

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

(Commerce.)

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

THE PERIOD between the two customs laws was occupied with customs contracts, regulating our foreign commerce chiefly in the sense of the principles of free trade with the states that were most important for us, so that we had not to feel the chains of prohibitive customs regulations. The new customs law became necessary because the tendencies of European foreign commerce greatly changed during ten years so that we too had to think of means of defence against the progress of the prohibitive system, especially when the negotiations concerning the newer commercial treaty with Germany had failed. Nevertheless it was not the customs law of 1878 which finally broke with the system of free trade, but it was the customs law of 1882 which greatly raised the customs upon articles of industry, introducing moderate duties upon agricultural articles, while the customs law of 1878 laid the greatest stress upon financial customs. But also the law of 1882 did not remain long in force. When the prohibition system continued to get the upper hand in Germany and in France, we too came into this current, and the law XXV. of 1887 was passed with higher financial, industrial and agrarian protection than were the former laws.



Count and Countess LADISLÁS SZÁPÁRY
(née Countess IRENE WEISSENWOLF-UNGNAD).

This law contain to-day the customs tariff of Hungary and Austria, but our most important connexions in foreign commerce are not regulated by this tariff but by those commercial contracts which were passed in and since 1891, which situation likewise prevailed until 1878.

Before 1867 Austria had four commercial treaties: with Germany, England, France and Italy. These treaties were ratified by the first customs union, so much the more as these

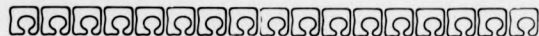
contracts were based upon the principles of free trade, so highly important from a Hungarian point of view, which principles culminated in the renewed commercial treaty passed with Germany on the 9th March 1868, and in the supplementary convention made with England on the 30th of December 1869. Thus our most important foreign commercial relations were regulated by commercial treaties which remained in force until 1876 and 1877 respectively, and under the influence of which the international trade in goods became a favourable one. Before the expiration of the term of those treaties the direction of the policy of foreign commerce became transformed and a strong prohibitive tendency was shown also on the side of Austrian industry under the influence of which the supplementary convention

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with England as well as the French treaty, had to be withdrawn, while the Italian treaty was withdrawn by the Italian government. In consequence of the transmarine competition the German treaty lost much of its value for us, while its charges became the more heavy, so that the situation became very much changed also with respect to this treaty, the term of which expired at the end of 1877. (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.

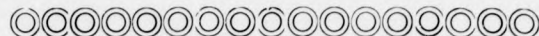
The clear and forceful language of this fundamental law requires no additional explanation. We must now only enquire into the nature of later transactions, and see how they bear on our problem.

And here we are first brought face to face with a fact which, though irrelevant in itself, has wrought much confusion, and is still a rich source of misunderstandings. I mean the assumption, in the year 1804, of the title of «Emperor of Austria» by Francis I, when the «Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality» had collapsed. Many people think that this imperial title extends over all his Majesty's domains, Hungary included, and that it represents a collective sovereignty superior to that of the Hungarian crown. The corresponding territorial idea is that of an Austrian Empire, including Hungary. Now, these conceptions are absolutely false. The new imperial title has nothing whatever to do with Hungary, it has legal existence only with respect to those other domains which, from that date, can be properly called Austria, to the exclusion of the kingdom of Hungary. As ruler of those other domains his Majesty may call himself whatever he pleases, but in Hungary the King alone reigns, and never will the time-hallowed majesty of our old Crown be merged into the splendors of a brand new imperial diadem, never will it be controlled by any fancied superior power, Hungary never suffered mediatisation, no act of her legislature points that way, and no act of prerogative can achieve it.

The title of «Emperor» is simply a collective designation for the portion of sovereignty enjoyed by his Majesty in his other

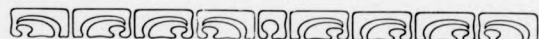
domains; in Hungary he is merely *king*; the two titles, imperial and royal, are distinct and equal in dignity; they designate (as my readers will remember) two widely different prerogatives, the mixture of which is hardly conceivable even in juridical fiction. It is quite as absurd to think of the Emperor of Austria as ruler of Hungary as it would be absurd to fancy the King of Hungary as reigning in Austria or any part of it. In our public law the Emperor of Austria is a foreign sovereign.

(To be continued.)



The Andrassy Documents.

THE LIBRARY of Count Alexander Andrassy is most interesting for its collection of documents, which must be absolutely unique. By the acquisition at different periods of the collections of the Drugeth, Csáky, Wandernath, and Zichy families, the Andrassy collection now comprises all historical and diplomatic documents of importance since the time of Árpád. Treaties and letters of the ruling princes — Rákóczi, Bethlen, Thököli, and John Kemény, as well as of Susan Lorántffy and Stephen Gyöngyössi, Palatines Paul Esterházy, Francis Nádasdy, Wesselényi, Cardinal Pázmány, Archbishop of Esztergom, and a number of Polish kings, are all to be found among this wonderful collection.



The Austrian and Hungarian Navy.

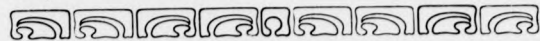
ADMIRAL Count Montecuccoli, the chief of the Austro-Hungarian Naval Department, intends to bring forward a programme of seven additional Dreadnoughts.

These ships will be in addition to the two Dreadnoughts already laid down at Trieste, and in addition to the three «Lord Nelsons» and three other powerful battleships which the Austrian and Hungarian Navy already possesses. The aim is to bring the fighting strength of the Austrian Fleet in modern battleships up to fifteen ships, nine of which will be Dreadnoughts.

