

# HUNGARY

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Budapest, Saturday, August 15, 1908.*

VOL. VI. No 16.

## Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

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

AT THE end of 1894 the length of the state roads was 7760 kilometres of which 28·8 kil. were not macadamised. On the administration and maintenance the State expended from 1867 to 1894, 203,713.044 crowns, i. e. on bridges 7,402.300 crowns, repairs 3,563.718 crowns, on the making of new roads 9,939.644 crowns. For 1895, 8,600.722 crowns were laid aside by the Budget for road purposes; and for 1896, 8,864.100 crowns. The length of the county roads at the end of 1894 was 34.675 kilometres, of which 10.545 kilometres were not macadamised. The length of the communal roads was 30.164 kilometres, of which only 9501 were macadamised. The communal field roads amounted to 62.887 kilometres and the greater part were not macadamised.

The circumstance must be particularly noticed as a remarkable advance that macadamised roads are increasing even in the Alföld (Lowland) which was once very much behindhand in respect of roads.

In order to improve the condition of the roads on the low plain between the Danube, Tisza and Körös, to enable the railways to tap this district energetically and to give an example of road-making to the district, the cutting of a great crossroad was undertaken in 1894,



Countess Victor Károlyi.

partly in consequence of other changes occurred as to the importance of the high roads there a new arrangement of the network of the State roads was required. The municipalities were handed those which had lost their importance for trade or strategic purpose in order to complete the system of State roads by undertaking new lines.

In 1895 this system was revised and in 1896 the carrying out of this plan for ten years dated its commencement. For the latter a long interval was allowed in order not to burden the finances of the municipalities and the State. Accordingly the State system of roads was increased by 205 kilometres in 1896, while agreeably to the carrying out of the plan every line of road of any public importance, whether for purposes of

whose length is about 259 kilometres and the cost of which will run to 3,855.000 florins, the greater part of which, about three millions and a half, the State itself bears. This road begins at Baja, touches Keczel, Halas, Félégyháza, Csongrád, Szentes, Kun-Szent-Márton, Szarvas, Csaba, Gyula and Székudvar and debouches near Erdőhegy into the state road of Debreczen to Fehértemplom.

Another interesting incident must be remarked.

Partly for the execution of Act. I. of 1890,

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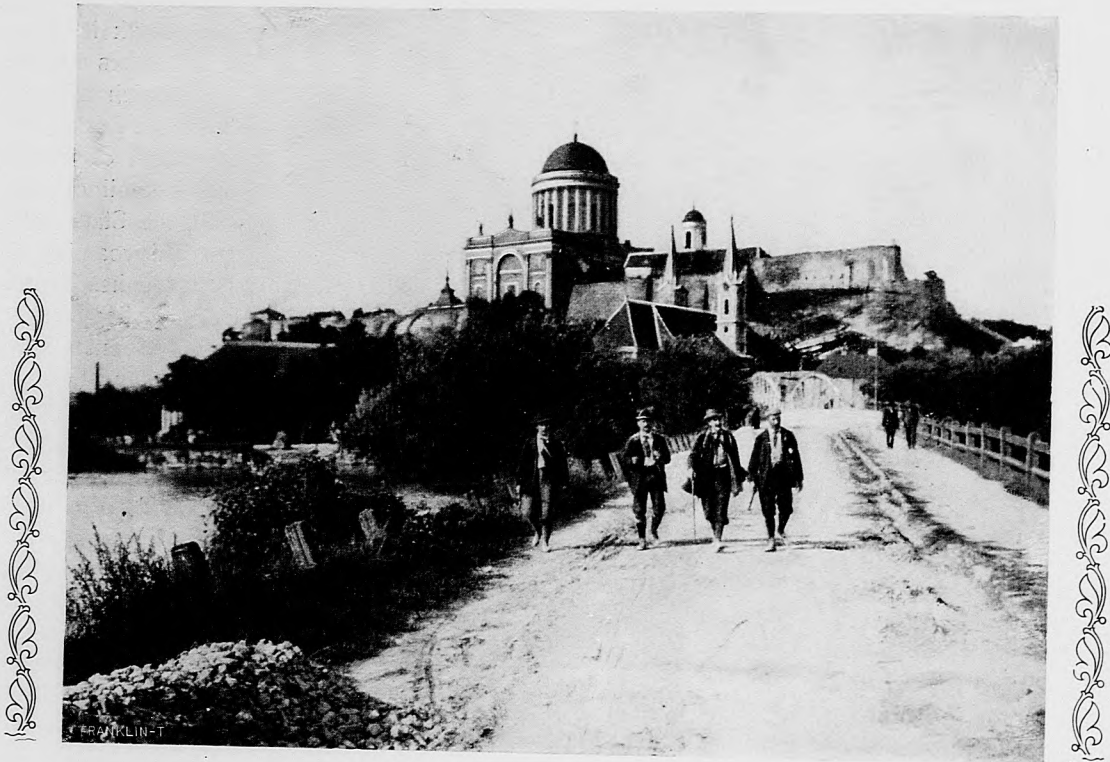
trade or for strategy, will fall into the hands of the State.

The state system of roads will then form a united whole from east to west of the Danube, to the frontiers from the north frontier to Pozsony and Komárom, with four lines from the north to Budapest and from there further to the south frontier and in numerous lines from the north to the south-east frontiers.

In particularly large measure will it penetrate Transylvania.

(To be continued.)

