

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, August 1, 1910.

VOL. VIII. No 15.

Hungary and Its People.

(Industry.)

Ezeréves . . .
Magyar-
ország . . .

IN 1893/94 seventeen sugar factories were at work with 240 steam engines of 6370 horse power. The number of workmen employed was 8717. These factories worked up 991,592.200 kilogrammes of rape using 263,990.800 kilogrammes of coal; since 1883/4 the number of these factories only increased by two, but since the quantity of rape worked up in 1883/4 was but of 260,703.100 kilogrammes the production increased

almost fourfold. While ten years ago the average of worked-up rape was only 17,380.200 kilogrammes per distillery, now it amounts to 58,328.900 kilogrammes. This great expansion of Hungarian sugar manufacturing dates from the year 1889.

A diminution of our sugar import is the result of this increased production; whereas our export is continually increasing in spite of the increased consumption. In 1893/4 our sugar factories exported a total of 272.784 cwts. of sugar through the custom-line of the Monarchy and received a total premium of 1,811.060 crowns.



Countess ELLA FESTETICS,
Daughter of Count and Countess Tassiló Festetics.

There is not one of our sugar factories that would produce less than 1,500.000 kilogrammes, while four of them had a yearly production which surpassed 10,000.000 kgrs.

Far smaller is the proportion of our production of beer, which nevertheless likewise shows a considerable increase. In 1893/4 there were 106 breweries producing a total of 1,586.561 hectolitres of beer.

Twenty-two out of this number produced at least 10,000 hectolitres and three factories had a yearly production of more than 100.000 hectolitres, their total production

amounting to 926.780 hectolitres. A like degree of development can be observed in the production of iron. While in 1881—86 the average of iron-ore produced yearly was 58 million of hundred kilos, it amounted to 97 in 1893, whereas the production of wrought iron increased to 32 millions from 19 million of hundred kgrs. These are the preliminary conditions of the fact that Hungary has now 309 great iron-works, many of which are renowned even far beyond the country, and not only the manu-

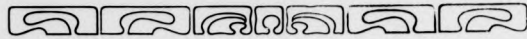
RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
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Telephone 89—52. Single copy 60 fillér.

ufacture of iron itself is developing and becoming more and more excellent also with respect to the quality of the production, but also our manufactory of machinery is fast developing and even working for export, as well as the manufactory of different tools, carriages, and ship-building, which likewise show a progressive tendency.

We must lay a special weight upon the great dimensions shown in the development of our electric industry. (To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

I have stopped to analyse these two laws because they sum up the great work of the purification of parliamentary rule, to which the Hungarian legislator has of late devoted his

system of polling — all are necessary and must be done. It is always well to thoroughly cleanse the old dwelling before inviting new tenants.*

This is the place to say a word on certain parliamentary, customs.

With the exception of those members who present a report from a select committee (who occupy the tribune), members speak in their places. This simplicity is in keeping with the sober character of our parliamentary eloquence. Declamation, seeking after effect, have little place; what is required of an orator is the statement of facts, without too many figures or statistics, and a thread of argument pithy and lucid; on a firm logical base he may place with advantage a few pathetic sentences, appealing to sentiment or passion, according to the nature of his discourse, but the idle phrase excites only a smile. Irony, when not cutting, or a jest, is appreciated, but the orator who wishes to be taken seriously must use these with moderation. Let me add that the same rules apply to eloquence at public meetings, for our masses,



Dr. ALEXANDER NÁRAY-SZABÓ, New State Secretary in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

attention, after too long neglecting this sphere of activity. But while paying a just tribute to reforms already accomplished, we must not hide from ourselves that they are only a beginning; the rectification of electoral districts, extension of the suffrage, the reform of the old-fashioned



LOUIS KARÁCSON, New State Secretary in the Ministry of National Defence.

though susceptible to personal attraction and often succumbing to fallacious arguments, require

* Again I must refer to the fact that this was written six years ago. At present a Reform Bill on the basis of Universal Suffrage is in preparation and will be submitted to Parliament in a few months. *The Author.*

above all their intelligence to be convinced — sentiment may then follow. All this may perhaps astonish the reader, fed on the fantastic stories that some people like to put down to us; but I speak with thirty-five years experience,

case, together with an appeal to the patriotism of both Hungarians and Roumanians, over which it behoves to ponder everyone who has his country's welfare at heart.

Count Tisza's points were put with great lucidity



Dr. ALEXANDER HOLLÁN, Director of the Royal Hungarian State Railway.

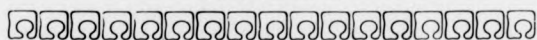


Dr. LOUIS HEGYESHALMI, Vice-President of the Royal Hungarian State Railway.



during which period I have taken part in public meetings as well as in parliamentary debate. This experience has taught me that the primary condition of success before a popular audience in Hungary is for the speaker to inspire the conviction that he is honest, serious, and sincere.

(To be continued.)



Count Tisza and the Nationalities Question.

COUNT Stephen Tisza's recent great speech in the House of Commons was remarkable not only for its length but in a far more important degree for its subject matter. As a member of the rank and file of Parliament he is invaluable as a speaker. If he were premier or a party leader he would be compelled to be constantly making speeches about everything, but as a simple M. P. he can and does choose his themes for himself. Having decided on his subject he studies it thoroughly, works it up, and is then able to treat his audience to an admirably constructed digest of the whole debatable matter.