One of the two Dreadnoughts now building for us was laid down in May or June of this year, and is to be completed in October 1912. The second was laid down in September, and is to be completed in March 1913. Two more are to be laid down next year, if the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments will vote the money, though it has been intimated that German financiers will provide the amount required in the event of any difficulty arising on that head. Both these ships, according to the *Neue Freie Presse*, will be in commission by March 1914.

Thus Germany at that date (1914) will have in the Mediterranean an ally possessing the third army in Europe and a fleet as follows.

Dreadnoughts 4, Lord Nelsons 3, Other modern battleships 3, Armoured cruisers 3, Scouts 4, Destroyers 12, Submarines 8.



Tolstoi, the Voice of Russia.

THE GREAT Voice of Russia — not the official voice, but the voice of millions of *moujiks* crying out against oppression and tyranny — is silent in death. We are not called upon to endorse all Count Leo Tolstoi's extravagances, but in the main his sympathies and his labours were nobly directed to the uplifting of the poor and needy —

Emperor Nicholas I. that he ordered that «the life of that young man must be taken care of». As a result Tolstoi was transferred to a post of comparative safety on the line of communications.

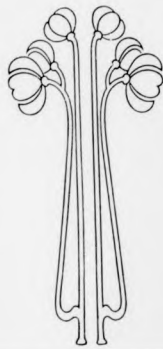
The war over, he decided to devote the rest of his life to literature. In Russia his «*War and Peace*» is regarded as an epic, whilst his «*Anna Karenina*» has won more appreciation abroad.

In 1878 a religious crisis altered the tenor of his whole life and radically changed the nature of his literary productions.

In his autobiography he divides his life into four periods: 1. childhood, innocent and poetic, 2. military service, with its coarse dissoluteness and sensuality, 3. family life of eighteen years, honestly devoted to egotistical family cares, the pursuit of wealth and literary success, and finally 4. the epoch



Princess CLEMENTINE of Belgium.



The Latest Royal Marriage.



Prince VICTOR NAPOLEON.

'him that hath no helper' — and all Russia, bureaucracy excepted, mourns today with sincere grief the loss of a tried, steadfast, and true friend.

It was not ever thus with Tolstoi. From his youth up to late middle age his character was by no means angelic. He himself admits that his passions were unbridled, and charges himself with all the crimes in the calendar; though we are inclined to believe his own account of himself to be exaggerated. In some respects his earlier personality was Titanic: a heavy drinker, a bold gambler, a reckless soldier. At Sebastopol, in the Death Bastion, he made dying soldiers laugh at his jokes. He outdid everyone, in everything, by his tremendous activity.

Born in 1828 at Yasnaya Polyana («*Flowery Field*»), near Moscow, he was left an orphan at a very early age, received the usual education of a Russian noble, and entered the army at the age of twenty-three. During the Crimean War his literary talent first manifested itself. Tolstoi's graphic descriptions of certain engagements so impressed the

of service for humanity, now closed by the hand of death.

In his latter years he eschewed all worldly distinctions, even wore the dress of a peasant, and worked in the fields. He wrote and spoke against personal property, and wished to get rid of his own, worth £200,000. The Countess, however, argued that it was his duty to provide for his children. So in the end Tolstoi compromised with his conscience by making over all his property to his wife, and living himself in a plainly furnished room in the stately castle.

Though he denounced established government, yet each of the Czars of his day respected and protected him. Alexander III was very angry when he heard that the Procurator of the Holy Synod had excommunicated Tolstoi.

The late Count's religious faith may be gathered from his own words. «Sickness and suffering destroy what is mortal in man solely to prepare him for something better. Death is but an incident, an episode in our present existence, while life itself

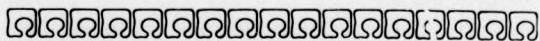


The late Count LEO TOLSTOI.

never terminates». We do not all accept his eschatology, though we admire not the less Tolstoy's devout and reverent handling of the things relating to the future life.

He has passed out of mortal ken, 'hidden behind the veil', as he himself would probably express it, yet his spirit and his work will remain, summoning his countrymen to purer living, nobler aims, a sweeter fame, and national blessedness.

A. L. DeLisle.



Webster and Kossuth.

III.

By Eugene .
.... Pivány

THE INTERPOSITION in behalf of the Hungarian refugees and the Hülsemann Letter did not tend to improve matters. Chev. Hülsemann, with his excitable temperament and hectoring conduct, made himself thoroughly obnoxious to the American

Government, and Mr. Webster was, at one time, «much inclined to signify that his presence here (Washington) was not longer desirable». After Mr. Kossuth's arrival in America Chev. Hülsemann harassed Mr. Webster with protests, but the latter generally found some more or less ingenious pretext for refusing to consider them. With great skill he managed to swim with the stream of popular opinion, without bringing the relations with Austria to a decisive rupture.

In Washington Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, presented Mr. Kossuth to President Fillmore who bade him welcome in a polite but colorless speech and gave a dinner in his honor. The two Houses of Congress welcomed him to the country and the Capital by joint resolution, and he was introduced by committee to both houses.

