

HUNGARY

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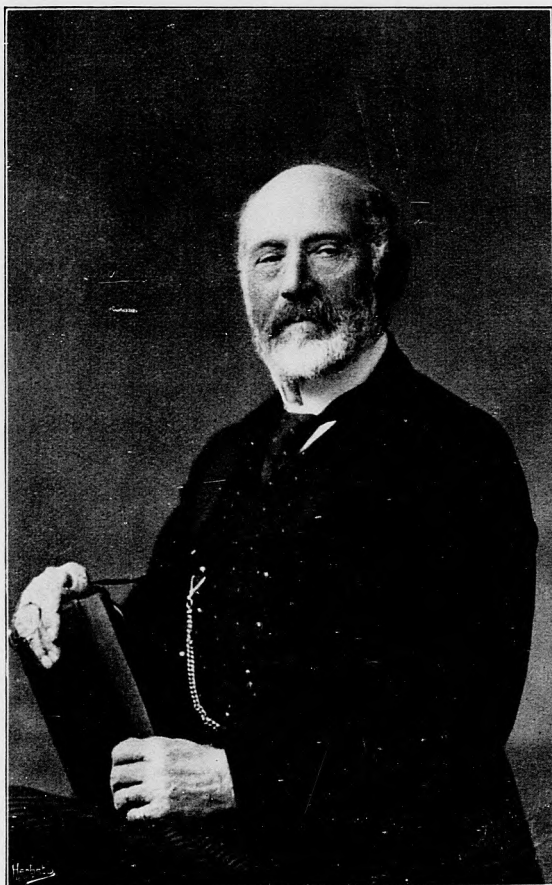
VOL. VII. No 18.

Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

OUR BANKS however suffered greatly, especially those devoted to great traffic, and their provincial branches. Several institutes broke at once, others broke after a few years. What ravages 1873 worked in our banks is sufficiently proved by the fact that while the share capital in them then was 67.65 million florins this sum had sunk in 1879 to 34.44 million florins when those doomed banks had almost entirely ceased to exist. The crash of 1873 had been preceded by a smaller one in 1869, whose traces soon disappeared, but which was of importance so far that it brought the question of note banks on the tapis. The Austrian National Bank in Vienna had erected branches in the commercial centres of Hungary which did not satisfy the needs of credit, but did good service to the trade and commerce existing in Hungary already. Trade had in addition taken rapid strides in consequence of the cessation of the customs union which divided Hungary from Austria. The privilege of the Austrian National Bank was extended by the bank acts of 1862 and made valid for the whole terri-



Professor ARMINIUS VÁMBÉRY.

torian bank privilege. It was evident this ought to have succeeded, and the bank tried with great earnestness to satisfy the demands of credit in Hungary and to consider the wishes of the Hungarian government, but the failure of the revenue of the bank and the opposition between the Hungarian and Austrian governments in respect of the bank debt led to a change in the situation. The bank began to take a hostile attitude to Hungary and not only refrained from satisfying the increasing needs of credit, but even limited the credit which had

tory of which was then called the Austrian monarchy. This regulation of the government was not legally binding on Hungary and after the restoration of our Constitution we should have had the right of erecting a Hungarian note bank. But the Hungarian government knew the difficulties which would occur in the solution of this complicated question and found it better to seek a respectable *modus vivendi* with the Austrian government and the national bank, and to postpone a definite solution until the cessation of the Aus-

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been offered before. This unjustifiable procedure excited great feeling in Hungary and public opinion demanded the unconditional creation of an independent Hungarian note bank. But the crisis of 1873 came, and the shattering of the Hungarian finances and the fall of political parties impaired all action. The bank question was pushed to the background and only on the cessation of the bank privilege, which was coincident with the renewing of the customs and commercial union with Austria, did this question come forward again.

(To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

Parliament is convoked by the king for a term of five years. The king may suspend its sessions and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the term be expired. These royal prerogatives are, however, subject to the following conditions:

Parliament must be convoked within the three months following the expiration of the mandate, or the dissolution of the preceding Parliament, and there must be one session per year. If the dissolution or the suspension of the sessions by royal order, intervenes before the voting of the budget of the following year, the convocation of the new Parliament — or the royal authority for the resumption of the sessions — must take place at a date that will render possible the constitutional voting of the said budget. This limitation of the right of dissolution is without parallel in monarchical constitutions. One of the results of this principle, carried to its furthest extent in our institutions, is that never in any case has the collection of an impost not voted by Parliament been permitted.

Parliament shares with the king the legislative power, that is, the right of making, changing, abrogating, and interpreting the laws; the right of initiative in the legislative domain belongs to King and Parliament; the latter can exercise it, according to ancient custom, only through the Chamber of Deputies. The legislative power is supreme; it regulates the exercise of all other powers; the royal power itself cannot even be exercised except in accordance with the laws and within the limits of the laws. This

principle goes back to the Middle Ages. The majesty of the law has always been deemed superior to the majesty of the king — so high has it been placed in our ancient and modern institutions. Certainly there have been kings who infringed the laws and violated the Constitution, but there has never been (as in England under the Stuarts) a juridical school and a great political party that theoretically placed the royal power above the law. All the dispositions pertaining to the welfare of the State, the establishment of the budget, and the passing of accounts, belonged to the domain of the legislative power.