He began his work in the Upper House, where his speeches influenced the minds and actions of many of his colleagues. And now, in connection with the ever-recurring Nationalist question in the Lower House, he has presented an eloquent and well seasoned statement of the Magyar-Roumanian

and force, and must have carried conviction to very many of his listeners.

He based his argument on the great historical burdens imposed on the Hungarians by Providence, of which the principal may be regarded as the maintenance of the Dual Habsburg Monarchy and that of the independence of the Balkan States, whose policy is contrary to that of the States of Western Europe generally. According to Tisza, the Roumanians of our country can only serve successfully the interests of the Roumanian Kingdom on our borders if they go with us unreservedly and in good faith, working for the unity of the Hungarian nation and thereby giving guarantees for the independence of the Balkan States, of which Wallachia is a part. They already enjoy the utmost liberty and every privilege consistent with the maintenance of the unity of the State. There is no nation in the world which treats so generously its subject races as Hungary treats her nationalities. The Hungarians in Roumania know the difference.

The speaker then called his Roumanian fellow-countrymen to the service of their nation — the Hungarian nation. He called particularly the Roumanian clergy. He considered it an important epoch in the history of the world when recently at the elections the camp of the fiery Roumanian agitators was demolished, and when those cautious politicians who hitherto had been «sitting on the fence», came forward to serve the Hungarian nation, and by so doing, their own race. What grievances they may have can now be redressed by the victorious State,

without self-abasement, since it can redress them voluntarily and not as of compulsion.

Such is the gist of this celebrated speech. But how is Tisza going to propagate his sentiments in the hearts of the masses? Probably he does not know himself. A treaty or convention with a party of indifferent Roumanian politicians is out of the question; and Tisza shuts out the other Nationalities. He holds it impossible to go with them, since their policy is an absolute negation of national unity.

There have been Roumanian members in every party. As an example of an honest Roumanian we may mention Constantine Burdia, who serves with equal loyalty his race, his constituency, his nation, and his king. He has won universal respect, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, the leaders of the nation, and the king himself. Through his efforts the Roumanians in Hungary have become better off, cultured, and satisfied. Whoever feels the call of patriotism cannot do better than take Constantine Burdia as a pattern worth their copying, and also that of those other Roumanian M. P. s. who have loyally set themselves to defeat the machinations of the *agent provocateurs* of their own nationality. Let them arouse themselves from their indifference and rally to the service of the Commonwealth; let them join forces with us for the welfare of the Hungarian nation, in sure and certain confidence that they will receive the reward of their labours in the interests of the Hungarians becoming identical with those of the Roumanians. Not Slav for the Slavs, not Roumanian for the Roumanians, not Serb for the Serbs, not Saxon for the Saxons, not Hungarian for the Hungarians, but altogether for the united Hungarian nation and the nation for them all. The Nationalist Question will then be outside the sphere of party politics, which never was really its proper place; it will never more be a stalking-horse for adventurers of various sorts. Thus the Question will never again sap the vitality of the nation. It will be dead and buried, without hope of resurrection.

After the solution of the problem of uniting King and Nation, comes that of uniting the Nation with the Nationalities; and he who would solve this equally important problem must have the loyal support and the good-will of every man of whatever party, because in this matter there must be no party differences.

We heartily hope that Count Tisza's excellent address may be read all over the land, by Hungarians and non-Hungarians alike, and that its perusal may impress them to the same extent as it undoubtedly impressed his more immediate audience in the House of Commons.

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

Hungary through American Spectacles.

PROFESSOR GEORGE DORSEY, of Chicago University, writes under the above title in the *Chicago Tribune* an interesting article on this country. It is always good to see ourselves as others see us, and the learned gentleman's observations form entertaining reading matter.

Comparing Budapest with Chicago the writer points out that, eminently cosmopolitan as the former city is, it does not equal the American «Packing-town» in that respect. He tells us, for instance, that among the population of Chicago there are 164,000 Germans, 66,000 Poles, 64,000 Irish, 57,000 Swedes, 56,000 Russians, 40,000 Bohemians, 30,000 Italians, 27,000 Austrians, 23,000 English, 21,000 Norwegians, 20,000 Canadians, 16,000 Belgians, 10,000 Hungarians, 9,000 Danes, 9,000 Scots, 4,000 Lithuanians, 3,000 Greeks, 3,000 Frenchmen, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Wallachs, 300 Armenians, 1100 Chinese, 500 Croats, 80 Egyptians, 600 Finns, 200 Japanese, 600 Servians, and «about 2,000 of other nationalities!» We would like to ask him, are there really any *Americans* left in Chicago, or have they all come to Budapest? The latter part of the question is not so impertinent as it may seem at first; for wherever one goes here the peculiar nasal drawl, denoting that the owner is from across the herring-pond, is in evidence.

The mere fact that so much is being written about us just now in American periodicals only goes to prove the truth of the statement that Hungary — especially Budapest — is experiencing an American invasion. They write about us, therefore they have been — or actually are — here! The *Minneapolis Journal* is another contemporary that gives the hospitality of its columns to an appreciative article on Budapest from the facile pen of Jesse E. Northrup, who, among other interesting things he has done, has made a pilgrimage to the Washington monument here.



Summer Sport in the High Tatra.