Members of both Houses gave a public dinner in his honor, at which Mr. Webster was also present. The speech Mr. Kossuth delivered on this occasion was, at least as far as rhetoric and poetic language is concerned, his crowning masterpiece. This is how he began:

«As once Cyneas, the Epirote, stood among the Senators of Rome who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world and arrested the mighty kings in their ambitious march, thus full of admiration and of reverence I stand before you, Legislators of the new Capitol, that glorious hall of your people's collective majesty. The Capitol of old yet stands but the spirit has departed from it and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things; yours as a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night; yours beams with freedom's bright rays! The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory: yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. The old was awful with unrestricted power: yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled: at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, Misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the triumphant conqueror's heels: to yours the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles, invited to the honor of a seat. And where Kings

and Caesars never are hailed for their power, might and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless and poor.»

No one had ever spoken to American statesmen like this before. Every word of this graceful and poetic tribute to the moral greatness of America went straight to the heart of his hearers. The Rev. C. M. Butler, a gentleman by no means friendly to Mr. Kossuth, thus described the effect of this speech:

«At the Congressional dinner given to M. Kossuth his reception was most enthusiastic. In common with all the audience, I was completely entranced by his singularly captivating eloquence. I was assigned a seat next to Mr. Seward, and his demonstrations of applause by hands and feet and voice were excessive. The 'Hungarian Whirlwind' certainly carried away everything on that occasion, and mingled all parties into one confused mass of admirers, prostrate at M. Kossuth's feet.

«The speech seemed to me wanting in no element of a consummate masterpiece of eloquence. The orator's picturesque appearance, his archaic English style, his vibrant and thrilling voice, and his skillfully selected and arranged topics, all concurred in the production of an effect upon his audience such as I have never seen surpassed. As addressed to American statesmen, it exhibited what was very rare among foreigners, a perfect understanding of our Government, as the union of separate states with their autonomy in a given sphere, under a general constitution.»

It was felt that there was but one man in America to make a reply worthy of such eloquence: Daniel Webster. It must be admitted that he did not

make the best of his opportunity and fell behind his own best efforts. His reply bears no comparison with his celebrated speech on the Greek revolution and the Holy Alliance, although the principles treated are practically identical. But about one thing there can be no difference of opinion: paying no heed to Chev. Hülsemann's protests, he freely voiced his and his country's true sentiments, concluding with these words:

«We shall rejoice to see our American model upon the Lower Danube and upon the mountains of Hungary. But that is not the first step. It is not that which will be our first prayer for Hungary. The first prayer shall be that Hungary may become independent of all foreign power; that her destinies may be entrusted to her own hands and to her own discretion.

«I do not profess to understand the social relations and connections of races, and several other things that may affect the public institutions of Hungary. All I can say is, that Hungary can regulate these matters for herself infinitely better than they can be regulated for her by Austria: and therefore I limit my aspirations for Hungary, for the present, to that single and simple point:

«Hungarian independence: Hungarian control of Hungary's destinies: and Hungary as a distinct nationality among the nations of Europe.»

This was more than the already exasperated Chev. Hülsemann could bear. Contrary to diplomatic usage, he addressed himself direct to the President in a French epistle, complaining of Mr. Webster's «hostility» to him and characterizing the Hülsemann Letter as «a revolutionary manifesto and a fanfaron appeal to all disturbers of the public peace of Europe». President Fillmore, waiving all ceremonies, gave him an interview



TOLSTOI Ploughing.

and explained to him that Mr. Webster had appeared at the Congressional Banquet in the capacity of a free American citizen, for whose utterances the Government could not be held responsible. This was not satisfactory to the Chevalier, and he left Washington in a rage. After the subsidence of the Kossuth fever he was, however, in a more conciliatory mood, and resumed his duties at Washington.

Mr. Webster was twenty years the senior of Mr. Kossuth, and when they met, the latter was in the meridian and the former in the last year of his life. They cherished for each other the sincere admiration, always inspired by genius. But, though

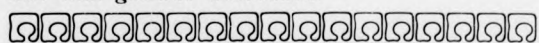
unity and self-deception. A loving, devoted wife (*Aranka—Aurelia*), whose one aim in life is to live for and in her husband (*Imre Orbák*), a hollow, hypocritical architect, who for sixteen years has been playing on the devotion of his wife and indulging in Byronic frivolity — with a difference. Orbák demeans himself to the level of pretty housemaids, and possesses none of the mental greatness and superiority over his fellows that characterised the immortal creator of «*Don Juan*»: he is remarkably little and commonplace, a very ordinary type of modern petticoat hunter. He raves of «illusions», the realisation of which he hopes to



I. The Balatonendréd Lace-making School: Receiving Instruction.

Photo by R. Balogh.

their ideals were similar, no closer friendship sprung up between them, owing partly to the difference in their ages and to the reserve forced upon Mr. Webster by his official position. Mr. Webster departed this life three months after Mr. Kossuth's return to Europe. The latter always kept him in grateful memory, and in his Memoirs, written thirty years later in his exile, remembered him with genuine admiration.



❧ Theatre and Music ❧

«Egy test, egy lélek.»

«One body, one soul», Drama in three Acts, by *Köbor Tamás*. (Produced at the Hungarian Theatre, Magy. Szính. Nov. 5., 1910.)

Budapest, November 6, 1910.

THE TITLE of this drama of modern society — «Spiritual Unity», as it may be translated, — is intentionally misleading: for it embodies the tragedy resulting from sixteen years of make-believe

secure by the use of separate bedrooms for husband and wife. The beauty and the childlike attachment of his consort, fail to excite any echo in his sensual heart: he is ever on the search after new sensations, new «illusions», as he would call them. He declares he loves his wife only, and, what is saddest of all, he believes he is speaking the truth: yet he endeavours to persuade her of the soundness of his new theory of «illusions».