The great work of national unification, which for centuries occupied all the energies of French royalty, was not needed in Hungary. — She was a unified and centralised kingdom from the moment of her appearance on the scene. Times there certainly were when certain great ones of the kingdom succeeded to a degree of social influence and political power which temporarily paralysed the operation of royalty; but these were merely the accidents of history — anomalies recognised and dealt with as such, which



I. On the Road: Esztergom.

### 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.

#### 1.

##### *The Head of the State. — Royalty.*

Hungarian royalty in the Middle Ages was the most powerful in Europe; *at no period was it broken, either by feudalism or by provincial federalism*; and this is essential. The royal power was limited by the rights of the nation as a whole, but it was never interrupted nor split up into petty local and vassal sovereignties.

caused many evils but never passed into the state of permanence. The customs of private law corresponded with this state of public law; landed property was transmitted in the line masculine — it was desired to insure its preservation *in the family* (whose remotest branches possessed hereditary rights and almost permanent claims) that is, *in the national element*; but it never aimed at creating or preserving by heredity too powerful *individual* situations.

The capital importance of these facts is at once seen. While in the Middle Ages the idea of «nation» was weakened by the feudal splitting up of the sovereignty among all the other peoples of Europe, in Hungary this idea was

preserved in all its vitality and all its force of concentration. To this were brought sentiments of fidelity and devotion elsewhere absorbed by the bonds of feudalism; this it was that inspired all institutions; by this, by the early energy of the national conscience this country maintained her independence amidst the overthrow of neighbouring empires ten times more mighty than she.

(To be continued.)

**English** Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter : Granville Csepregy-u. 2.

another at Babolna. In later years others were founded at Kisbér and Fogaras. The aim of these State studs has always been, by a consistent method of breeding, to rear animals suited to the demands of the various districts... Last year nearly £ 14.000 was distributed by the State in prizes amongst the different horse-breeding societies. It is to these measures that Hungarian horse-breeding has kept up the especial good qualities, hardiness and sturdiness, which have made Hungarian horses so popular in the world-market. The good qualities of the



II. In the Country : Crossing the River.

### State Assistance for Agriculture.

UNDER the above title Mr. Alexander, Editor of the «Aberdeen Free Press», a gentleman who has visited Hungary, pays our State agricultural system the high compliment of devoting two lengthy columns to the subject in the journal referred to.

After dealing with the practical interest manifested by the Government in all agricultural affairs, the writer points out that «Hungary takes a leading place among the nations for its horses. The Government has always taken special pains with horse-breeding. So far back as 1785 the first State stud was founded at Mezöhegyes, followed a few years later by

Hungarian horse are shown by the steady and increasing export, which today represents 50.000 horses to the value of over a million pounds sterling».

The duties of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture are wider than generally fall on such a department; for it not only concerns itself with Agriculture proper, but also with horses (as stated), bee-keeping, orchards, gardening, fish-rearing, and other matters. It even takes charge of the forests, rivers, and lakes, as well as regulating the labour problems of the country, which are sometimes serious. Its workings are to a great extent foreign to British notions, but they will repay a careful study by all who are interested in the larger aspects

of Agriculture. This department of the Hungarian Government reveals itself as the most successful of all the «paternal» governments in the world.

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

eagerly looking towards Windsor even before the race had begun. How many, I wonder, pondered over the tragic result of the original Marathon Race, which result was so near being repeated this day in England, when some two hours later Dorando



III. The Village Milk Purveyor.

## The Olympic Games.

### Marathon and After.

IT WAS the closing day of the greatest sports that England had ever witnessed. From the spectators' point of view the weather was all that could be desired, but the heat was naturally most trying for the competitors. The sun blazed forth in all his splendour; all London was alive; 'Marathon' was in the air, and the word on everybody's lips. All roads seemed to converge on the 'White City'; tens of thousands were being carried from the country, by trains, brakes, and other vehicles including «Shanks' pony», to witness the grand finale of the Olympic Games—the much-talked-of Marathon Race at the Great Stadium. Thousands lined the course, and cheered the runners. The scene in the great amphitheatre was a sight never to be forgotten. The seats began to fill quite early in the day, and towards afternoon none were to be had for love or money. Most inspiring were the eager, happy demeanour of the people of all nationalities, the bright uniforms of officers and officials, and the lovely weather.

All along the high northern barrier of the Stadium hundreds had ensconced themselves and were

Pietri staggered into the arena? Did the minds of any of this concourse go back two thousand years to the poor slave Pheidippides lying hidden in the brushwood of the hill overlooking the plain of Marathon and wondering, as the decisive battle wore on, what reward would be his should he be the first to carry home the news of the victory! Presently victor's shouts from his own army roused him from his reverie; drawing himself up he dashed down the hill and took the road leading to the capital.

Regardless of all obstacles he plunged wildly on, never halting until Athens was reached. Approaching the council «Miltiades has won!» he exclaimed — *and dropped dead*. If his freedom were the prize he coveted, it was only awarded him in death.

