their petition to that effect within six weeks of the completion of the building, but in any case before the building or apartments are made use of, to the respective Hungarian Inland Revenue Office, in the Capital to the Inspector of Taxes.

The enterprise must enclose with their petition, which must contain a reference to the decree of

the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance offering a prospect of concessions, the licence of the municipal authorities permitting the buildings in question to be lived in or used.

According to § 35 those who wish to obtain the favour (concession) mentioned in § 6 *b*) of the Act, which guarantees the building by the Royal Hungarian State Railways and by railways enjoying a State guarantee, at cost price, of the rails for light railways required by industrial, agricultural, forestry and mining enterprises, must send in a special petition to that effect to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

(To be continued.)



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.)

The undermentioned publications in French can also be obtained on application:

1. La sériculture en Hongrie.
2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forestiers.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié des plans d'aménagement.
10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.

17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
 18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
 19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
 20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
 21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
 22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. ○○○○○○
 Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Sety printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary». Fordítást eszközöl.

No. 42.913/1908.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that, for **stags, roebucks, chamois, bears** and **wild-boar** to be shot during the season this present year on certain specified shooting-grounds of the Royal Hungarian Offices of Woods and Forests in Orsova, Bustyaháza, Zsarnócza, Apatin, and Susák; of the Royal Hungarian Head-offices of Woods and Forests in Lippa, Ungvár and Liptóújvár; and of the Forestry Superintendencies of Besztercebánya, Lugos, and Zágráb, **Licences** will be issued for the several districts and days previously fixed by the Directors of the said offices. The **Licences** may be obtained on personal or written application, and will be issued in order of receipt against payment of dues; for **stags** and **roebucks** not later than the 15th September 1908, and for **chamois, bears,** and **wild-boar** not later than the 15th October.

Full particulars may be obtained on Application to the Directors of the Offices above referred to and to Department VII/3 of the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Ministry.

Budapest, June 1908.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Magyar királyi államvasutak.

166851/908. sz.

«A»

Pályázati hirdetés.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága ezennel nyilvános pályázatot hirdet a jövő 1909. évben, illetőleg 1911. év végéig távirdai papírszalagból fölmerülő szükséglet szállításának biztosítására.

A közelebbi feltételek és részletes módozatok, valamint az ajánlatul felhasználható űrlap a magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága anyag- és leltárbeszerzési A III. szakosztályánál (Budapest, VI., Andrássy-út 73. sz. II. em. 44. ajtó), a hivatalos órák alatt díjmentesen kaphatók.

Az ívenként egykoronás m. kir. okmánybéllyel ellátott sértetlen borítékban elhelyezett lepecsételt ajánlatok ily felhívással: «Ajánlat a 166851/908 számhoz» 1908. évi augusztus hó 7-én déli 12 óráig az anyag- és leltárbeszerzési szakosztályánál benyújtandók, avagy posta útján be- küldendőek.

Bánatpénz gyanánt az ajánlott távirdai papírszalagmeny- nyiség egy évi értékének egy év értékének 5, azaz öt szá- zaléka készpénzben, vagy állami letétekre alkalmas érték- papírokban 1908. évi augusztus hó 6-án déli 12 óráig a magyar királyi államvasutak főpénztáránál leteendő.

Budapest, 1908. évi július hó.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

Császárfürdő (Imperial Bath) Budapest. Summer and Winter health resort. The property of the Order of Mercy of Hungary. First class Sulphuric healing bath; modern Turkish bath, comfortable stone and marble-tub baths; Electric and sun-baths. 200 comfortable rooms. Terms moderate. Prospectus sent free on Application to the **Manager.**

„THE GRESHAM“ ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG LONDONBAN

Alapítatott 1848-ban. ★ Magyarország. igazgatóság:
 Budapest, V., Ferenc József-ter 5-6. sz.
 (Saját palotájában.)

Köt életbiztosításokat a legkülönbözőbb kombiná-
 cziók szerint, előnyös díjak és feltételek mellett.
 A Gresham KÖTVÉNYFELTÉTELEI KIVÁLÓAN
 LIBERÁLISAK. Kölcsonök fedezetére szolgáló köt-
 vényei azonnal nyújtanak fedezetet öngyilkosság
 vagy párbaj, úgyszintén bírói ítélet folytán beállott
 halál esetében. A KÖTVÉNYEK MEGTÁMADHAT-
 LANOK ÉS ELÉVÜLHETLENEK.