Orbák's nephew, *Oscar Czobor*, a philologist wrapt up in himself and his loves is engaged to a pretty girl *Emma*, whom the scheming old uncle attempts to convince of the propriety of the «separate bedroom» scheme. Another interested listener is Dr. *Gáspár*, the architect's medical adviser, the incarnation of cynicism, who has sat his net to catch the mistress of the house. Thus, unconsciously but with terrible certainty, is the «hero» laying the foundations of the final tragedy, which is to blast the (though only apparent) happiness of his married life and to place modern society before

a problem which the author has, wittingly and of set purpose, left unsolved. Dr. Gáspár watches, like a spider taking in every motion of its unsuspecting victim: and Orbák confesses that a drop of unfaithfulness in his wife would be far more to his liking than the whole ocean of her unflinching devotion.

Left alone with Emma, Orbák, losing his self-control for a moment, imprints on the young girl's lips a kiss that awakens her to a consciousness of — her womanhood. With the passion of disillusionised naiveté she exclaims: «I will not be

who had now made her an impossible companion for the girl she has brought into the world: and he himself is ready to wed the hysterical creature who has offered herself at the altar of — his theory of «illusions».

But what is to become of Zsuzsika? Here the unexpected, so beloved of the mediaeval romancers, interferes to prevent a dilemma. The Gordian knot is cut! Zsuzsika herself announces her engagement to Czobor, the rejected suitor of Emma. And, as the lovers fall into one another's arms and in the ecstasy of a tender embrace symbolise



II. The Balatonendréd Lace-making School: Women at Work.

Czobor's wife». At this moment Aranka enters: and, though she has not caught her husband in the act, she suspects, and this suspicion, rending in twain the veil that had for sixteen years hidden the blackness of her husband's villainy and the vanity of her self-deception, gives rise to an agony of despair and soul-torture that ends in her — offering herself, as an only too ready victim, to the cynical doctor, beneath the disguise of whose Mephistophelian exterior there lurks a heart full of the deepest feeling. Dramatic expediency, perhaps, compels the author to show the profligate husband at this point displaying the utmost indifference as to the action of his wife: but the behaviour of Emma, who in the first act is the paragon of innocence and maidenly virtue, in throwing herself at the feet of the reprobate and craving his love, must remain inexplicable.

Orbák consents, without any effort at resistance to the mother of his daughter Zsuzsika (Susie) regarding herself as the future wife of the man

the acme of human happiness, behind the scenes the unfortunate mother of the bride puts an end to her own life, drinking the contents of a vial taken from the doctor's study on the occasion of the visit that involved her social ruin. Orbák is left among the living, to reflect on his injustice to the dead; and the young bride, whose myrtle blossoms are thus early shadowed by the palling gloom of a mother's grave, is made the cynosure of sympathising eyes, who have followed the course of the double tragedy, one half of which is unknown to her, and feel that her future happiness, not merely the bliss of the moment, has been blighted by a curse. The many sins of an inveterate Don Juan pass away without injuring one hair of his head: but the one single lapse from the path of virtue of which his loving wife is guilty, through no fault of her own but by force of circumstances, involves her death and a shadow on the future career of her daughter. For «Kóbor Tamás's» experience of life must have

taught him that it is not only the sins of the fathers that are visited upon the children, especially if the children happen to be young girls who have made happy marriages. And this is the problem which the author, — repeat, wittingly and of set purpose — has left unsolved. «The equality of the sexes» is a question that has been discussed by many eminent minds: and in this drama we are brought no nearer to its solution. The author



III. The Balatonendréd Lace-making School: A Tihany Teacher and Pupil.

himself explains his motives. «He is not attempting to «draw a moral», but paints a picture of true life, leaving society itself to work out the inevitable solution.

The drama was received with an enthusiasm rare even with audiences of so impulsive a character as those of Budapest. The author, an eminent novelist and publicist, was given an ovation that promises him an equally eminent career as a dramatist.

Arthur B. Yolland.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Topical Notes

The King's Visit to Budapest.

In the second half of February His Majesty comes to Budapest, and will occupy the Royal Palace for a few days. A meeting of the Delegations will take place during the period, on which occasion there will be a Court reception, followed by a banquet, and several grand balls.

Prince Henry of Prussia in Hungary.

On the 20th ult. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Kisjenő on a visit to H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. A shooting-party was arranged in honour of the imperial guest.

The two days, 'bag' consisted of 6260 pheasants, 366 hares, 207 partridges, 11 foxes, and 150 miscellaneous: altogether some 7000 birds and animals being slaughtered. The principal guns were T. R. H. Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Augusta, and Prince Henry of Prussia, besides Prince Leopold of Coburg, Count Nicolas Bánffy, Count Maurice Esterházy, Naval Captain Knessebeck, Court Councillor Adolphus Libits (Land Steward), and Count Joseph Szápáry (Court Chamberlain).

Princess Clementine's Wedding.

The wedding of Princess Clementine of Belgium with Prince Victor Napoleon was solemnised at Moncalieri on the 14th ult. Among the royal witnesses to the marriage were Queen Margaret of Italy, the venerable Duchess of Genoa, Princess Letitia Bonaparte, and the Duke of Salerno. The King of the Belgians has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold on the bridegroom as a wedding gift.

The Crown Prince going to Germany.

In a few days H. R. H. Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand goes to Germany on a visit to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William. He will also accept an invitation to a shooting party in his honour at Donaueschingen, the home of Prince Furstenberg.

Count Khuen-Héderváry's Reception.

The Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry, held a reception on the 12th

ult. at his Vienna residence, in honour of the members of the Delegation; being a return of the compliment paid by the Austrian Premier, Baron Bienerth, on the preceding evening. Besides the Delegation members, the invited guests included the ministers in attendance on the King, the Hungarian and the Austro-Hungarian Common ministers, and the principal Government officials. Prominent among them were Count Ladislav Szögyény-Marich and Count von Lützow (ambassadors) and Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Consul-General at Budapest.

Coronation Pageant of Empire.

If the pageant of the Coronation of King George could be more stately than that of King Edward, it will be by reason of the signs which it will contain of the growth of the imperial idea, in the shape of increased delegations from the Dominions over the seas. In its representative character the Coronation procession will form a Pageant of Empire that has never been equalled.

Ilona Györy's Lecturing Tour.

Mrs. Ginever (née Ilona Györy), of Dover, the well-known Hungarian authoress, has just concluded a lecturing tour in Ireland. The Irish National Literary Society invited her to lecture before its members, and she has also been the guest of the Celtic League at Belfast and other important towns. Mrs. Ginever's merits as a gifted Hungarian lady are now receiving recognition.

Winter Exhibition at the Art Gallery.

The Fine Art Co's winter exhibition was opened on the 16th ult. by Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction, with 1517 pieces, comprising 485 new oil-paintings, 118 sculptures, 28 architectural details, and 886 pieces left from the previous exhibition. The most distinguished exhibitors are Eugene Jendrassik, Julius Éder, and Joseph Róna, whose works are very tastefully arranged and occupy sixteen large rooms.

Among the original exhibits are works by Julius Benczur, Paul Szinnyey-Merse, Tivadar Zemplényi, Hugo Poll, Gustavus Magyar-Mannheimer, Imre Knopp, Charles Ferenczy, W^m Nagy, Stephen Csók, Julius Kosztolányi, Louis Zombori, Louis Szlányi, Stephen Bosznay, Fredk. Strobentz, Cor-

nelius Spányik, Julius Háy, Robert Nádler, Dominic Sküteczky, Oscar Mendlik, Andrew Székely, Géza Udvary, Ignacius Roskovits, Edmund Kacziány, Eugene Jendrassik and Sigismund Vajda. Sculpture is represented by productions from the chisels of Aloysius Strobl, Stephen Szentgyörgyi, Julius Bezerédy, Sigismund Kisfaludy, Ladislav Hüvös, and Peter Gémes-Gindert.

H. R. H. Archduke Joseph was prevented by



IV. The Balatonendred Lace-making School: An Eight-year Old Pupil.

sickness from being present at the opening ceremony.

Winter's Warning.

The approach of winter has been heralded by considerable falls of snow at Budapest, Nagykanizsa, Segesvár, and other places in the district, while the morning and evening frosts convey an unmistakable warning to don our winter coats and bring out our furs.

The Adria Steamship Co.

A new vessel, the «Szent István», is now being built at Glasgow for the Adria Steamship Co. L^d. It

will have a carrying capacity of 4600 tons, an average speed of 16 knots an hour, and will be used for the Fiume—Glasgow traffic. Constructed on entirely modern lines, the Adria Company's latest acquisition will be up-to-date in every respect.

Members of the Tokio City Council at Budapest.

On the 19th ult. Mr. S. Korehiró and Professor Kurahara, both members of the City Council of Tokio, were entertained as the guests of the Hungarian metropolis. Our interesting visitors are just concluding the tour of Europe, their next and last calling-place being Constantinople, whence they

the forenoon the office was besieged by applicants for tickets, all of whom are no doubt hoping that the rigour of this winter will compensate for last season's mildness and consequent lack of opportunity to indulge in their favourite winter sport. The other skating rinks have also been opened.

Growth of the Fine Art Museum.

The Museum of Fine Art is now the home of a portion of the magnificent collection of classical and modern works formerly belonging to Marcell Nemes. This valuable addition to the original exhibits consists of some ninety paintings by Brueghel, Carrière, Cezanne, Constable, Corot, Courbet, Cuypp, Degas, Delacroix, Diaz, Goya, Greco,



V. The Balatonendréd Lace-making School: Going to Work.

return home to Japan. On viewing the Houses of Parliament, without and within, they expressed the opinion that the edifice was one of the most beautiful in the world.

Honour for a Bank-Manager.

Julius Walder, General Manager of the First Pest Patriotic Savings-bank (*Pesti Első Hazai Takarékpénztár*) has been honoured by His Majesty the King with the Middle Cross with Star of the Francis Joseph Order. The distinguished gentleman has rendered valuable assistance to the Government in connection with the solution of the financial problems of the country.

The Skating Season.

On the 23rd. ult. the Budapest Skating Society (*Budapesti Korcsolyázó Egylet*) hoisted its red, yellow, and blue flag in token that the skating season had commenced. From an early hour in

Hals, Hobbema, Höppner, Lawrence, Maes, Manet, Monticelli, van Ostade, Rembrandt, Renoir, Rubens, Ruysdael, Sisley, Teniers, Tintoretto, and other famous knights of the brush. The pictures have aroused considerable public interest.

English Aviator at Nagyvárad.

Mr. G. W. Hamel, an English aviator, made an ascent at Nagyvárad on the 13th ult. before a crowd of 10,000 persons. He was enthusiastically applauded as he rose on his Blériot machine and sailed away in the direction of Temesvár, where he came down without mishap.

A Hungarian Lady-Journalist.