TÁTRA-LOMNICZ, which may be regarded as the capital of the High Tatra district, is now crowded with visitors from all parts. The Palace Hotel is full, its principal guests being His Excellency Ladislas Lukács (Finance Minister) and family, Baroness Ilona Návay-Eötvös and daughter, Countess Tibor Vay and daughter, Count and Countess Paul Orsich, Count John Serényi and son, Baroness Antal Bánhidly and daughter, Baroness Francis Gerliczy and family, Baron and Baroness Felix Gerliczy, Baron Stephen Senyey, Count Charles Woracziczky, Baron Philip Orosdy and family, Baron Peter Baich, Count Stephen Széchényi, Madame Kiss of Nemeskér (née Countess Vera Szapáry) and family, Count Julius Keglevich and

family, Baron Otto Neumann, Baron Tallia Durnejsz, Baron Thyssen-Bornemissza and family, Baron Gabriel Bornemissza, Count Frederick Waldeck, Count Ladislav Wenckheim, Count Bosdari (Italian Consul-General at Budapest) and Countess Bosdari, His Excellency Belinfanti-Oestberg (Swedish Minister at Rome) and family, M. John Strigewsky (Councillor of State) Moscow; Mdme. Weschnikoff, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bendit, London; Mdme. Evdokimoff, St. Petersburg; Frau Dr. Jaffé, Hamburg; Herr and Frau Ephraim, Berlin; and Sir Fred. Duncan, London.

Pigeon-Shooting under the auspices of the Tátra Club commenced on the 18th ult., an aggregate of 10,000 crowns being offered in prizes. The principal competitors are (foreign) Count Günther

On the third day there were nineteen competitors for the *Ladies' Prize*, which was carried off by Count Casimir Zichy. The *Csorba Prize*, also on the same day, was won by Baron Stephen Gerliczy, jr.

The Pigeon-Shooting Matches were a great success. There was a large attendance of the fashionable public who are at present crowding the High Tátra neighbourhood.

The programme was drafted by Mr. Dezső Lauber, Secretary of the Tátra Club.

Tomorrow Lawn Tennis begins, while the International Golf Tournament takes place from the 12th to the 20th inst.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.



Sport in the High Tátra I.: Pigeon-Shooting Head-quarters.

Pfeil, Count R. Falkenhausen, A. H. Mutzenbecher, (Hungarian) Count Casimir Zichy, Count Stephen Széchenyi, Count Ivan Draskovich, Emil Kosztka, Julius Nagy, Oszkár Vojnits, Baron Nicolas Vécsey, Count Julius Keglevich, Count Ladislav Wenckheim, and Count Géza L. Zichy.

On the first day the *Gentlemen Jockeys' Union Prize* (700 crowns) and Count Ladislav Wenckheim's *Tarpatak Prize* (300 crowns) were shot for.

In the former competition the winners were: I. Count Ladislav Keglevich, II. Count Julius Keglevich, III. Count Géza L. Zichy.

In the latter: I. Géza Kiss of Nemeskér, II. Eugène Dodek, III. Baron Stephen Gerliczy.

The second day was devoted to an exhibition of the prowess of the foreign visitors, for the *Wanderers' Prize* (1500 crowns) given by Count Joseph Károlyi. The winning competitors were: I. Count Casimir Zichy, II. Count Pfeil, III. (tied) Baron Mutzenbecher and Baron Philip Orosdy.

Golf at Tátra-Lomnicz.

IN THE PROGRAMME of sports of the Tátra Club for this summer season a conspicuous place has been devoted to the new game of Golf. We mean, of course, that the game is new to this country, and is really another link in the chain of international sport. It will doubtless prove as attractive an acquisition to our bathing-places and health resorts as it has already proved in foreign lands, where the game is a favourite with the *crème* of society. Besides affording excellent amusement, the constant movement in the open air, on the grassy lawns, places Golf at the head of all gymnastic exercises.

The act of striking the small rubber ball over such obstacles as trees, bushes, and streams, brings all the muscles into play, strengthening the whole body, while the attention of the player being completely engrossed has a beneficial effect on the mind.

At Tatra-Lomnicz golf is taught by James Stagg, trainer of the Tatra Club, under whom last year about 50 members surmounted the initial difficulties of the game. There will therefore be a consi-

Ladies competition, match play, 9 hole heats, under handicap. Prizes for the winner, presented by Baron E. Atzél.

Previous to the above, i. e., from the 28th July



Sport in the High Tatra II.: Count Frederick Waldeck Pigeon-Shooting.

derable number of Hungarian competitors in the events on the programme.

The *clou* of the Golf Season however will be between the 12th and 20th inst. when the International Golf Tournament takes place at Tatra-Lomnicz. Last year five famous foreign players took part. This year so much interest has been aroused, particularly among the members of the Vienna Golf Club and the English and American players at Marienbad, that the international character of the tournament is assured. The following events are on the programme, the prizes for which are of surpassing value and interest:

Medal play, 18 holes, under handicap. Prize for the best score, presented by the Tatra Club.

Match play, 18 holes, under handicap. Prizes for the winner, presented by Count Stephen Széchenyi.

Open foursomes, match play, 9 hole heats, under handicap. Players may select their own partners. Prizes for the winning couple, presented by Countess Ladislav Széchenyi.

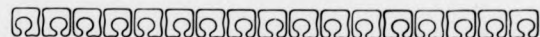
Open Scratch competition, medal play, 18 holes. Prize for the winner, presented by Count Leopold G. Zichy.

Mixed foursome handicap, match play, 9 hole heats. Prizes for the winning couple, presented by Count R. Béla Zichy. Players may select their own partners.