Vagyonállás 1906 decemb. 31 én K 229,546 518.48
 Érvényben levő biztosítások ... « 600,000.000.—
 Biztosított feleknek kifizetett « 571,800.000.—
 Magyar értékekben elhelyezett
 díjtartalék « 25,940.909.10

FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL
 AND RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY LIMITED

Address for letters & telegrams: «REISMUEHLE, FIUME».

Rice Millers & Starch Manufacturers.

Established 1882. Established 1882.

Cleaned Rice, Broken Rice,
 Ground Rice, Granulated
 Rice, Rice Flour, Rice Feed-
 ing Meal, Rice Starch, etc.

10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at
 World's & National Exhibitions.

Grand Prix Paris World's Exhibition 1900

Notice of Tender.

The Board of Directors of the Royal Hungarian School of Foresters at Vadászerdő are prepared to receive and consider public tenders for the undermentioned works and the construction of the undermentioned buildings:

- a) Enlargement of the main School-building.
- b) Enlargement of the Office of Inspector of Woods and Forests.
- c) Do School-master's residence.
- d) Construction of two Forest Officers' Residences with the necessary Outbuildings.

1. All Hungarian Builders and Contractors carrying on business lawfully registered are eligible to participate in the tendering.

2. Offers may be made for either or all the aforesaid works, individually or collectively.

3. Persons tendering will be required to state the unit price on which their estimate is based. For this purpose printed forms of tender and estimate will be supplied only by Board of Directors of the said School.

4. Tenders, bearing a stamp of the value of One crown and enclosed in sealed envelope, are to be delivered to the *Directors of the Royal Hungarian School of Foresters at Vadászerdő* (post-office *Temesvár*) by 12 o'clock a. m. July the 29th.

5. In pursuance of §. 6 of the general conditions of contract for the works,

persons tendering will be required to deposit at least 50% of the amount of their estimate as earnest-money, at one of the State Treasuries or at any *Tax Assessment office*.

6. Persons tendering must state the time when the works undertaken by them will be completed. In view of the works, tenders specifying an earlier date of Completion will be given precedence of those specifying a later date.

Of the works stated, the enlargement of the office of the Inspector of Woods and Forests and the School-master's Residence must, if possible, be completed during the Current year; while the enlargement of the main School-building, and the two Forest Officers Residences and Outbuildings must be *completed by the 1st of August 1909 at latest*.

7. Covenants, conditions, plans of contract printed forms of tender and estimate, may be obtained on application only from the Directors of the said School at the price of 1 crown per Single copy of the several works, and 10 crowns for the Whole series.

Detailed conditions and plans are on view at the place aforesaid, and contractors tendering will be required to sign the agreement. Sketches, plans, and documents may be copied by contractors or their representatives at their own expense.

Vadászerdő, July 4th 1908.

**Royal Hungarian Board of Directors of the
School of Foresters.**

PEJTSIK KÁROLY



József Főherczeg Ő cs. és kir.
Fensége kamarai szállítója

Fényképészeti cikkek
szaküzlete

BUDAPEST,
IV., Városház-utca 1. szám.
v. Kossuth Lajos-utca 4. sz.

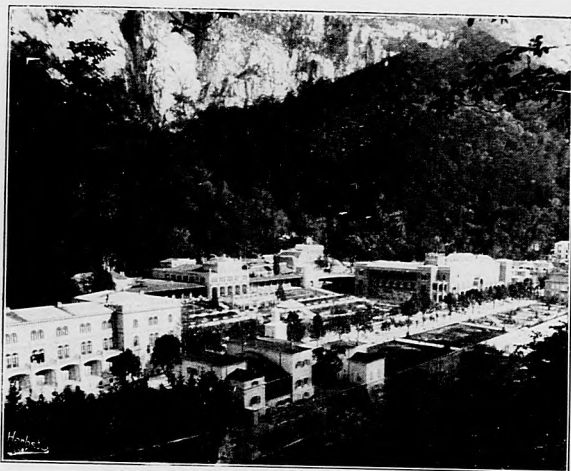
Árjegyzékekkel és felvilágosítással a legnagyobb
készséggel szolgál.

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

The well-known firm of F. Brachfeld, Dorottya-utca 7. supplies the best Tailoring and Hosiery in Budapest. Dont forget to pay them a visit when in the capital.

«Hungary» is on sale at the publication stalls in the Exhibition Grounds at Earl's Court.

English Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepreghy-utca 2. II. 11.



HERKULESFÜRDŐ.