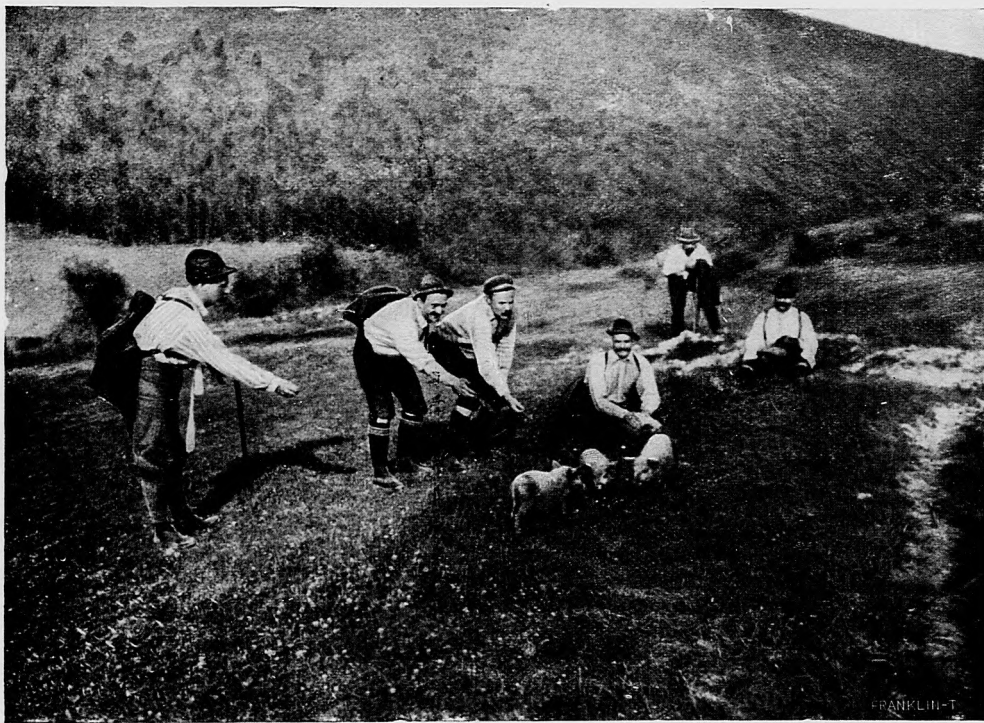
But what of the Marathon Race of 1908? As the end drew near every available space was taken, 80,000 being a fair estimate of the number of persons present. Her Majesty had intimated her desire to be at the Stadium, and the Princess of Wales gave the signal for the start at Windsor. The megaphone message announcing the start was greeted in the Stadium by a loud cheer, from time to time repeated as the numbers of the leaders were exhi-

bited on the boards. Gt. Britain led until about half the course was covered; then came the megaphone message: «Hefferson (Africa) leading»; afterwards «Dorando (Italy)», but as yet no word of the American, whose compatriots kept up cheers and cries of «rah-rah-rah»—the note of the American eagle. When it became known that he was among the first four their excitement became intense. During a lull a pressman dashed up, hot, perspiring, covered with dust; he was relating various interesting incidents of the road when a mighty shout rent the air. Instantly all eyes and glasses were directed towards the entrance to the Stadium, and concentrated on a bedraggled little fellow in red and white who was making a painfully brave effort to reach the winning tape. The runner seemed dazed and reeling; the thunders of applause, waving of flags, and the change of finding himself on the soft track after the 24 miles of hard, burning road he had traversed, were enough to react on his nerves. The Queen rose, as everyone else had done, on hearing the shout, and remained standing until the Italian had reached the goal.

Dozens of photographers had ranged themselves opposite the entrance to catch a snap-shot of the victor; and groups of officials were dotted here and there on the grass. These immediately made for the Italian and surrounded him. The latter did not seem

massaged and helped on to his feet. Again he started, again he fell, and again he received treatment. The sight was affecting. The spectators seemed to lose their heads in the intensity of their excitement, when at length the Italian, seeing the winning tape, made a feeble sprint and *gained it* just as the American bore upon him. Dorando was immediately caught and carried away on a stretcher, in an apparently lifeless condition.

A great deal has been said against the chief clerk of the race, Mr. Andrews, as to the course he took in assisting Dorando, but there is quite as much to be said in his favour. No doubt he feared for the Italian a more serious tragedy than temporary collapse, and so he acted as humanity demanded, even at the risk of losing the popular favour. There have been many «ifs» uttered and published in connection with the affair, which may or may not have saved the situation; but what would the whole civilized world have said «if» by the neglect of timely aid Dorando had met the fate of Pheidipides? Mr. Andrews may have erred in being «*unsportsmanlike*» (*sic*), but he was *humane*, and it will be a sorry day for England when sport assumes such a power over humanity as to make us forget our duty to those around us. There is no doubt that, in the eyes of the great majority of



IV. Killing Time.

to realise that he had still something left to do. The officials informed him that the race was not finished until he had run round the track. Thereupon he set out bravely, but soon collapsed, and fell to the ground. Contrary to the rules of the race, he was

spectators, *the Italian won*, although the protest raised by the Americans (whose man came in immediately after) was upheld on account of Dorando having received help. Thus ended the world-famous race. Of the distribution of the prizes by Her Majesty

the Queen little remains to be said. Her kindness and tact in presenting Dorando with a handsome gold cup, on her own behalf, in recognition of his prowess, was quite in harmony with the well-known graciousness of Britain's Queen. Dorando himself thinks it more glorious to be so honoured by the Queen of England than to be declared the winner of the Marathon race — and many think with him.