Consolation handicap, medal play, 18 holes, open to non-winners in previous Competitions. A prize for the winner, presented by Baron Nicolas Vécsey.

till today, the Tatra Club held its house matches for which there were 16 entries.

An unmistakable sign of the remarkable interest in Golf among the members of the Tatra Club is that there is serious talk of the foundation of a Hungarian Golf Club, which would ensure the future of the game in this country, not only for the holiday season but the whole year round.



Our Racial Problems.

I HAVE read the article, «*The Dove-Souled Englishman*», with deep interest. The problem which this article involves is one of the greatest in the present politics of Hungary. The life of the nationalities and their «oppression» by the Magyars has aroused my greatest interest on account of the frequent attacks made by foreigners against the Hungarian Government in favour of one or the other nationality. I have taken up the subject with enthusiasm and decided to publish a work on the history and social development of the Hungarian nationalities, in order to clear up some misunderstandings, and to debar the way to agitators who, misusing the ignorance of foreigners of Hungarian affairs, try to secure their favour for the «poor, brutalised» nationalities.

I belong to those very few who have read *Scotus Viator's* book on «*Racial Problems in Hungary*», and while I cannot withhold my respect for his learning and research, I cannot help thinking

that he too has fallen a victim, partly to his neglect of sociological motives which have been at work at the formation of nationalist classes, and partly to the credulity he has offered to some of the most radical nationalist dreamers.

It is not as a party man but as a scholar that I should like to point out some of the current misconceptions about ideas of nationality, their origin and tendency.

It is known that our countrymen who speak other languages than Magyar — the Slovaks, Roumanians, and Ruthenes — had not formed independent states at the time when the Magyar tribes appeared in Hungary (IX century). Most of the Slovaks came to Hungary in the XV and XVI centuries; the bulk of the Roumanians immigrated as late as the XVIII century. They did not come as a people requesting land and water in token of submission; they came sneaking into the country which, by external threats of domination and internal social ruptures, had been rendered too weak to protect herself against this slow but sure invasion of foreigners, the coming danger of which but few could foresee. In the agricultural districts their arrival was even welcome, as their low social status, their rural habits and long privations specially fitted them for serfs. Under the reign of King Matthias Corvinus (end of XV century) we hear of giving forests and all the Roumanians who sought shelter therein as a present to the neighbouring Magyar and Saxon nobles. After the Turkish domination over central and eastern Hungary

Roumanians, Slovaks, and other nationalities, all formed a *distinct social class* — a unit which was not based on the principle of nationality but of *class*. While the Magyar was *par excellence* the land-owner, the Saxon the artisan, the Jew the tradesman, the Slovaks and Roumanians formed the very numerous class of *serfs* — a social stratum very important in a purely agricultural country. Impoverished Magyars also swelled the number of serfs. Thus we find among them not only families without pedigree and lineage who became serfs through not belonging to the Magyar nation, but free-born Magyars who fell into bondage by losing their estates and privileges. On the other hand nationalists emerged from obscurity by excellence or by merit and became *noblemen*, i. e. *Magyars*. It will thus be seen that the difference between Magyar and nationalist was one of *class* and not of *race*. History abounds with instances in which the serfs, feeling the yoke of domination too heavy, rose en masse against that class to whose interest it was to keep them down, that is to say against *the landowners*, who, in distinction from the serfs of different nationalities, were true-born Magyars. One such revolt organised by the Roumanians against Magyar noblemen, was headed by a Magyar: George Dózsa (1514); others in the XVIII century, which we call the rebellion of Hora and Kloska, counted among its adherents almost half as many Magyars as Roumanians. Up to the latest time organisations on the principle of race, language, and church were unknown in Hungary, as else-



Sport in the High Tatra III: At the Races.

was brought to an end (XVIII century) Roumanians (Myntans, Zinzers, Illyro-Wlachs) came pouring into the *free* territory where no Turkish misrule decimated their numbers, and no persecution of their religion did violence to their conscience. The

where. The flood of civilisation as manifested by the generous emancipation of bondmen in 1848 (L. Kossuth) broke the ancient social organisation. There was no longer bondman or freeman; the dividing wall between land-owner and labourer

had fallen down, and the latter was henceforth able to become a small landowner himself. There remained a vast class of proletarians possessing neither land, learning, or capital — in short, no capability of raising themselves from their state of absolute poverty. That this class, as great if not greater than the capitalist class, endeavoured to acquire property for mere self-preservation, is natural. It wanted organisation, connections, a fertile soil in which to root itself, in order to engage in the social struggle with any hope of success.

The nearest and most evident connecting links at once presented themselves. Sharp eyes soon discovered that this class consisted of an overwhelming percentage of Roumanians in Transylvania and Slovaks in North Hungary. The racial consciousness which was totally absent from the minds of those poor Wallachs who sought shelter and hoped for prosperity under Magyar rule, from the XV century onward, was awakened by breaking down the barrier between freeman and serf, and leaving a mass utterly destitute of any means of organisation but that of manifest equality of language, religion and — social condition.

Thus, separately from each other, two classes — the Roumanian proletariat and the Slovak proletariat — were organised as distinguished from, and against the interests of, the Magyar capitalists.

In England, where foreign races soon became assimilated, *class* distinction never meant *race* distinction. The landlord, the squire, the country gentleman, the townsman, and the artisan, though each in antagonism to the other, were all *Englishmen*. But in Hungary a certain class distinguished itself by speaking a different language and adhering to a different church.