The king can exercise his prerogative only through ministers responsible to Parliament. The juridical responsibility of these is defined by Law III of 1848; in the terms of that law, ministers may be indicted by the vote of a simple majority of the Chamber of Deputies; a) for every act detrimental to the independence of the country, the Constitutional Guarantees, individual liberty, or the right of property; b) for every act of bribery in the administration of the commonwealth; c) for every voluntary omission in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of public security.

(To be Continued.)



Great Men of Letters.

Professor *Arminius Vámbéry*.

ON THE embankment of the Danube lives an old man whom we may often see walking along the river at different hours of the day, by whose time the boatmen set their watches and to whom they complain about the hardness of the times, the high prices of victuals, and the selfishness of the «ruling classes». They do not know that the man who has passed his 75th year and who paces the street with the vigour of youth is the greatest living scholar of Orientalism, and one of the most capable political writers of the world.

Prof. Vámbéry is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word. Whoever has read his «*Struggles of My Life*» has been struck with the almost miraculous career of the man, and many ignorant persons have been induced to impute his extraordinary success to magic. His real greatness is seen in his life. There have been great explorers, great scientists, and renowned scholars, but who could be so great as to unite the courage of an adventurer, the wisdom of the savant, and the sobriety of a man of the world into that perfect harmony which constitutes Vámbéry's mind?

A long acquaintance, a reverential fondness, and the admiration of the pupil bind me to this great master who, although his whole life has been spent

in the study of Oriental languages and history, in the debates of political parties at home and abroad always found time to help and to encourage those who sought for his assistance. Vámbéry's name in England is inseparably connected with the questions and interests of Great Britain in Central Asia and the Balkans. In Hungary he raised by his linguistic works the earnest doubts of scholars as to the validity of the theories concerning the origin of the Magyars which had been considered unassailable for two generations.

His energy and strong will are his faithful followers in old age; work, his ideal in his youth, has remained true to him on his long and thorny path. He gets up at 4 o'clock every day to correct his notes or to put the finishing touch to writings done on the previous day. Nightfall again finds him at his desk among his true friends: his books. It would be erroneous to think him a mere bookworm. His sobriety, his clear practical view of the world, would seem incomprehensible to many who imagine learning a scheme of discipline. «*My work is to study the world and to serve it*» — he said once to me — «*books must be judged as to their practical value and not according to their theoretic speculations*».

The man whose life has been so chequered in events and whose mind has been fitted for such a life cannot but be the pride of the nation who claims him as her own.

Dr. Julius Germanus.



The XVIth International Medical Congress.

WE NOW look back upon this immense scientific gathering as a thing of the past, though its results for the welfare of humanity will be permanent, and Hungary may justly pride herself on having for even a brief period sheltered so vast a galaxy of talent within the bounds of her Capital.

The science of Medicine originated in the necessity to relieve human suffering, and today it works on the strictest scientific lines, safeguarding the

health and life of the individual, and fortified to protect whole continents against the ravages of epidemic disease. The breasts of physicians may be filled with the noble consciousness that no science stands so wholly in the service of mankind as Medicine, and the humblest worker in the field of medical science may feel it an honour and a desirable ambition to be a doctor today.

The whole programme of the Congress was carried out with scarcely a hitch, though the worthy President, Professor Müller, suffering from the strain of over-work, was obliged to absent himself from the inaugural ceremonies. The only other item omitted was the carriage drive arranged

for Thursday morning (1st September), which was abandoned owing to the rain. With this exception the weather was most agreeable, plenty of sunshine and the usual September heat being tempered with soft breezes throughout the whole period.

The interior arrangements of the main Congress building left nothing to be desired. Every facility was given the Congressists of both sexes to make their visit profitable and enjoyable. Reading, writing, and conversation rooms were provided; a restaurant dispensed refreshments; a Post-Office Telegraph Office, and Telephone Call Office were installed on the premises; while to facilitate matters for

foreign Congressists, members of the Central Organisation wore distinctive ribbons, the colour or colours indicating the languages spoken by the wearers. Thus a blue ribbon indicated French, white German, red English, green Italian, yellow Russian, red-and-yellow Spanish, etc.

The Congress badge, worn by every one, professional and lay, participating in the great achievement, is a veritable work of art. Of bronze, designed by the Hungarian artist, Géza Vastagh, it shows on the obverse in relief the handsomely proportioned figure of Aesculapius attended by the symbols of Wisdom — the serpent and the owl; with the legend «**Conventus Medicorum XVI Internationalis.**» On the reverse, right-hand lower corner, also in relief, are the arms, in lozenge form, of the Kingdom of Hungary and of the Residence-Capital of Budapest, with the legend «**MCMIX Budapestini**», the whole surmounted by a view



Nicolas de Szemere.



Group of Congressists at Francis Joseph Baths, Pöstyén.

of Budapest from the left bank of the Danube. The twenty-one Sections embraced the whole field of medical labour: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Pediatrics, Neuropathology, Psychiatrics, Venereal Diseases, Urology, Laryngology, Otology, Stomatology, Hygiene, Juridical Medicine, Military and Naval Sanitary Services, Maritime Medicine and Tropical Diseases.