#### Hungary at the Olympic Games.

The series of events to which the interest of the whole civilised world was directed is now to be numbered with the things of the past, and Hungary has borne her part therein with honour and distinction. As in past and less enlightened ages Hungarians achieved wonders by the sword, today they are seeking peaceful conquests by their prowess in the arena, where none need rob another to enrich himself. Who shall say that, in the Olympic games, they have not attained their share of the spoils of victory? They have not appeared at their best owing to the uncongenial English climate; but in wrestling and fencing their skill and strength of arm have prevailed against the finest champions the universe could produce, while in swimming the Hungarian, Halmay, has gained the second place, being only half a length behind Daniels, the American. Dr. Eugene Fuchs has worthily upheld the Hungarian traditions with fencing, and Rikárd Weiss the same with wrestling. Thus on two occasions has the Hungarian flag flown proudly over the arena, in announcement of a Magyar victory. In many other contests Hungary demonstrated her athletic worth, though failing to gain first place. Hungarian right arms are as strong and their hearts are as stout as of yore, and therefore we confidently look forward to the adding of still further laurels at the next Olympic Games.

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#### Guns and Nets

THE HUNGARIAN Minister of Agriculture has just published in English an account of the proceedings leading up to the International Convention for the Protection of Birds, which was concluded in 1902. The representatives of eleven European countries signed the Convention. On the one hand, Great Britain abstained—a country of the slightest geographical importance, but one the moral influence of which we flatter ourselves would have been a great gain. The other absentee was Italy, through whose Alpine gates the stream of bird migration spouts in a concentrated form that puts the useful birds of Europe entirely at the mercy of unscrupu-

lous gunners and trappers. Article 5 of the Game Law of that country expressly delivers over to the sportsman all our birds during their passage northward and southward. The Minister for Agriculture praised it on laying it on the table in June, 1904, in these grand terms: «In our day, when all our teachers inculcate that virile sentence, *Mens sana in corpore sano*, it is impossible for us to ignore the utility of the invigorating exercise of the chase, of which Horace sings:

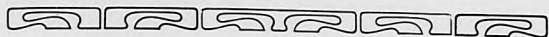
Manet sub Jove frigido  
Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor.

Let us translate. Unheeding the entreaties of his gentle wife, the hunter faces the inclemencies of heaven. How brave he is! Now let us examine into the details of this manly sport that is to restore the virility of the Roman legions. The intrepid hunters for whom the Minister of Agriculture pleads shoot tits, robins, flycatchers, willow wrens, all winged things, though without taking the sporting chance of a flying shot. Speaking of a bag of titmice, robins, goldfinches, pipits, etc., the compiler of this Government report comments sadly: «This 'sport' is engaged in, not by striplings, but by grown-up men».

However, in spite of the fact that «we meet birdshooters at every step, comfortably practising their sport beside the road», the gun is but a trifle by comparison with the nets that are spun round Lago Maggiore and Lago di Lugano during the spring and summer nights. There are nets a mile long and five yards high, into which the tired birds fly by the hundred; «roccolo» hedges of hornbeam specially planted for that purpose and tenanted by blinded songsters and other decoys; square miles of entanglement, with imitation hawks to scare the birds into false refuge; and, in the South of France, before France joined the Convention, electric wires for the killing of swallows by the thousand. At one station in Upper Italy an ordinary morning's taking is 500 birds, ranging from thrushes to willow wrens. If we take an average of 200 throughout the season of ten weeks, that one station is responsible for 15,000 birds at each autumn migration. At Como and Varese «redbreasts» are sold not by the hundred but by the thousand in a day, their price ranging from 75 centesimo a dozen when the weather is cool to 5 centesimo when the small bodies are liable to rapid decay.

In October, 1890, nearly half a million small birds crossed the frontier at Brescia, not as they come into Sussex in spring, gladly winging north to greet us with nappy twitter from the apple-tree in the morning, but in indiscriminate, shapeless packets of fifty, from which you can pick out flycatchers, whitethroats, garden warblers, pipits, and titmice. From Udine 200,000 are dispatched by rail; near Montegrado 14,000 swallows fell in three days, and «on the stone-field Crao» no less than 3,000,000 in one season. There are clearly difficulties in the way of getting our friend Italy within the International Convention for the Protection of Birds. Every bird-lover in Great Britain will ask why she has hitherto

lacked the friendly lead of this country. Our Government is about to negotiate with its neighbours on the subject of Lord Avebury's Plumage Bill. They could not take a better first step than by taking advantage of Article 13 of the Convention. («Daily News».)



### «Scotus Viator» Again!

POLITICAL Persecution in Hungary: an Appeal to British Public Opinion», is the title of a pamphlet by the writer who goes under the

the Magyar domination. We venture to think, however, that the writer does not sufficiently emphasise the peculiar difficulty the problem which these low-grade Slavs provide for Hungary, and which they would provide in any country. Serious friction undoubtedly exists between them and the Magyars; but one is not disposed to put all the blame on the latter when one considers what the Magyars have done and are doing for Hungary; while the fact remains that at least two of the non-Magyar races under the crown of St Stephen, namely, the Germans



V. Rest by the Way.

pseudonym of «Scotus Viator» (London: Constable and Co., Ltd.—1s).—This writer, who is one of the best-informed of the many who discuss, in the reviews and elsewhere, the endless possibilities which the future of the dual monarchy opens up, has lately constituted himself an ardent advocate of the Slovaks and other non-Magyar peoples of Hungary. In the two articles now reprinted in this booklet he narrates a long list of the grievances which these races, and especially the Slovaks, labour under. The indictment which «Scotus Viator» brings against the Magyars is a heavy one, that of political persecution of a vigorous and brutal sort; and there will be few in this country competent to undertake a defence of

and the Jews, have been, without assimilation, successfully incorporated with the Hungarian body-politic. It may be too much to expect the same of the Slavonic and other races, but it is difficult to believe Magyar supremacy to be absolute tyranny, as it is presented in these pages. However this may be, an appeal to «British Public Opinion» is competent enough, for the Magyars have time and again appealed to the same oracle; and such a contribution to the discussion of Hungarian affairs is to be welcomed, for is not Hungary, to use an Americanism, the «pivotal state» of Europe?