So far we can draw a parallel between the *all-English* social classes of England and those social classes of Hungary which had yet another badge than the difference of class — that is to say, the difference of language. We hardly believe that anything else than social antagonism existed between these classes during the primary age of social organisation. Race hatred and racial problems were unknown at this early stage.

Gradually the uniformity of this class gave way. The Roumanians continued no longer to remain all proletarians. Those who succeeded in acquiring the means of lifting themselves above their fellows formed new classes within the old, founded on community of language, religion, and social standing. Thus out of one social class, a *community* came to be formed, having its own labourers, artisans, land-owners, capitalists, scholars, banks, etc. This community had one characteristic: namely, that of being a *Roumanian community*, and no longer a proletarian *class*.

As a community grew out of a single class, so now a *state* threatens to grow out of this community.

Having thus briefly sketched the Nationality Question, I will only make a passing reference to that struggle which must inevitably follow if the Hungarian State, compact and perfect in its own social organisation, refuses to allow the Nationalities to *secede*.

The problem to be met will be pretty much the same as that which brought about the Civil War in the United States. The existence of a land-owning party in the South, possessing the peculiar social organisation of *slavery*, tended to lower the price of wheat and certain manufactured goods (through the cheapness of slave labour) against the necessarily higher prices of the Northern *free* states. The war kindled by the secession of the Southern States, which materially weakened the United States Commonwealth, was simply a war of self-defence on the part of the Unionists. «We won't go out of the Union», exclaimed Abraham Lincoln in his memorable speech at Bloomington, «and you shan't either!»

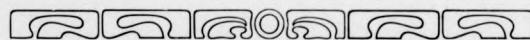
The Hungarian Government must make the same vigorous stand in order to prevent the Nationalities forming an independent state on racial principles.

The pick-axe and the spade, new waterways, schools, public libraries, and last but not least, a *national movement to relieve Magyar estates from the extortionate loans of Roumanian nationality banks*, are needed to save that part of the country from secession.

If we pursue our aim on the principles of Christian love, and try peacefully to gain over our Roumanian and Slovak brethren to our side, scores of *Scotus Viators* may come, but they will find no «atrocities» with which to startle the world.

July 17th 1910.

Dr. Julius Germanns.



HUNGARIAN POETS: PETŐFI.

World's History

Világtörténet.

O thou world's history! O thou book of wonders!
 Each reads thy pages with a different breath;
 Musical blessings here, there cursing thunders:
 Now smiles of life, and then the frowns of death.
 Thou bearest in one hand a flashing sword,
 „Go forth and conquer” is thy sovereign word,
 „For help is wanted — to the rescue — Go!”
 And to another „Sheathe the sword, and know,
 Thou drawst it forth in vain, in vain thou strivest,
 Against inexorable fate thou drivest;
 The world was doomed to slavery — and shall be —
 Thou canst not change nor check its destiny”.

Bournabat

I AM sure most of the readers of this paper have never heard this name and do not know how pretty a village this is near Smyrna in Asia Minor. One can reach it in 20 minutes from the town going by the Lassaba railway.

The village is very nicely situated in the corner of a little bay, surrounded on three sides by high hills, whilst the fourth is open with a beautiful view on the sea. The natives, Turks and Greeks dwell on the hillsides. Their quarters have the original oriental aspect and in the plain near and around the railway station there are built the country houses of Smyrna's English colony, amidst immense and splendid gardens. So when the stranger leaves the

ancient works of Mythological poets but as modernism is progressing already in the great towns of the coast one cannot enjoy so well the beauty of nature as in the country, and I do not think I am wrong when I say that Bournabat is one of the nicest and most charming country places on this side. Everywhere are nicely built country-houses, big and well kept gardens. It is a real Paradise, inhabited by perhaps the happiest folk on earth, who do not care for the world's troubles and are not yet affected by modern life's crazes. They live their quiet, peaceful life, the true English country life. Their men are healthy, strong and always cordial; their women and girls are fair, nice and charming; there is English beauty and character combined with the more sociable manners of southern peoples.



Sport in the High Tatra IV.: Golf.

station and walks through the English quarter he may imagine he is really in England. The houses and gardens indicate at first sight their being occupied by English; all the people he meets talk English and he remarks at once their very English appearance and behaviour. In short, Bournabat is a «little England» in oriental *milieu* under the sweetest Levantine sky.

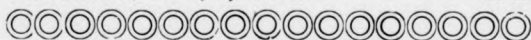
How wonderful this sky is! One must see it, one must live under it, and then at once one will understand why all who stay here for some time, would stay here for ever. The great French author, Pierre Loti, did not write in vain in such an enthusiastic tone about it. When seeing the finest, clearest light blue colour of this sky at day-time and the not less clear dark blue colour of it at night, with all the millions of brilliant stars, we suddenly become as sentimental and enthusiastic as this French poet and as all who love nature and her wonders.

The natural beauty and sweet climate of this part of Asia Minor is thoroughly well known by the

Any stranger who ever comes to Smyrna should not leave before having spent some hours in this happy village and he will keep the remembrance of it for the rest of his life.

Bournabat, 10th July 1910.

L. L.



Our Illustrations

Frontispiece: As a souvenir of the recent visit of the Editor and Mr. and Mrs. Knowles to charming Keszthely we have pleasure in presenting the portrait of *Countess Ella Festetics*, the daughter of our noble host and hostess.

Four New Appointments.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by the four able Ministerial Officials in their respective sections His Majesty the King has appointed:

Dr. Alexander Náray-Szabó, Ministerial Councillor, in the Ministry of Public Instruct. to be State Secretary.