Forty-one Governments sent delegates, even far-off Japan, the Philippines, Australia, and New-Zealand being represented. The United States gave of their best in the persons of Professors Bevan (Chicago), Dock (New-Orleans), Fitz (Harvard), John H. Musser (Philadelphia), Reed (Cincinnati), Thayer (Baltimore), Surgeon-General George H. Torney and Surgeon-Major Paul F. Straub. Great Britain, though not numerically well represented, contributed her quota to the distinguished delegates in the persons of Sir Felix Semon, K. C. V. O. (London), Sir Wm J. Sinclair (Manchester), Sir Thomas R. Fraser (Principal of Edinburgh University), Dr. F. W. Pavy F. R. S. (London), Dr. D'Arcy Power (London), Dr. Wm Allan Jamieson (President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh), Lieut.-Col. W. G. Macpherson, C. M. G., Delegate of the War Office, Fleet Surgeon B. Pickthorn, Delegate of the Royal Navy, and others scarcely less prominent in the realm of science.

Among the interesting events of the Congress were the announcements of the Prize of Moscow (2500 crowns) and the Prize of Paris (2000 crowns), awarded respectively to Dr. Oskar Hartwig, of

Berlin, and Dr. Bordet, of Ghent; and also the offer of Dr. Livingstone Seaman, of the United States Army, of a prize of 2500 crowns for the best thesis, in any European language, on the amelioration of the military sanitary service in the field; the award to be made at the next International Medical Congress.

Towards the conclusion of the proceedings Dr. Seaman wrote to the President, Professor Müller, warmly congratulating him on the highly efficient manner in which the whole Congress had been arranged, from important matters down to the most minor detail. Dr. Seaman, who has been present at all the important gatherings since the *first* at Paris in 1867, is of opinion that the Budapest Congress takes the palm for *thoroughness*.

The Congressists were invited to numerous functions of a hospitable character during their stay amongst us. To refer to each would entail too much demand on our space, but we may not omit to mention the soirées given in their honour by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph at the Royal Palace; by Count Albert Apponyi, for the Hungarian Government, at the Park Club, by Professor Müller, also at the Park Club; and by the Municipality at the Vigado. Besides these, many of the Sectional Presidents got up entertainments on their own account.

At the closing session on September 4th addresses were delivered by Count Apponyi, Minister for Public Instruction, Professor Müller, Dr. Emil Grósz, and others; the General Secretary announcing that by unanimous vote it was resolved to

hold the next International Medical Congress in London in the year 1913. Telegrams were accordingly despatched to His Majesty King Edward and the Lord Mayor, asking the Royal patronage and thanking the latter for the proffered hospitality of the British metropolis.

Our foreign visitors doubtless found among us a young civilisation, but a civilisation nevertheless animated by the firm desire to make up for lost time and march side by side with the older nations. In taking leave of them, we heartily wish them a safe journey to their distant homes, and trust they may long remember us and entertain nothing but the pleasantest recollections of their brief sojourn in our land of sunshine and healing springs.



Our Reading Table.

«*Magyar Versenyügy és a Főváros*» (Hungarian Racing and the Metropolis), by Nicolas Szemere. Hornyánszky, Budapest.

In this pamphlet Nicolas Szemere endeavours to make out a case for the retention of the race-course in its present close proximity to Budapest. There are those who think it desirable that the race-course should be removed further out of the city, but the writer argues that, whereas at present it is a source of revenue to hotel-keepers and business people generally, who profit by the great number of strangers visiting Budapest in the racing season, so in the event of its removal these advan-

tages would be considerably reduced if not lost entirely. The pamphlet is interesting to sport-lovers in that it explains the racing systems of England and America, contrasting the English system, which Mr. Szemere admires, with the exclusiveness of the French and American systems, which he strongly condemns. In conclusion he pleads for greater Hungarian competition in English racing, which would be good for the horse-breeding industry of Hungary, in addition to the other advantages enumerated. As is well known, the Derby winners, *Gladiator* and *Kisbér*, were both Hungarian thoroughbreds.

Mr. Szemere is well known as an enthusiastic patron of sport, who pursues it for love of it, and does all he possibly can to advance it in Hungary by arranging frequent shooting contests in his own grounds at St. Lőrincz. In 1905 he gave 20,000 crowns in prizes as a stimulus to young Hungarians, for hitherto all the prizes had been carried off by foreigners. Since that year he has added considerably to his benefactions in the interests of Hungarian sport.



Members of the International Medical Congress visit Pöstyén Baths.

A LARGE NUMBER of the Congressists, ere finally leaving Hungary, paid a visit to the famous bathing resort, Pöstyén (Pistyan) in the Vág valley, Upper Hungary, surrounded by the hills of



Scene at Messrs. Törley's Medical Congress Garden Party.

the Little Carpathians and within easy reach by all the chief Continental railway lines.

The visitors arrived in Pöstyén on the 4th inst., and were received at the station by Messrs. Winter Bros., directors of the bathing establishment, and other notabilities of Pöstyén, while the town itself was lavishly decorated in honour of the occasion.

From the station the visitors were driven direct to the Francis Joseph Baths, where they were shown the various hot sulphur springs and mud applications. Close at hand is the museum, containing a grand collection of crutches and sticks gladly left behind by grateful patients after their cure.

The powerful curative effects of the Pöstyén

Besides being agreeably impressed with the cordiality of their reception, they will doubtless carry away with them a conviction of the valuable healing attributes of the waters of Pöstyén.



«Brandy for Babies.»

To the Editor of «Hungary.»