It is interesting to note that Miss Bella Sárvasi, journalist of Budapest and niece of Dr. Béla Erődi, so well known in educational circles in London, is to give a lecture on *Napoleon* at Miss Douglas' High School for Girls, Queen's Gate. Miss Sárvasi

is spending a few months in England, studying our customs and language; of the latter she has already a capital knowledge.

The Oriental Academy in Budapest.

On the 20th ult. the new building of the Oriental Commercial Academy was inaugurated by H. E. Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction. For twenty years this institution has faithfully and unostentatiously striven to fulfil its most important vocation, i. e. to raise up a capable body of young men to exploit the commercial advantages of the Orient and the Balkans. A generation ago the Oriental Commercial *College* was founded as an experi-

held in the Hôtel Hungaria on the 9th and 10th insts. Mrs. Hugo Graepel is presidente of the Ladies' Committee, and the following ladies will hold stalls: Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Kellermann, Miss Barker, Miss Hubbard, Miss Double (G. F. S. Stall), Miss M. Smith, and Miss Davison.

Millions gone up in Smoke.

The Royal Hungarian Tobacco Regie has just issued a report of its sales during the first ten months of the past year. According to this publication, 25,617 kilos of cut tobacco, 548,299 kilos of packet tobacco (in 468,727,888 packets), 458,198,865 cigars and 1,817,800,078 cigarettes, 46,300 havannas;



VI. The Balatonerdéd Lace-making School: A class at work.

ment by the then ministers, Count Csáky and Gabriel Baross, developing under the wise guidance of the late Max Falk into the present *Academy*, which now celebrates the completion of twenty years of existence. The main aims of the Academy are to provide young men desirous of leading Hungarian trade into the East, with an adequate knowledge of the necessary languages, of the laws of the various countries, and of commerce generally. Its professors are all specialists, whose erudition in their various branches has conferred on the Academy equal fame with a first rate university.

An English Bazaar in Budapest.

We are glad to see that a business-like attempt is being made to acquire funds to build an English church (i. e., Church of England) in Budapest, and to this end the resident Chaplain, Rev. Joseph D. Crabtree and Mrs. Crabtree, assisted by a number of ladies, are arranging an English Bazaar, to be

of home manufacture 56 kilos of cut tobacco, 236,375 kilos of packet tobacco, 14,911,590 cigars and 810,837,330 cigarettes, were disposed of during the period in question, the amount realised by the sale thereof being 111,745.185 crowns 80 fillér, as against only 3,785.102 crowns 56 fillér for the corresponding period in 1908.

A «Wonderful Invention»!

Taking up an English newspaper the other day I saw that the Londoners are metaphorically patting themselves on the back with pride over «a wonderful automatic machine for supplying 1^d and 1/2^d stamps to the public», which has just been set up at the G. P. O. The Hungarians, however, have gone one better, for *more than two years* our people have been able to procure automatically, not only postage stamps of various values, *but official post-cards also!* In matters of this kind we are usually ahead of our English friends.

But more interesting is the ingenious principle upon which the street letter-boxes are planned. They are cleared by men on motor cycles, and incredible as it may seem to English readers, *these men never handle nor even obtain a sight of the letters taken out of the boxes!* The collecting-bag is locked up when given to them at headquarters. The act of attaching it to the letter-box causes *both to open* automatically, and the contents of the letter-box fall into the collecting-bag. The act of withdrawing the bag from the box effectively *locks both*, and the collector rides away to repeat the performance elsewhere. On his return to headquarters the bag is unlocked by a responsible official, *and here the first personal handling takes place.*

Modern Dress luxury.

One cannot possibly ignore the fact that there is a magnificence about the dress of the moment that defies description. Fabrics, embroideries, and style all point to a luxuriousness only comparable with periods long past.

Health and Will-power.

There is no medical man who will deny the power of the mind over the body, no one who will not agree that if a patient desires to, and thinks that he will, get well, he is, *ceteris paribus*, in a much better position for recovery.

A cargo of cases.

Customs Officer: «What does your cargo consist of, captain?» Captain: «Two thousand eases of eggs». Customs Officer: «Yes; anything more?» Captain: «One thousand cases of oranges». Customs Officer: «Yes». Captain: «And two cases of fever!»

Progressing.

The manager of an engineering works recently engaged a new man, and gave directions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterwards the manager asked how the new man was progressing with his work. The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the new hand, angrily exclaimed: «Progressing! Aye, thor's fairly been a lot of progress. Aa've larnt him ivereverything aa knaa; an' noo he knaas nowt!»

The Court would do.

An old negro was charged with having stolen a hog. The facts were all against him. He had no counsel, and when the judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer assigned to him he declared that he did not. «But you are entitled to a lawyer», the court explained, «and you might as well have the benefit of his services». «Yoah Honour would jes' gimmie some cheap white trash lawyer», the old darkie replied, «and he wouldn't do me no good. If it's jes' the same to Yoah Honour, I'd ruther depend on de ign-rance ob de court».

Not Guilty.

Judge: «Mr. Slivers, your evidence is very difficult to follow. You shouldn't deal so much in ambi-

guities». Mr. Slivers (a horse dealer): «Yer honour, I denounce the implication. I never owned a ham-biguity in my natural. All my 'osses is thorough-breds».

Our Christmas Number.

Our next issue will be the usual *Christmas Number* of «Hungary», containing a full quantity of seasonable reading matter and illustrations in colour. The customary centre plate will this year be entitled «*A Hungarian Ice Carnival*», showing the élite of our Society engaged in the favourite and universal winter sport of skating. It has always been our endeavour to «go one better» with each succeeding Christmas Number, and this year's production will be no exception to the rule. The price will be 1 crown, but for Subscribers' copies there will be no extra charge. *Ready on December 15th.*

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

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

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.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

A Most Delicious Table-water.