Louis Karácson, Ministerial Councillor, in the Ministry of National Defence, to be State Secretary.

*

Dr. Alexander Hollán, Ministerial Councillor and Chief of the Presidential Department in the Ministry of Commerce, to be Director of the Royal Hungarian State Railways.

*

Dr. Louis Hegyeshalmi, Ministerial Councillor in the Ministry of Commerce, to be Vice-President of the Royal Hungarian State Railways.

head of a special mission to officially announce the ascent of George V. to the throne of Great Britain. All the members of the embassy will be lodged at the Hofburg as the guests of King Francis Joseph. The German Emperor and the Belgian Royal Pair are also expected during September and October. After their departure the King will visit Budapest for a brief stay.

Roosevelt and the late Kálmán Mikszáth.

Ex-President Roosevelt, who met the late Dr. Mikszáth during his recent visit to Hungary, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Kálmán

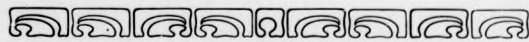


Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest.

Summer Sport in the High Tatra: A series of four pictures illustrating our articles on the same subject.

*

Budapest: The Hungarian Academy of Science and the Lake, City Park.



Topical Notes

The King's Autumn Programme.

At the beginning of September the King leaves Ischl for Vienna, where at the Castle of Schönbrunn he will pass the winter. Sept. 10th being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's tragic death, that day will be spent by His Majesty in retirement. He will again appear in public for the army manoeuvres on the 13th 14th and 15th. Towards the end of the month Lord Rosebery is expected in Vienna at the

Mikszáth, son of the great writer: «My dear Sir! I mourn the death of your father. He was a great writer and a fine man. I thank you for having written to me. Faithfully yours *T. Roosevelt.*»

Roosevelt's Thanks.

The Burgermaster of Budapest has received a letter from ex-President Roosevelt, from which we extract the following: «I have received your kind letter through the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in New-York... I shall always preserve the happiest souvenirs of my visit to Budapest and Hungary, and of my admiration for the Magyar people. With sincere thanks, yours faithfully, Theodore Roosevelt.»

Roosevelt's Lecturing Tour.

On October 2nd. Dr. Roosevelt will commence his lecturing tour in the Western States of the Union. He is booked in 71 towns for lectures on «The Ruling Houses of Europe» and «The Blessings of Republican Government».

Crass Ignorance!!!

A young Hungarian, on the point of going to England, wrote to a friend in London asking that accommodation might be found for him. Thereupon the customary application for a room was made at a well-known Bloomsbury hotel, but the manager declined to keep a room for a Hungarian, on the ground that the hotel did not receive «coloured people».

Laurels for the «Pannonia» Rowing Club.

The victorious «Pannonia» eight, who have brought home the grand prize of the Free City of

«A Blink with the Past.»

Mr Wm Brunner, of Bristol — the Hungarian veteran referred to in our article in last issue under the above title — writes us a long and interesting letter. The whole is so reminiscent of the stirring past that we should like to publish it, had we space to spare. Mr Brunner thus describes the march-out of the volunteers in 1848, of whom he was one: «The colonel's sharp command *Indulj!* (March!), the rattle of the drums, the tramp, tramp of the 1400 youths, all enthusiastic as myself, the cheers of the multitude, the weeping maids and matrons trying to repress the agony of their sor-



The Lake, City Park, Budapest.

Hamburg, met with a vociferous welcome on their return to Budapest the other day. These gentlemen are, namely, Dr. Francis Kirchknopf, Antal Szebený, Miklós Szebený, Elemér Bánýai, Kálmán Jesze, George Szebený, Alex. Hautzinger, Charles Koch, and Robert Éder.

The Austro Hungarian Dreadnoughts.

It is now officially announced that the two Dreadnoughts now being built at the Stabilimento Tecnico Works at Trieste at the firm's private cost, will be taken over by the Government as soon as the money is voted. The laying-down of the first Dreadnought was begun on April 12 last, and it is expected that she will be launched in August 1911. Reckoning a building period of thirty-six to forty months, this 22,000-ton warship can be ready for service in the autumn of 1913.

Her sister ship is being built more slowly, but may be ready six months later.

rowing hearts... the solemn tolling of the church bells, to which the boom of cannon on the Castle Hill add their quota». — «At last we reach the Danube. Every available space (on the shores) is occupied by a struggling, cheering crowd; the hill close by, on which a long line of Kings were wont to assume their high office, is one mass of human forms, amongst whom I recognise a shrinking beloved figure waving her last farewell to her first-born, whom she is doomed never again to embrace till the trump of resurrection.»

A Strange Accident.

The strangest accident recorded in local history occurred when Rhadamanthus, a duck which had taken prizes at the recent Iowa poultry show, exploded into several hundred pieces, one of which struck Silas Perkins in the eye, destroying the sight. The cause of the explosion was the eating of yeast, which was placed in a pan upon the

back porch. The dish tempted his duckship, who was taking a stroll.

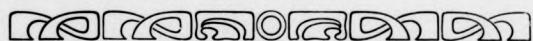
Upon returning from church Mr. Perkins discovered his prize duck in a somewhat loggy condition. Telltale marks around the pan of yeast gave him his clue. He was about to pick up the bird when the latter exploded with a loud report, and Mr. Perkins ran into the house holding both hands over his eye. A surgeon was called, who found that the eyeball had been penetrated by a fragment of flying duck, and gave no hope of saving the optic.