Dear Sir, — With reference to the article entitled «*Brandy for Babies*» recently published in your journal, I beg to state as follows: —

The lecture I recently delivered at the Anti-Alcoholic Congress in London has been the cause



The Six Photos of Czirkvenicza are by Julius Jelly.
I. Czirkvenicza: Boating.

baths, in cases of rheumatism, gout, and chronic disease of the joints, are attributed to the extraordinary high temperature of the sulphur springs (60° C.) and the mud deposit which forms one of its chief features, rendering it possible to effect the most difficult cures and to treat the patient by local mud applications according to the requirements of his particular ailment. The application is graduated to suit the patient's constitution; and this was interestingly demonstrated in the presence of the Congressists at several baths, including the Working-Men's Hospital, under Dr. Edward Weisz.

Banquets, concerts and various entertainments were arranged for the enjoyment of the scientific guests, the principal taking place in the Cure Salon. Special interest was displayed in the «People's Fête» where the picturesque peasant costumes and national dances were novelties to the visitors.

of much misunderstanding, and I therefore feel it my duty to inform the public as to the facts.

My statements in regard to the quantity of alcohol consumed by school-children in Hungary were based on statistics, according to which, out of 248,221 school-children there were 29.41% total abstainers, 13.34% regular drinkers, and 57.25% occasional drinkers. Of the drinking children, 78.33% were given alcohol by their parents, 8.31% by order of a doctor, and 13.36% treated to alcohol by others.

On comparing these data with the statistics of other countries, we find that conditions in Hungary are favourable enough. In a report published by the school-physicians of Berlin for 1904—5, there is the statement of Dr. Hartmann that, of the total number of children, 17.55% were total abstainers, 36.20% regular drinkers, and 46.25

occasional drinkers. According to the statistics compiled by Dr. Hecker (*Münchener Med. Wochenschrift, 1906. No. 12*), in the elementary schools of Munich 13.1% of the children were total abstainers, 55.3% regular drinkers, and «eigentliche Trinker» 4.5%. In Holland, according to Dr. Don (*Alcoholgebruik by Kinderen, Verslag van het 3e. National Congres voor Geheelonthouding*), 11.6% only of the children were total abstainers. According to Dr. Fröhlich (at the VIIIth International Anti-Alcoholic Congress in Vienna, 1906), out of 207,107 children, 10.6% only had never tasted beer, 8.8% had never tasted wine, and 48.8% had never tasted brandy. 32.2% of the children drank beer regularly, 11.3% were regular consu-

all States, I assure you that nothing happened that could justly be termed sensational.

Begging you kindly to give publicity to the above in your columns, yours respectfully.

August 30th.

Dr. Imre Dóczy.



Anti-Hungarian Agitation Abroad.

UNCONTRADICTED falsehoods systematically disseminated with reference to Hungary have wrought deplorable mischief, some of the fruits of which were seen on the occasion of the International Medical Congress just con-



II. Czirkvenicza: A Rest.

mers of wine, and 4.1% of brandy. According to the Styrian National Committee, out of 148,600 children, 19.7% have never tasted beer, 7.9% wine, and 4.4% brandy. Regular consumers of alcohol amount to 28%.

The statements and data reproduced in the English press were never uttered by me in my lectures, and all the misunderstanding arises from the fact that, of the general information I furnished to the President of the Congress, the representatives of the English papers obtained only an abbreviated and incorrectly translated copy. This has been the ground of all the sensation created by the press.

With the exception of the tribute to my hard work paid me by Professor Hartmann, of Leipzig, who testified that the provisions of the Hungarian Government were an example to be followed by

cluded in Budapest. Proofs are not lacking of a well directed and steadily maintained agitation. One of the most prominent medical journals of Germany published an appeal to all the German physicians that, to avoid the painful spectacle of their oppressed Saxon brethren in Hungary, they should absent themselves from the Congress.

Wherever our eyes turn similar misrepresentation meets us: the old false charge that alien races are oppressed and persecuted throughout our land; that no civilized person can be safe among Hungarians, etc., etc.

The Roumanians' feelings are lacerated on account of Mme. Vlad's conviction; the Germans believe that the position of the Saxons

in Hungary is intolerable; the *Servians* refuse us forgiveness for the annexation of Bosnia; while among the *Croatians* the State railway

Vlad had been convicted in a Hungarian court «for recommending Roumanian school-children in Hungary to study their mother-tongue».



III. Czirkvenicza : At play.

is an innocent cause of continual friction. All our discontented ones seem to know how to tell a tale of woe, how to make grave accusations out of wrongs that exist only in their imagination, until the wave of indignation, artificially fostered by falsehood and calumny, has spread far beyond our frontier limits.

It is to be regretted that Hungarians do not pay much attention to these accusations of their alien races until too late, allowing the lies thus sown broadcast to remain unrefuted until it is impossible to run their authors to earth. Plausible stories and complaints are easily credited by people who are not in a position to investigate them; and as we rarely make any effort at denial it is comparatively an easy matter for the agitators to continue their nefarious work with the greater zeal and success. Results show that an unwarrantable supineness in not maintaining a sharp check on the systematic dissemination of groundless charges, is creating an ever increasing antagonism against Hungary among foreign nations and giving rise to the suspicion that a parlous state of internal affairs and corruption exist in Hungary.

As instance, the statement circulated abroad by the Roumanians to the effect that Mdme.