MARGIT GYÓGY-FORRÁS

a gyomor, belek, húgyhólyag, s különösen a légzőszervek hurutos bántalmánál igen jó hatású még akkor is, ha vérzések esete forog fenn.

Megrendelhető: Édeskúty L.-nél Budapesten és a forrás kezelőségénél Munkácson.

Gottschlig Ágoston

udv. szállító, csász. és kir. udv. tea- és rumraktárai csakis

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Eredeti orosz és kínai tea, jamaikai és braziliai rum, magyar és francia cognac, likőrök, szilvórium, kávé, csokoládé, kakaó és teasütemény legjobb bevásárlási forrása.

Árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve.



BENCZE és T. R.S. BUDAPEST VÁCI-UTCA 2.



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TÖRLEY PEZSGÓ



M. Kir. Államvasutak. Budapest-Balparti Üzletvezetőség.

51 221/III. szám.

Hirdetmény.

Mint hogy Kőbánya alsó pályaudvaron a megérkező és szabadban tároló kocsirakományu teherárúknak elfuvarozása nem tart lépést az ily árúkkal megrakott kocsik befutásával és így nevezett pályaudvar szabad rakhelyein az árútorlódás veszélye fenyeget, ennél fogva a vasuti üzletszabályzat 80. §. (8.) bekezdése és kereskedelemügyi magyar királyi miniszter úr Ó Nagyméltóságának 1910. évi június hó hó 22-én kelt 41327/III. — 1910. szám alatt kelt magas rendeletével kapott felhatalmazás alapján folyó évi november hó 15-étől kezdve visszavonásig a Kőbánya alsó pályaudvarra megérkező, illetve már ott tároló azon teherárúkra, melyeket a vasút a díjszabás I. rész B. szakasz A—VI. fejezet a./1—3. pontjai szerint jogosítva van nyitott kocsikban szállítani, a díjszabás szerű 4 napi fekbérmentes időt két napra leszállítjuk.

Ezen leszállított fekbérmentes idő letelte után jelzett küldeményeknél további intézkedésig a díjszabás szerű fekbérilleték fog felszámíttatni.

Budapest, 1910. évi november hó 14-én.

Az üzletvezetőség.



**Hercules =
Baths ...**

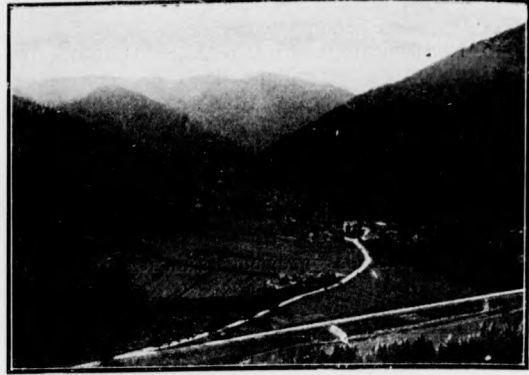
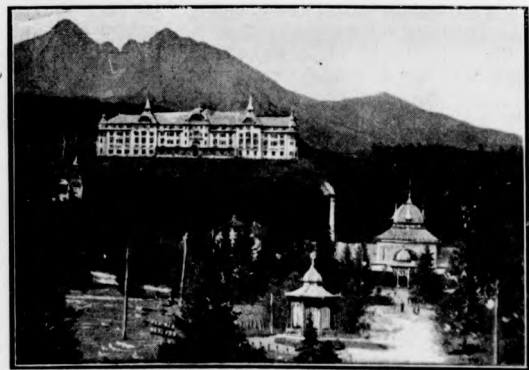
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous 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 ⁵⁵	12 ³⁴	8 ²⁹	Arr.	<i>Herkulesfürdő</i>	Dép.	3 ⁴⁵	3 ²⁴	8 ⁵⁵
10 ¹⁵	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7 ¹⁵	—	—
9 ²⁵	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4 ¹⁵	—	—
10 [—]	—	—	Dép.	<i>Báziás Bateau</i>	Arr.	2 ¹⁰	—	—
3 ¹⁰	—	—	Arr.	<i>Orsova Bateau</i>	Dép.	6 [—]	—	—
3 ⁴⁵	6 ⁰⁵	8 ¹⁶	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1 ⁰⁰	1 ⁴²	—
3 ⁴⁵	6 ⁴⁴	8 ⁵⁵	Arr.	<i>Herkulesfürdő</i>	Dép.	12 ³⁰	1 ⁴⁵	—

**Cátra = ...
Lomnicz**

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



Railway Time-Table :

10 ⁴⁵	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6 ³⁰
4 ⁰⁴	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfüred)	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

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary tract, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

**Fenyő = ...
háza**

Railway Time-Table :

7 ⁰⁰	5 ¹⁵	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7 ¹⁰	9 ³⁰	9 ¹⁵
1 ⁴⁷	4 ²⁵	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8 ³⁰	11 ²⁴	2 ⁴³
2 ³⁰	4 ⁴²	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7 ³⁰	7 ⁵⁷	2 ²⁸
3 ⁰⁴	5 ²⁷	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7 ⁰¹	7 ¹⁴	1 ⁰⁶

State Salt Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszében-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

Vizakna.