Hungarian Firemen at Brussels.

At the International Congress of Firemen, opened at Brussels Exhibition on the 27th ult., the Hungarian deputation was headed by Szaniszló Szczerbovsky, Chief of the Budapest Fire Brigade, and Constantine Breuer, Secretary. The Congress closes today.

Things not made in Hungary.

The Minister of Commerce has issued a complete list of articles not manufactured in this country, according to which we find, among others, the following: paper-binders, ampèremeters, gum-arabic, bodkins, punches, asbestos plates, velvet, safety pins, linen buttons, shoe-buttons, boot-stitching machines, shoe-nails, alarm-clocks, revolvers, pins, graphite, india-rubber, thimbles, hair-clippers, violin-strings, mercury, crewel needles, hydrometers, typewriters, electric light carbons, cocoanut-matting, knitting-needles, barometers, linoleum, measuring tapes and sticks, microscopes, mimeographs, thermometers, scissors, and clocks. Lest, however, our English and American readers should get the impression that the above-mentioned articles are unknown among us, we must say that they are all in general use, though we are dependent upon our neighbours for their supply. Factories for the production of any of them will be generously subsidised by the Government.



STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. *Joseph Sándor*,
Margaret Sólyom Fekete.

By Kálmán .
... Mikszáth

«The spectators thronged about the shop-window and their suspicions being fairly aroused, they have circulated the report throughout the town. The epilogue is being performed in the adjacent room, as you may see.

On the way I exchanged some words with the telegraphist, who mentioned that it was impossible to expedite the numerous wires, cautioning people abroad to insure their funds, they being in great danger.»

«So we are in for it», said the President looking gloomily before him.

«This run may destroy us at once, if we don't meet it bravely.»

«Where is the book now?»

«In the shop-window, it is being incessantly gazed at.»

«Hasten promptly to the place with a clerk and try to purchase it.» «The first necessity is, as in surgery, to take the bullet which causes the mischief out of the body. But take with you two eye-witnesses of good credit to state how impudently the public mind was mystified by the sly bootmaker. Stay, Rákóczy, stay, just for a moment, till I write a wire for the Credit Bank at Budapest. This night I'll be off thither; it may be presumed that we shall be in need of material assistance; despatch this wire at the same time.»

He spoiled four or five forms before he could put his thoughts into words. And with what trembling, disorderly characters he wrote it, as if he had infused his very soul into it.

It proved a clever thought to have taken two witnesses to Mr. Kiss's. There they found immediately, honest John Herency, renowned for his having sought truth, but never found it, and the other, the Lutheran Balthasar Hartyán, a unique specimen, belonging partly to the faction of the bank's calumniators and partly to its supporters. How differently the human mind works when, instigated by champagne, instead of by wine of the second class! In what a dilemma stood the bootmaker now, thanks to his ingenuity. If he lets the book go for 1500 fls. he's a great ass, the entertainment involving him in a loss amounting to 500 fls.; if he declines to sell it however, he's a ruffian, giving an uncontested evidence of his having duped the whole town. And proceedings instituted against him, he may be sentenced to the reimbursement of the damages caused by him.

Oh! Rákóczy, Herency, Hartyán! Mr. Kiss will yet prove a bard nut to crack.

They went indeed to his shop, but he was from home at this time. Kolowotki stated he had been summoned to the tribunal as a witness to bear evidence in a legal suit.

«We will await his arrival» proclaimed Rákóczy.

Noon had fairly passed away by the time he returned home with a self-satisfied air; no wonder, for he had won the greatest glory of his life on that day, the criminal suit in question being the following:

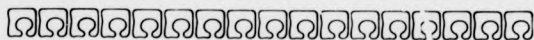
Gaspard Mányai, landowner at Inozenz, selling several oxen at Enyed, at the price of some thousand of florins, was robbed by unknown criminals and killed, together with his coachman. Mányai had bought a pair of boots at Mr. Kiss's, which had also disappeared from his carriage. The police hoped to find a clue to the criminals by these boots, suspecting John Prager, butcher at Brassó, who had enriched himself quite suddenly and in whose boots was the same unusual material as was used by Mr. Kiss, who bought his linings at a Karlsbad English shop.

The butcher being cross-examined, was embarrassed at first; later however he produced another local bootmaker, called John Blok, who vowed he had sewn the boots in question.

(To be continued.)

Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establishment: VI., Rózsa-u. 55. Branches: V., Erzsébet-tér 19.; IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6. Warehouses at Nagyvárad and Rustschuk (Bulgaria).

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Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Folyó év első felében a Fonciére Pesti biztosító-intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 2835 ajánlat 11,748.085 korona biztosítási tőkére és 6295.40 koronajáradékra nyújtott be; 2487 kötvény 10,345.465 korona tőkéről és 6295.40 korona járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 2,668.002 korona 28 fillerre rúg. Haláleset 137 jelentetett 584.497 korona összegről.

Egyszermind utalunk ama *különös kedvezményekre*, melyeket ezen *hazai* intézet (Alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei körülbelül 44 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. *Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül* a népfölkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve a teljes biztosított összeg erejéig. (A katonai szolgálat egyéb kötelezetteire nézve mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)

2. A feltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének *megettámadhatatlansága* még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj, vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitünnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlathoz lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett.