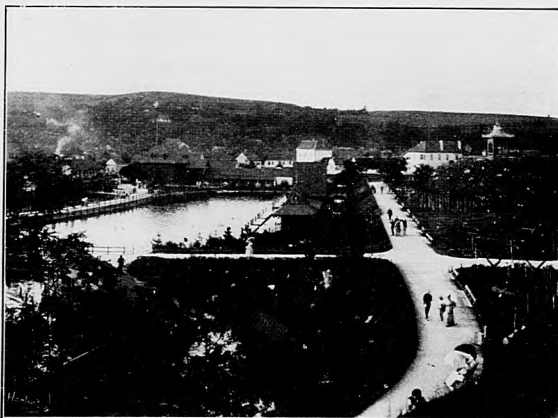
State watering-place and summer resort. Situated in the County of Krassó-Szörény, 168 metres above sea-level, in the romantic valley of the Cserna, 20 minutes from the Royal Hungarian State Railway Station. Natural salt and sulphur springs of 56 degrees centigrade. The salt-baths are unsurpassed for chlorisis, nervous disorders, bladder and kidney disease, scrofula, and ulcerous glands: and the sulphur baths are equally excellent for diseases of the muscles and sinews, gout, etc. Hydropathic Establishment, Swimming Bath and Drinking Cure. Six magnificent Hotels, with 500 rooms and connecting corridors. Permanent military and gipsy

bands. Theatre. Lawn-tennis, fishing, hunting, and shooting-gallery. Beautiful excursions; shady walks, and carefully kept promenades to a length of 60 kilometres. First class Pharmacy at moderate and fixed prices. Further information gladly furnished and prospectus sent on application to

The Royal Hungarian Bath-Direction. (M. kir. fürdőigazgatóság.)

VIZAKNA.

State watering-place and Salt-Baths. Situated in the County of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above sea-level on the Nagyszeben-Kiskapus branch of the Royal Hungarian State Railway, in the immediate neighbourhood of Vizakna railway-station. Recommended for the most obstinate cases of women's disorders and skin diseases. For its healing powers Vizakna surpasses Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall and Nauheim. Six large salt-lakes and a Warm-bathing Establishment are at the disposal of Visitors. There are also charming places within easy reach, to which excursions may be made; beautiful walks, parks, and gardens — all well kept and tended. Boating, lawn-tennis, and billiards may be indulged in. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices. Furnished Apartments may be hired either in Hotels or Private Houses. Further information gladly furnished and prospectus sent on application to



The Royal Hungarian Bath-Direction. (M. kir. fürdőigazgatóság.)



Herbst Samu
Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel
Vadászkürt
Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca 5.
Central position. ☞ ☞
☞ ☞ Near the Danube.
First class Hotel and Restaurant
Prop. F. Kommer.



BENCZE CZIPÓKÜLÖNLEGESSÉGEK
Budapest, IV., Váci-u. 2.
Képes divatértésítő kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Commercial Bank at Hercules Baths.

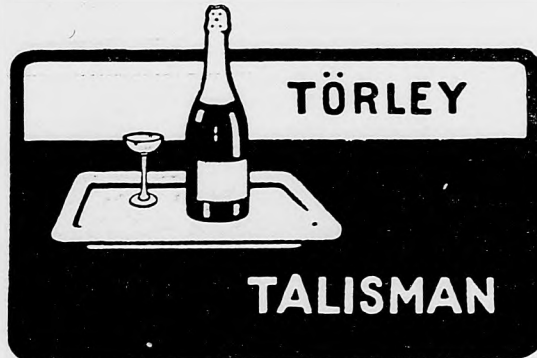
The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commercialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head-quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has opened a branch at Hercules Baths, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

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.

WIKUS TÁTRA

MILK CHOCOLATE
IS THE MOST DELICIOUS
Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.



The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

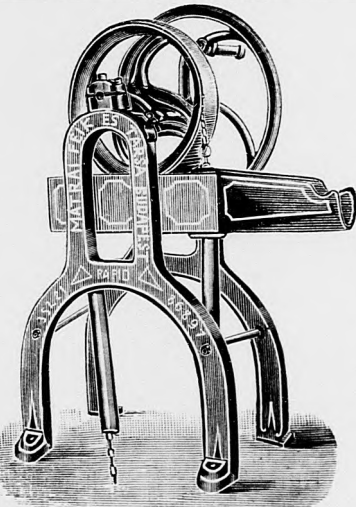
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

= Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. =

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KÜTSZIVATTYUK
szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.