The truth is that the lady was convicted of *inciting the Roumanian children (subjects of Hungary, be it noted) to rebellion against the law which provides for every Hungarian subject, whatever his nationality, being taught the Hungarian language.* The two things, as will be seen, are not at all the same. Moreover, in the Memorial issued by the Roumanian agitators, the fact is omitted that *the King, advised by the Hungarian Government, pardoned Mdme. Vlad, so that she was at once set at liberty.* Thus justice was tempered with mercy, though our enemies are of opinion that to put the case fairly would not assist their object — rather otherwise!

The Roumanian population of Hungary — numbering 2,800,006 souls — has at its disposition 2760 schools in which the teaching medium is *Roumanian*. How is it on the other side? In Roumania there are 100,000 Hungarians, and for these no educational provision is made whatever!

How untrue the statement is that the Hungarian Government suppresses the languages of the various sub-nationalities may be seen in the fact that, in every State-aided non-Magyar school, the teaching medium is invariably the vernacular of the respective sub-

nationality. *In all such schools the Hungarian language is not taught to any pupil until he reaches the last year of his school-life.* Naturally the child is required to learn Hungarian solely in his own interests; as after leaving school he must have to contend with many grave difficulties if ignorant of the predominant language of his country. An instance of the freedom of non-Magyar speech may be cited: in the Hungarian Parliament, where sometimes a whole session is occupied by debates in the Croatian tongue. Is there any other Parliament in the world where members enjoy such a privilege? In St. Stephen's at Westminster, may the member for Cardiff speak in *Welsh*? the member for Dublin in *Erse*? or the member for Aberdeen in *Gaelic*? To ask the question is to answer it.

Another striking illustration of our linguistic freedom is found in the compulsory use of the Croatian language by Hungarian officials of the State Railway in Croatia.

As to the Servians' grievance, it is not just that they should bear us a grudge for the annexation of Bosnia. We may frankly tell them that we did not relish the idea of our sons being dragged to their frontier to be slaughtered for a cause in which we had no

The Germans profess a profound pity for the Saxons, whose representatives at the present time sit in our Parliament *as staunch supporters of the present Government, wondering what, in the name of goodness, their German relatives have to pity them for!*

The foreign press appears to accept indiscriminately every scandalous report about Hungary; therefore we repeat, once more, that the Hungarian Government should endeavour to adopt some effective check on the spreading of false information.



New-York Notes

New-York, August, 1909.

THE CELEBRATION of the Hudson-Fulton tercentenary is approaching. According to the news of preparations going on, this parade will outdo in its magnificence almost all the celebrations held before on similar occasions. The *«Hudson-Fulton Committee»* have joined forces with the various clubs and associations of different nationalities, inviting them to take part in the picturesque pageant. As a sequel to this request a *Hungarian Committee* has been organized with the object of sending 250 delegates, if possible in Hungarian gala costume, to join the parade. There are, as yet, many difficul-

By Eugene .
Lucas



IV. Czirkvenicza : Children Bathing.

interest. They ought to know that public opinion in our country at the time was not in favour of the annexation.

ties in achieving this project, but it is to be hoped that the Hungarians will not exclude themselves from the celebration of this marked historical event.

Almost every civilized nation, England, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, will send some of their battleships for the parade on the sea. If we — for some reason or other — cannot take part in such a way, let us hope that the Hungarians in America will do their best to represent our nation in this festival of culture and civilization, to the best of their ability.

*

In the issue of July 31, the «*Town and Country*» an American periodical, publishes an illustrated article on Budapest. After having read so much nonsense about our beautiful capital in various foreign publications, we are pleased to note that

one of them contained over \$ 22 for two weeks' work. Most of these were skilled workers. I personally examined an equal number of the pay envelopes belonging to the more poorly paid, and herewith I give the check number by which the men are known. The number of hours were sworn to the individual men, so that an official statement might be made to the company by the strike committee :

		June 15, 1909.	Per Hour.
Check No. 5,023—			
Received for 5 days' work, \$3,95		8c.
Check No. 4,621—			
Received for 2 days' work, 40		2c.



V. Czirkvenicza : Family bathing.

this article — excepting a few inaccuracies — does much justice to our beloved Budapest.

*

The recent strike at *Mc Kees Rocks*, at the plants of the «*Pressed Steel Car Company*», where many Hungarians are employed, reveals facts which have to be commented upon, when in the last year 84,104 Hungarian emigrants left for the new world hunting the almighty dollar. Those who are displeased with the circumstances at home, have to bear in mind that the foreign laborer, in times when prosperity is lacking, is not wanted here, and then his treatment is no better than that of dogs. Rev. George R. Lunn, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Church in Schenectady, N. Y. writes intelligently on this subject from the initiative of the recent strike. Among other things, he says:

«Of 100 pay envelopes examined by one interested in the conditions leading up to the strike, not

Check No. 4,495—
Received for 7 days' work, \$3.80 5 1/2c.

June 30, 1909.

Check No. 4,753—
Received for 3 days' work, \$3.85 13c.

Check No. 8,014—
Received for 4 days' work, 90 2 1/2c.

Check No. 8,134—
Received for 13 days' work, \$18.85 14 1/2c.

Check No. 7,213—
Received for 4 days' work, \$5.10 12 3/4c.

Check No. 6,588—
Received for 14 days' work, \$16.80 12c.

Check No. 5,016—
Received for 4 days' work, \$4.15 10 3/4c.

Check No. 4,050—
Received for 9 days' work, \$10.35 11 1/2c.