3. *1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.*

4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos feltételek mellett *a)* kölcsönt ad,

vagy azt *b)* visszavásárolja, vagy *c)* minden további díjfizetés nélkül tőkésítést eszközöl, a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (Budapest-Visegrád-Nagymaros-dömösi-vonal) és a *természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára*, a világhírű *Kazánszoros*, *Vaskapu* (Ada-Kaleh-sziget) és *Herkulesfürdő* gyönyörű tájkára kellemes kirándulások tehetők a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság gőzösein.

A *Kisduna-ágban* (Budapest-Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (Budapest jobbpart Pálffy-térről 10 perccel később) d. e. 8.30, d. u. 12.30 (vegyes járat V. 16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), d. u. 2.20 és 5 órakor (utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között) indulnak s Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitótfalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Visegrád s Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről, reggel 5, d. u. 12.45 (utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között) és este 6.30-kor (Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 perccel később) indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyes járatú gőzös (V. 16-tól kizárólag II. és III. osztálylyal) is közlekedik.

A menetdíjak a helyijáratú gőzösökön való utazásra *rendkívül mérsékelt*.

A főváros közelében nyaralók előnyére igen mérsékelt árú jegyfuzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfuzetek ára különösen mérsékelt. Csoportos iskolai kirándulók köznapokon 50%-os menetdíjkezdményben részesülnek. *Az aldunai vonalon* a világhírű kazánszoroson át, a modern kényelemmel berendezett szalongozós Zimonyból Orsova felé minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken, Orsováról Zimony felé pedig minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton közlekedik.

Ez útra — esetleg Herkulesfürdői időzéssel egybekapcsolva Budapestről kiindulólág — rendkívül mérsékelt 30 napi érvényességgel bíró, a vasuti és hajóútra szóló kombinált menettérti jegyek adatnak ki Budapest keleti és nyugati pályaudvarokon.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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2. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
3. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
4. Law XLVI. of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.
5. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education, Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc. Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums, Art-Instruction, etc.

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2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
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5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forest.
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8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
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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.
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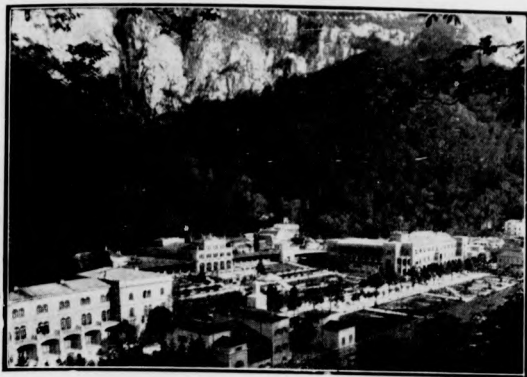
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**Hercules =
Baths ...**

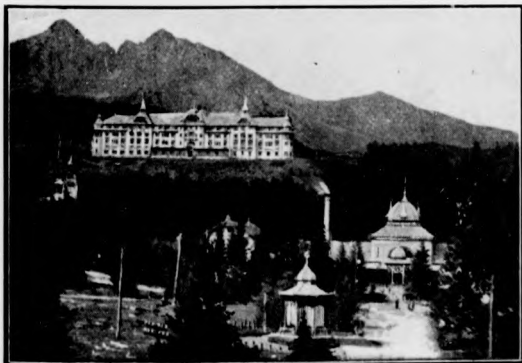
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, a midst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-55
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-45	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

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Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

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**Fenyő = ...
háza**

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-1
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Rutka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-45
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Rutka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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Vizakna .

Railway Time-Table :

7-30	2-00	12-30	Dép.	—	Budapest Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-50	9-44	Arr.	—	Kiskapus Dép.	6-50	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	Kiskapus Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	Vizakna Dép.	5-14	11-57





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Hirdetmény.

A magyar királyi államvasutak kiadásában megjelent a magyar szent korona országainak területén lévő vasuti állomások betűsoros névjegyzékének az állomások rakhelyfekvését is feltüntető térképpel is felszerelt VI. bővített kiadása, mely nevezett vasutak igazgatóságának központi nyomtatványtáránál (Andrássy-út 73—75.) közvetlenül megszerezhető, vagy az állomásfőnökségek útján megrendelhető. *Ára egy korona.*

Ezen állomási névjegyzék tájékozást nyújt az összes hazai, önálló igazgatással bíró vasutak cziméről, más vasutak kezelésében levő magán- és helyiérdekű vasutakról, ezek összes állomásairól, megálló rakodóhelyeiről és megállóhelyeiről, az állomások igazgatási (üzletvezetőségek szerinti) beosztásáról, végül az összes árúkezelési helyekről arra nézve is, hogy azok milyen korlátozások mellett vehetők igénybe árúk fel- és leadására.

Budapest, 1910. június havában.

Az igazgatóság.

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(Saját palotájában.)

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(formerly Diwald Károly)

Budapest, VIII., Kisfaludy-utca 9. szám.

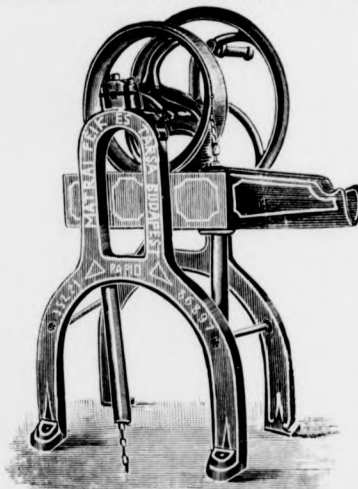
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK
szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.