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

## STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English. By Mrs. *Joseph Sándor, Margaret Solyom Fekete.*

By *Kálmán .  
.. Mikszáth*

FOR FEMALES care little about those who respect themselves too much to gain their good graces. Feign my friend not to observe her at all.

Kolowotki obeyed him as well as he could, for it is hard, being hungry, to see a red apple, knowing it belongs to one, longing for it and yet not to bite it. He is a man who stands the proof, and lost is he who stands it not.

A long while he did not even address her, but his loving, tender looks rested unceasingly upon her face. In spite of all Kitty remained unaffected, like an alabaster doll.

If he was unobserved, Kolowotki gnashed his teeth with fury, firmly resolved not to look on her any more. Yet he could not resist the temptation of stroking her fair round arms, if she happened to pass near him, when none observed it. But what he meant to be a sweet and confidential secret was given instantaneously

This meant clearly to say she wanted no approach, nor suffered any confidences. A clearer refusal could not be imagined.

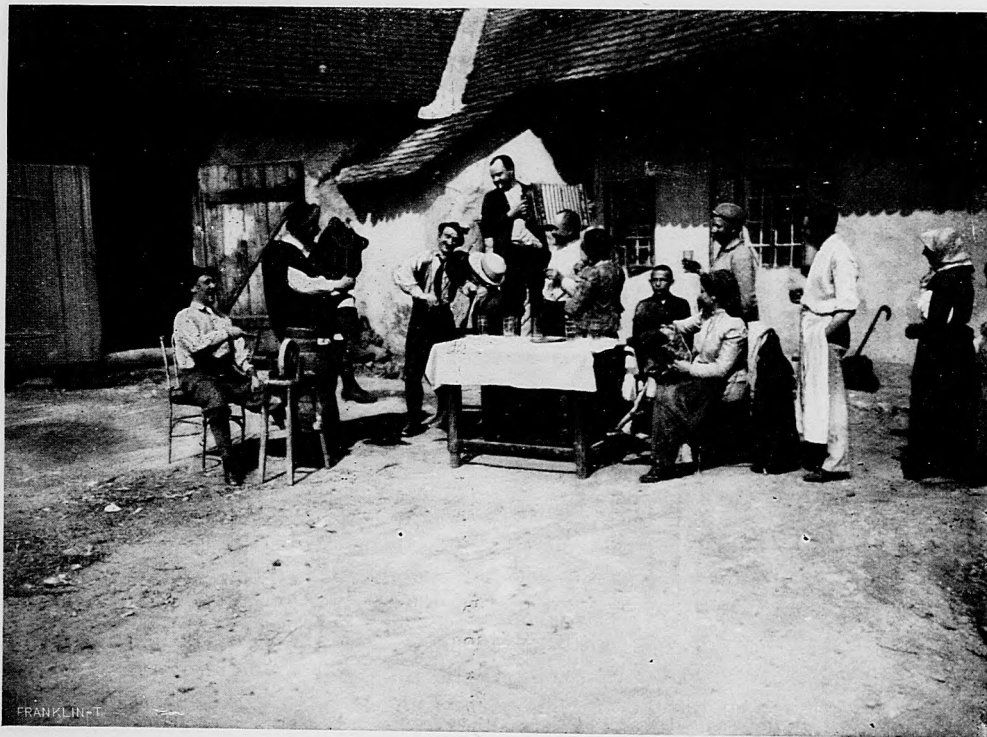
The boldest workmen laughed scornfully on such occasions, glancing up from their labour and Kolowotki would fain have sunk into the earth. Offended he gave way to grief and employing his tools heedlessly, the shoes abounded in so-called blind or false cuts.

Ever and anon he called the old Mr. Kiss aside into the corner, or the courtyard, talking with him most excitedly.

«I can't bear it any more, father. Give me advice, how to behave myself.» (He called Mr. Kiss father, thinking he thus could approach nearer to Kitty). I shall die of grief».

«Don't fear, Mathias!» Mr. Kiss encouraged him. «No bootmaker ever yet died of love, though such may be the case with tailors and confectioners.»

«Upon my faith, I can't bear it any longer. Sooner will I wander away, far far from here, bidding you adieu; but to stay here, see her daily and know she loves me not! This is insufferable! I prefer to depart now immediately.



VI. After the Repast.

receipt for by the girl quite publicly in a most angry manner.

«Hold your peace, Kolowotki! What is the matter with you?»

«Good bye, father!»

He gave him his hand, his eyes being full of tears. Mr. Kiss grew afraid. The new companion was highly valuable, the business

being in full swing, since he had been his mate. He tried to soothe him. «Ay, ay, Kolo-wotki, all will be right anon. It matters not. She knows thee not long enough, as thou hast

to me to constitute the very essence of tragedy. All Shakespeare's great tragedies, as indeed all genuine tragedies, corroborate this proposition. In him there is just as much room for



VII. Firewood for the Cook

been here a few months only. No wonder she loves thee not yet.»

Kolowotki broke out angrily.

«What! it is no wonder! For whom do you take me then, father?» (To be continued.)



### Comments on Shakespeare.

(Continued.)