Check No. 4,950—
Received for 5 days' work, \$3.45 7c.

Check No. 4,912—
Received for 4 days' work, \$4.00 10c.

These twelve men, whose names I can give, averaged less than 10 cents per hour. Of the thirteen cases cited by the committee of the strikers to offset the statement of President Hoffstot that the men are well paid, not one received as an average hour wage over 17 cents. These cases are all taken from the official pay envelopes of the Pressed Steel Car Company».

These data speak volumes against the optimistic news from America that lure thousands and thousands to this «Eldorado», the «land of the free and the home of the brave»!

«Hungary» yis the best medium for advertisiug.

The first grand parade of the Boy Scouts took place on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, when 15,000 boy scouts and a few patrols of Girl Scouts gathered from all parts of the country. A great reception was given the patrol of Scottish Girl Scouts who marched past with four kilted boy pipers at their head. The procession took three quarters of an hour to pass the saluting base where Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell stood on a low platform justly proud of his great army of young folk.

There is no doubt the scout movement is already making its impression on the youth of England. Before a boy can be a full-fledged scout he must



VI. Czirkvenicza: Sun and Sand Cure.

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



London Notes

London, Sept. 6th 1909.

By Shecna
Macdonald.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward returned to London from Marienbad on Saturday afternoon. Despite the heavy downpour of rain thousands of people were collected in the neighbourhood of Victoria Station to welcome our Monarch home. The Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and Sir Edward Grey, received the King on the platform. In the evening His Majesty went to the Duke of York's Theatre to witness a performance of «Arsène Lupin» and yesterday accompanied by Lord Redesdale His Majesty motored to Windsor.

be prepared to carry out only noble deeds and it is very interesting to test these little chaps sometimes with questions as to where certain places are, a scout will gladly tell one the direction and even offer to accompany the enquirer. Every Saturday and Sunday sees many battalions go forth to the fields for healthful exercise, a boon to young Londoners. Many gentlemen give up their Saturday and Sunday rest to go out with the lads and their sacrifice is not in vain. Lieutenant Shackleton's boat, the *Nimrod*, which has returned from the South Pole expedition is moored in the Thames of the Victoria Embankment. A small charge is being made for admission, the money to be devoted to distribution among the crew who joined in the perilous royage.

*

An interesting exhibition of women's work is being held at the Olympia and is doing good work

in showing what women can achieve. There is a model crèche which attracts much attention among the lady visitors. There babies hugging leddy bears may be found sound asleep on cushions on the floor and daintily clad nurses looking after the wakeful ones.

There are cricket matches between ladies. Ladies act as firemen, auctioneers, lace workers, enamel workers etc. There are demonstrations in millinery and its allied trades, cookery, house work, rifle shooting, gardening, hospital work and many other interesting occupations. The women of all nations orchestra performs daily and a very pleasant time can be spent and much learnt by a stroll round the exhibits.

*

The white city continues to attract its quota of visitors, not so much perhaps as an exhibition as a pleasure resort. It is to be regretted that Hungary does not show enough of her beautiful work in the women's section. The specimens are few in number and not of the best quality, not being a patch on the splendid work shown at Earl's Court last year.

*

I notice in the men's beauty show at Southend that Hungarians were among the competitors. It is not recorded that they are among the prize winners on that occasion.

*

In a short time we are to have an aeroplane competition near London. The starting spot has not been arranged yet, but Wembley Tower, which was commenced to imitate the Eiffel Tower, is suggested as a likely place. Wembley is about 6 miles out of London and within easy access for Londoners.

*

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P. who is a great admirer of Hungarian methods for the treatment of young criminals, had a narrow escape from drowning the other day. He is an expert swimmer, but got into a dangerous current and had to signal for help. He was none the worse, and shortly after the event took train for town to attend to his parliamentary duties. Lately, Mr. Samuel, who is very much admired by the people, was made a Cabinet Minister and it was noted that he is the first gentleman of Jewish extraction to hold office in the present Cabinet.



Topical Notes

Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's Death.

The 10th inst was the eleventh anniversary of the death of Hungary's beloved Queen, so tragically taken from her people at Geneva in 1898. Solemn memorial Services were held in all the churches, and signs of mourning were very general.

H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta: Interesting Event.

On the 6th inst at Kistapolcsány, the Archduchess Augusta, wife of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, gave birth to a daughter. A further addition to the already long list of His Majesty's grandchildren.

Statesmen in Town.

Dr. Wekerle (Prime Minister) has arrived from his country-seat; Francis Kossuth (Minister of Commerce), from Carlsbad, greatly benefitted in health; Count Julius Andrassy (Minister of the Interior) from Tiszadob; Antal Günther (Minister of Justice), from Iglófüred; Dr. Darányi (Minister of Agriculture), who was recently somewhat indisposed; Count Albert Apponyi (Minister of Public Instruction) from Eberhard.

Andrassy Monument unveiled at Tiszadob.

Last week at Tiszadob, the original home of the Andrassy family, a fine memorial was inaugurated of Count Julius Andrassy, who played a prominent rôle in the history of Hungary at the stormy period of '48. The story of his patriotic efforts, his heroism, his exile, and his subsequent restoration, is too well known to need further reference. The occasion was graced by the presence of the patriot's son, Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, and Countess Andrassy, together with an immense number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

Blériot at Budapest.