By Lajos Dó-  
czi. Transla-  
tion by Ch.  
Hirst.....

THUS HE faces a life, in which he hopes chance to favour him; regarding necessities — death the final one — as inimically opposed to him. Life on the stage represents to him a vacillating symbol of the problem of life. It represents to him the joyful conquest of possibilities over menacing necessity.

This is comedy. It shews him, on the other hand, the embittered struggle with possibilities, which finally are bound to succumb to necessities. This is tragedy. This becomes all the more sublime, the more vividly the illusion of the inevitable is represented to the spectator. The representation of sorrow as a necessity seems

fate, the divine, incidental influences, as for the climax of tragedy, the development of events resulting from character. And the prevailing genius, who without design or meditation, without studying, or exploring, has created such a world, pigmies, and wiseacres come forward with their paltry gauges for the purpose of applying them to the towering heights he has piled up! Poor things! Poor, miserable wretches! And in what a tone they speak of him!

What has distressed them most is his mode of characterizing. Tolstoj says that Shakespeare is totally incapable of describing characters. Hartmann, speaking of Juliet, admits that Shakespeare has achieved all with regard to form, «only the way in which the noble woman came to abandon herself to the man, in our estimation, he has failed to account for. Justice demands that we should most emphatically emphasize the advanced achievements, in this particular, of our poets as compared with this weak side of the immensely overrated Briton.»

How terrified Shakespeare in Elysium must have been at this «emphatical» emphasizing!

But fortunately Goethe joins hands with him, whom he may ask how in his «advanced achievements» he came to overlook this in Rhodus. Not unabashed, Goethe points to the scene in «Faust», how one of the most exalted of women comes to abandon herself to a man; and, amazed, the overrated Briton acknowledges that the affair is as simple as possible. Without any attempt at a preamble, simply casually, comes out with the words:

Must I ne'er for one short hour,  
On thy fair bosom recline,  
And heart with heart, soul with soul entwine?

But what? — Is it possible the solution of the problem, which led to the disgrace of the master of the knowledge of souls, can be so simple? Ay, forsooth, the problem is as easy as child's play, as easy as the answers to certain questions in the school-catechism. In a paragraph the statement was made: «where that race had their original abode cannot be ascertained». And when the question was put: «Where did that race originally dwell?» Twenty excellent pupils, unable to answer, received bad marks, when one holding up his finger, exclaimed: «If you please, Sir, I know!» «Where?» the tea-



VIII. Preparing the Meal.

Gretchen's answer very plainly demonstrates psychologically how this came about. According to this, the first stage (love, as the point at issue, presupposed) is fear of detection. «Fain would I too the door leave open».

«But, alas, thy mother sleepeth not sound». As soon as this fear is overcome, but a brief pause for reflection and accommodation ensues. «I know not what renders me subservient to thy will.»

This is the only explanation Gretchen gives in extenuation of a step far exceeding Juliet's, for in this instance, it is a question of a maid, and not of a wife, nor is the dangerous sleeping potion designed for herself, but for her mother. Nevertheless the motive appears to us perfectly conclusive, clear, brazen and imperative — and so it is.

cher asked. «That cannot be ascertained.» «Very good, William, you will take twenty pupils down!»

The fact is, the solution of the problem does not exist. However, it must be admitted, that Shakespeare was the first, and with few exceptions, still remains the only one who displays this wisdom in depicting the human mind, and that he owes his grandest effects to this secret. Nature is a mystery, which art and philosophy, like two suitors, emulate, and we never know which approaches her nearest. The former endeavours to pry into and know her, the latter to understand her. The artist is satisfied with her acquaintance; but errs as soon as he wishes to know her. The task of art is not the solution of the problem of life, but to represent it.

(To be continued.)

## The Development of Hungarian Home Industry.

(Act. III. of 1907.)

THEY SHALL further examine the said factories and industrial establishments once a year, as far as possible in connection with the ordinary inspection of factories, and report whether the state of affairs in the said establishments corresponds in every respect to that required by the present instructions and whether all the conditions laid down at the time the favours (concessions) were granted and stipulated in the present Instructions are being duly fulfilled.

If on the occasion of the said examination it

Industrial establishments in Hungary proper enjoying favours (concessions) whose operations involve the interests of forestry and agriculture (this class to include cognac and champagne factories, factories producing preserved fruit and pickled vegetables, silk-spinneries [silk-throwing] and silk-factories) may be examined at any time by the experts delegated by the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Chapter VI, which deals with State Grants or Subsidies is very important and forma at the same time most interesting reading.

Any one who desires to take advantage of the State grant mentioned in § 9 of the Act must petition for the same in a petition furnished with a



IX. The Best Hotel.

should transpire that one or other of the conditions has not been fulfilled, the inspector in question must determine and include in his report, together with the reasons for the same, his decision as to whether such omission be justifiable.

In the case of mining enterprises enjoying favours (concessions) the work of examination etc. specified in the present section shall be done by the Royal Hungarian Commissioners of Mines.

The result of the inspection shall be entered in the records, and the reports relating thereto shall be sent in direct to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, who shall communicate their contents to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance.

Reports relating to the inspection of industrial establishments situate in Croatia and Slavonia shall be sent in to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce through the Ban of those countries.

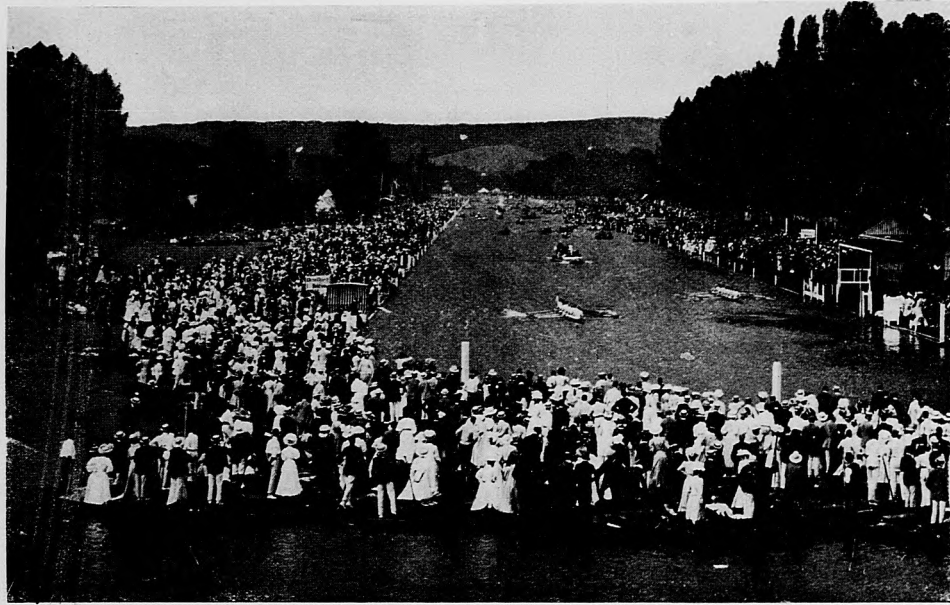
one crown (10 d.) bill-stamp. The petitions must be sent in to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, direct, if it is a question of a factory or industrial establishment the creation of which is a future contingency, through the respective Chamber of Commerce and Industry if the enterprise is already in existence.

The petitions must contain a detailed enumeration of the industrial articles produced or the production of which is contemplated, a description of the processes to be employed (this for the guidance of experts), the number of workmen to be engaged in the establishment, the amount of capital invested or to be invested in the site and buildings as well as in the machinery and equipments of the establishment (each amount separately), and the amount of working capital subscribed or to be subscribed; they must further supply information concerning the

approximate quantity and value of the yearly output as well an enumeration of the more important appliances (e. g. in the case of spinning-mills the number of spindles, in that of weaving-mills the number of looms) controlling the output, the object

exemption from the obligations undertaken with regard to the employment of native employees and home industry, they shall in each several case apply to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

If the reason for the purchase of foreign goods



The Olympic Games at London: Henley Regatta.

of such enumeration being to facilitate an estimate of the productive capacity.

Should the petitioner desire to complete the number of workmen, the investment and output, by degrees, though by a stipulated date, the petition must contain all data referring not only to the first year, but also to those succeeding.

The petition must contain a special enumeration of the raw materials, machinery and equipments which the petitioner contemplates obtaining from abroad and must in all cases particularise the reasons why such a step is unavoidable.

§ 63. The conferring of the State grant mentioned in § 9 of the Act may be made contingent on the fulfilment of the conditions stipulated in § 7 of the same: the right of conferring such grant and of stipulating such conditions belongs, by virtue of § 7 of the said Act, to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

These conditions shall be laid down at the time when the feasibility of such grant is declared, in the ministerial decree relating thereto.

The owner of the enterprise shall, after the receipt of the rescript holding out a prospect of a State grant or State participation, within the period stipulated therein, present the conditions or rather a deed including the same authenticated by a notary public, to the Minister of Commerce; otherwise the said rescript loses its validity.

§ 64. Should the enterprise desire the modification of any one of the conditions stipulated or

contemplated be that the material or industrial article in question is not produced at home at all or at any rate not in the desired quality, this fact must also be mentioned.

§ 65. The enterprise in question must apply separately on each occasion when the State grant falls due, for the remittance of the same.

The remittance shall be preceded by a local investigation to ascertain whether the enterprise has complied with the conditions stipulated.

§ 66. Where any single one of the conditions has not been complied with, the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce may cancel the State grant conferred, either wholly or in part. The Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce alone has the right to decide whether the enterprise has complied with the conditions stipulated.

We might well quote further from this interesting and important Hungarian Law, but we think enough has been said for our readers to judge for themselves whether more generous concessions are offered by any other State in the world to foreign firms and individuals engaged in commerce. Copies (in English) of the Act III of 1907 — a pamphlet of 100 pages exactly — can be had by all persons interested on application direct to the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, Budapest.

(The End.)

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## London Notes

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

London, August, 10th 1908.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria have been spending a pleasant holiday at Goodwood. The weather there was all that could be desired for the display of the pretty and fashionable gowns one always expects to find there. Her Majesty favours white and heliotrope on such occasions, while the Princess invariably wears white or blue and other delicate pastel shades.

On Saturday last the Royal party went to the Isle of Wight for the Cowes regatta, which will be exceptionally brilliant this year owing to the number of distinguished strangers visiting England, and the interest that will be shown by the international competitors of the Olympic games.

After Cowes His Majesty will proceed to Marienbad, thence to Ischl to meet the Emperor-King Francis Joseph. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador will be present at the meeting.