It is now definitely known that Blériot will visit Budapest on the 17th October, and give a demonstration of his flying apparatus on the Vérmező. The famous aviator is besieged by applications to visit various countries, most of which he is obliged to decline.

Garden Party at Törley's Champagne Factory.

On the 1st inst. a contingent of foreign physicians, who with their accompanying ladies numbered nearly a thousand, attended the Garden Party provided by Messrs. Törley and Co. in honour of the Medical Congressists.

A special steamer, gaily decorated for the occasion, with a military band discoursing sweet music, conveyed the guests to the festival and home again at its close.

Arrived at the Budafok landing-stage, the party was welcomed by Mr. Imre Szente and Mr. Emil Pfender, office and factory manager respectively. After a tour of the immense factory and the subterranean wine-cellars, which excited much admiration and surprise, the distinguished foreigners sat down to a magnificent repast. The rest of the afternoon was spent in an inspection of the castle under the guidance of its amiable chatelaine, Madame Törley, and in roaming about the beautiful park and grounds. A celebrated Gipsy Band played throughout the afternoon. At 7 p. m. leave was taken, a cordial vote of thanks being passed to the

kind hostess and family for an entertainment arranged with so much thought for the enjoyment of their guests.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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Books given away gratis and post free by the Agricultural Ministry.

Livres donnés gratuits et port payé de la part du Ministère d'Agriculture.

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 of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les publications francaises sous-mentionnées :

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 forest.
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 de 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.

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Fénynyomat ■ Színynyomat ■ Cliché ■ Képeslevelezőlap-gyár.

75.887/I. A. 3. 1909.

FAELADÁSI HIRDETMÉNY.

A besztercei m. kir. erdőgazgatóság kerületében a borgói alsó-, szamosvölgyi felső és szálvavölgyi m. kir. erdőgondnokságok kezelése alá tartozó egyesítve kezelt volt naszódvidéki községi erdőben kihasználandó s az alábbi kimutatásban részletezett vágásterületek törzsenkinti kiszámlálással megbecsült fakészleteinek tövön való eladására a borgóbesztercei és valea-marei gőzfűrészek bérbeadásával összekötve *Besztercén, a m. kir. erdőgazgatóság hivatalos helyiségében 1909. évi október hó 13-án d. e. 11 órakor* a m. kir. Földmívelésügyi Miniszter Úr jóváhagyásának fentartása mellett zárt írásbeli ajánlatok útján nyilvános versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A kimutatásban közölt lúczy- és jegenyefenyő haszonfa a felvett törzseknek csupán műszaki czélokra alkalmas fatömegét — a kéreg, csúcsfa és a termelési apadék leütésével — foglalja magában.

Csoport	Erdőgondnokság	Az eladandó vágások				Becsült fatömeg					A bérbé veendő gőzfűrész		
		gazdasági tervszerinti elnevezése			kiterjedése	kihasználási határ-ideje	Lúczyfenyő		Jegenyefenyő		Bükk	helye	évi haszonbére K-ban
		gazdasági oszt.	vágássz.	erdőrészlet	k. hold		törzsek száma drb	haszonfa m ³	törzsek száma drb	haszonfa m ³			
I.	Borgói alsó	A.	I.	1. 4—8. 10. 12—15. 17.	409:68	1910. január 1-től 1914. jún. 30-ig	22.910	26.441	1.990	3.797	26.939	Borgóbeszterce	8.000
			III.	1—4. 6. 7.	334:09		29.002	40.360	6.252	15.114	12.282		
			VI.	62—66.	178:95		13.231	18.515	9.477	14.330	4.039		
	I csoport összesen					922:72	65.143	85.316	17.719	33.241	43.260		
II.	Szamosvölgyi felső	C.	III.	29. a. 48—61.	543:77	1910. jan. 1-től 1914. dec. 31-ig	50.643	95.213	12.701	28.385	1.729	Valea-mare	6.000
III.	Szálvavölgyi	A.	Füdvölgy	1. 2. 4—16. 18—21. 23 26—30, 33—34. 36—38. 40—43. 45—59.	1402:52	1910. jan. 1-től 1919. dec. 31-ig	19.471	29.956	39.887	140.114	153.000	—	—

Ajánlatok az összes I—III. csoportra együtt, vagy pedig külön-külön egyes csoportokra is tehetők.

Ugyanezen alkalommal ugyancsak zárt írásbeli ajánlatok útján nyilvános versenytárgyalás tartatik a dornavölgyi m. kir. erdőgondnokság kerületében a *Dornapatak völgyében* egyesítve kezelt erdők «A». g. o. VIII. vágássorozat 79., 84. és 94. erdőrészletében, továbbá a IX. vágássorozat 113., 117., 121., 123., 126., 127., 130., 131., 132., 136. és 145. erdőrészleteiben a szélvihar által kidöntött és letört, összesen mintegy 9000 m³ fenyőfaanyagának m³-kinti egységárért való eladása iránt is.

A benyújtandó ajánlatokban a csoport vagy a csoportok, a melyre, vagy a melyekre az ajánlat tételik, úgy a mint a jelen árverési hirdetményben megjelölve van, erdőgondnokságok és gazdasági tervi elnevezések szerint pontosan megjelölendő.