Count Mensdorff is one of the most popular Ambassadors to the British Court. Besides being a personal friend of the King and brother of Countess Apponyi, he is a prominent personage at all Court and Society functions. He is much admired by our own Royal Family, by his Imperial and Royal Master, and by Hungarians at home and abroad. His kindly manner has earned for him much love and respect among his compatriots engaged at Earl's Court, and all will carry away to the homeland very happy recollections of «the Ambassador». He takes the

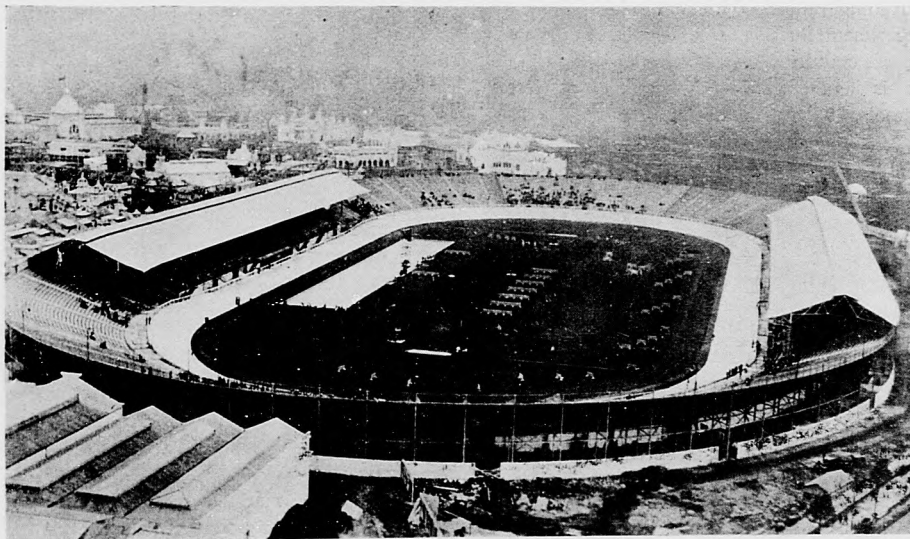
of her people are quite safe in the hands of a diplomat of the calibre of Count Albert Mensdorff.

★

Fine weather favoured the Hungarian Fête, Earl's Court, which had been organised by Mr. Louis Felbermann in aid of the funds of the League of Mercy. «Hungary Street» was hung with Chinese lanterns and otherwise prettily decorated, while English maidens clad in Hungarian peasant costumes attended to the requirements of purchasers in the Home Industries department. An admirable entertainment was provided under the management of the Chevalier Wilhelm Ganz, and several first class artistes from Budapest took part at both the afternoon and evening performances in the Summer Theatre. The musical portion was very good, and showed to advantage some of Hungary's best artistes. Not a few were disappointed at the non-appearance of Madame Aurelie Révy-Chapman, whose name was on the programme and who is already very well known in England. The «Csárdás» danced to the strains of Mr. Rác's Gipsy Band was watched with interest by the English present, while the dancers themselves (mostly Hungarians) seemed equally to enjoy it. The funds of the charity have benefited by something over a hundred pounds as a result of the fête. The ladies especially were busy, one alone bringing in £ 20 by the sale of flowers and favours.

★

This month will again see several Hungarian representatives at the Art Congress, as well as at the Congress on the moral training of the young; others also have been attending the Peace Congress.



The Olympic Games at London: The Stadium.

liveliest interest in the Hungarian Exhibition, to which he has paid several informal visits, as well as having arranged the King's recent visit. Thoroughly in sympathy with all that is being done in England for the better knowledge of Hungary, the interests

On the 25th ulto. the Suffragettes had a field day at Earl's Court, when a good many sympathisers were present. Speeches were made from boats on the ornamental waters and from a balcony in «Hungary Street».

On the same date Hyde Park was the scene of a big demonstration in favour of the Licensing Bill. About 100,000 persons were present. Mr. Churchill gave a stirring address, while Mr. Crooks provided amusement by pointing to the representatives whom the brewers had plied with beer and paid to disturb the meeting. All the arrangements made by opponents of the Bill to upset the meeting completely failed. The opposition will hold their meeting one day this month, and many will be curious as to the result.



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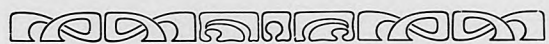
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### NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

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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.

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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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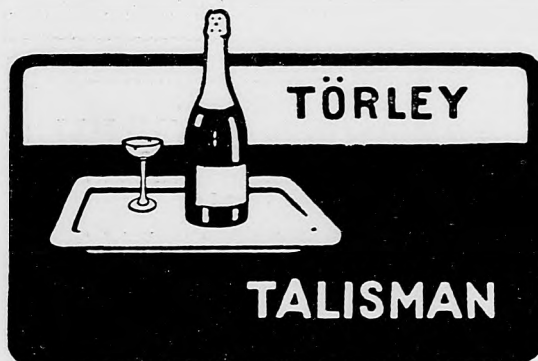
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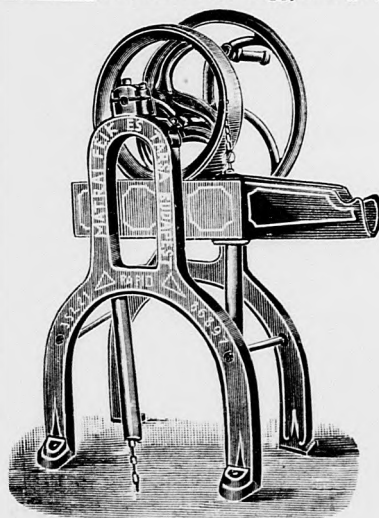
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