A zárt írásbeli, ívenként egy korona bélyeggel ellátott és a megajánlott vételár 5%-át kitevő bánatpénzzel felszerelt ajánlatok, melyekben az egyes csoportokra összesen, valamint a dornavölgyi szélöntött fákra m³-kinti megajánlott vételár szóval és számjegyekkel is kiírandó és melyekben ajánlattevő által határozottan kijelentendő, hogy az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételeket ismeri, azokat változatlanul elfogadja és azoknak magát aláveti, *1909. évi október hó 13-án d. e. 11 óráig a besztercei m. kir. erdőgazgatóságnál* nyújtandók be.

Oly ajánlatok, a melyek ezen feltételeknek nem felelnek meg, a melyek elkésve nyújtatnak be, vagy pedig a megállapított árverési és szerződési feltételektől eltérő kikötéseket foglalnak magukban, figyelembe vétetni nem fognak.

A földmívelésügyi m. kir. miniszter úr fentartja magának azt a jogot, hogy az ajánlatok közül szabadon választhassa elfogadásra azt, a melyet, tekintet nélkül az ajánlat magasságára, saját belátása szerint legmegfelelőbbnek talál, vagy hogy az összes ajánlatokat is visszautasíthassa.

Az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételek a besztercei m. kir. erdőgazgatóságnál, a borgói alsó m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál, Borgóprundon, a szamosvölgyi felső m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Óradnán és a szálvavölgyi m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Naszódon a hivatalos órák alatt bármikor megtekinthetők és kívánatra minden egyes csoportra vonatkozó feltételek és a vágások térképei 30—30 korona összeg előleges beküldése ellenében az érdeklődőknek a m. kir. erdőgazgatóság által megküldetnek.

Budapest, 1909. évi szeptember hó 4-én.

M. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter.

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 Szabad háború-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

Sale of Growing Oak and other Timber.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture hereby give notice that written tenders may be submitted for
 the purchase of *Oak, Ash, Elm*, and other growing timber specified hereunder; tenders to be opened in the Head
 Office of *Woods and Forests at Vinkovce* at 9 a. m. on the 28th September 1909.

No.	Name of forest Inspectorate	Name of District	Extent of District, in acres	Number of Pieces				Estimated Value in Crowns
				Oak	Ash	Elm	Various	
1	Jasenovac	Čadjevski bok 2.	54 ³⁰	1675	2191	1328	67	151.258
2		Dvojane 5.	40 ⁶⁵	672	—	194	481	116.744
3		Trstika 6.	51 ⁰⁰	270	110	1327	1603	63.076
4	Lipovljani	Čardačinska greda 8.	53 ⁷⁰	760	36	355	37	105.195
5		Savički gjol 12.	50 ⁰⁰	395	3258	54	57	51.380
6	Raić	Suše 20. A.	62 ⁵⁷	866	1275	—	991	139.221
7		Suše 20. B.	86 ⁸⁰	323	15613	—	730	95.399
8	Új-Nova Gradiška	Prašnik I.	51 ⁷⁰	815	—	10	41	103.426
9		Prašnik II.	52 ²⁷	1614	—	13	75	168.947
10		Medjustrugove 22. B.	94 ³¹	412	2623	—	200	92.863
11	Županja	Slavir	55 ⁶²	1220	15	2	35	147.245
12	Niemci	Gradina	45 ⁷⁸	931	58	16	26	111.433
13	Jamina	Smogva	54 ⁴⁰	1212	—	—	—	128.340
T o t a l :			753 ¹⁰	11165	25179	3299	4343	1,474.527

Earnest-money amounting to 5% of the Sum tendered must be deposited with the tender in every case.

All particulars and conditions of contract may be obtained from, or seen on calling at, the chief office of
 Woods and Forests at Vinkovce.

Budapest, August, 1909.

The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.

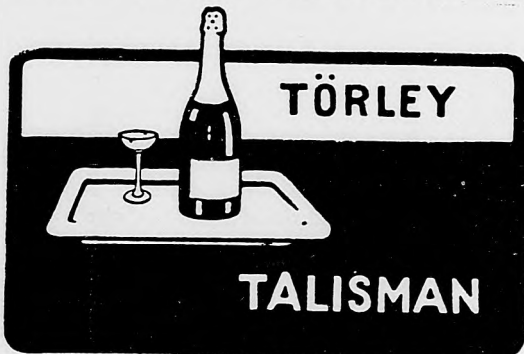


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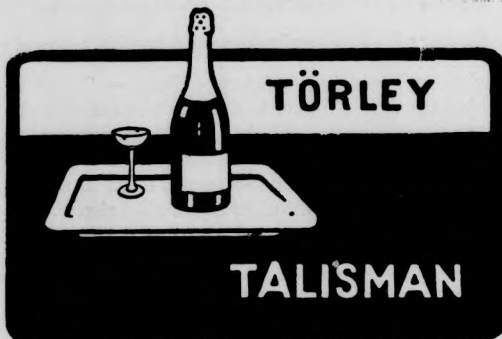


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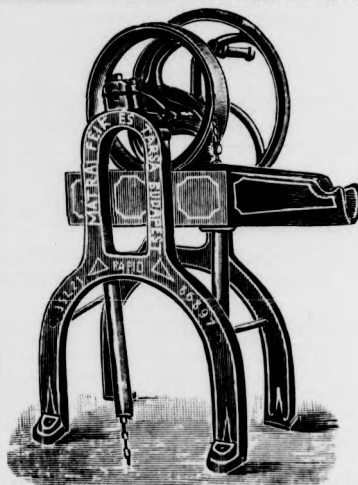
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