Railway Time-Table :

7 ²⁰	2 ⁰⁰	12 ²⁰	Dép.	—	Budapest	Arr.	7 ⁴⁰	6 ⁴⁰
6 ²⁰	12 ²²	9 ⁴⁴	Arr.	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6 ⁵⁶	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 ³⁷



A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1910. október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

Délre				Délkeletre				Délre				Délkeletre			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje
1110	5 50		sz. v.	610	12 20		sz. v.	645	4 50		tszsz.	323	12 10		sz. v.
20	6 10		"	310	12 30		"	609	12 30		"	609	12 30		"
1502	6 25		gy. v.	8	12 40		"	339	5 10		v. v.	301	12 45		gy. v.
10	6 40		sz. v.	912	12 50		"	513	5 20		sz. v.	7	12 55		sz. v.
1002	7 00		gy. v.	1504	1 20		gy. v.	309	5 30		"	401	1 00		gy. v.
302	7 05		"	324	1 35		sz. v.	909	5 45		"	903	1 05		"
906	7 10		"	1304	1 40		gy. v.	1707	5 45		"	601	1 15		"
402	7 20		"	602	2 00		"	19	5 55		"	1	1 30		"
1302	7 25		"	4	2 05		"	17	6 05		"	1901	1 40		"
322	7 30		sz. v.	404	2 15		"	607	6 10		"	911	1 50		sz. v.
908	7 45		"	916	2 20		sz. v.	11	6 25		"	1301	2 10		gy. v.
606	8 00		"	312	2 25		"	405	6 30		"	315	2 15		sz. v.
1508	8 10		"	24	2 30		"	1911	6 50		"	1501	2 40		gy. v.
506	8 20		"	510	2 40		"	319	6 50		"	23	8 25		sz. v.
1008	8 25		"	1902	2 55		gy. v.	1505	7 00		"	325	5 25		"
408	8 35		"	904	3 20		"	1305	7 10		"	3	6 35		gy. v.
1708	9 00		"	304	3 30		"	507	7 20		"	505	6 40		sz. v.
306	9 15		"	326	4 25		"	917	7 25		"	421	6 55		v. v.
22	11 55		sz. v.	15	4 30		"	321	7 30		"	15	7 10		sz. v.
				410	5 10		"	1003	8 00		gy. v.	305	7 10		"
				508	5 40		"	1509	8 15		sz. v.	605	7 25		"
				308	5 55		"	1007	8 20		"	907	7 30		"
				1004	6 15		gy. v.	509	8 30		"	407	8 00		"
				518 ¹⁾	6 15		sz. v.	313	8 45		"	1009	8 05		"
				330	6 25		"	13	9 20		"	1705	8 20		"
				914	6 25		"	1005 ¹⁾	9 35		gy. v.	25	8 30		"
				314	6 40		"	307	9 50		sz. v.	8	8 45		"
				26	6 55		"	913	9 55		"	1507	8 45		"
				1706	7 05		"	409	10 10		"	331	9 05		"
				16	7 15		"	5	10 20		gy. v.	303	9 15		gy. v.
				316	7 35		"	21	10 45		sz. v.	31a	9 28		sz. v.
				1006 ²⁾	7 40		gy. v.					1001	9 35		gy. v.
				1510	8 00		sz. v.					915	9 45		sz. v.
				918	8 00		"					403	9 55		gy. v.
				1912	8 25		"					905	10 00		"
				834	8 50		"					1303	10 10		"
				514 ¹⁾	9 05		"					327	10 25		sz. v.
				1306	9 25		"					517	10 35		"
				608	9 30		"					1109	10 45		"
				1506	10 00		"					1503	10 50		gy. v.
				910	10 10		"								
				406	10 15		"								
				1010	10 25		"								
				12	11 00		"								
				338	11 10		v. v.								
				614	11 25		sz. v.								
				422	11 35		v. v.								

1) Nagykátától Szolnokig csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti hétköznapokon közlekedik.
2) Csak bezárólag október 31-ig és február 15-től közlekedik.

1) Fiumeről csak bezárólag október 31-ig és február 15-től közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délre.

317	5 55	sz. v.	Gödöllő
919	8 17	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1910. október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

Délre				Délkeletre				Délre				Délkeletre			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nemje
148	5 15		sz. v.	714	12 05		sz. v.	145	5 05		sz. v.	157	12 05		sz. v.
122	5 35		"	4106	12 10		"	723	5 25		"	133	1 20		"
718	5 50		"	1402	12 20		gy. v.	725	5 35		"	703	1 25		gy. v.
152	6 00		"	128	12 25		sz. v.	4101	5 50		"	103	1 40		"
4102	6 10		"	114	12 45		"	139a	5 55		"	508	1 50		"
150	6 20		"	160	12 55		"	725a	6 00		"	159	1 55		sz. v.
6502	6 35		"	162	1 30		"	147	6 05		"	4107	2 05		"
102	6 50		k. ost. ex. v.	4114 ¹⁾	1 50		"	6505	6 10		"	161	2 40		"
				504	2 00		gy. v.	721	6 20		"	163	3 00		"
				128	2 10		sz. v.	9013	6 25		k. o. e.	6507	3 20		"
				164	2 15		"	7013	6 30		"	713	4 05		"
				4108	2 20		"	139	6 35		sz. v.	127	4 10		"
				106	2 30		gy. v.	1407	6 40		"	4109	5 00		"
				120	2 35		sz. v.	217	7 15		tszsz.	215	5 30		tszsz.
				704	2 40		gy. v.	709	7 20		sz. v.	165	5 38		sz. v.
				722	2 45		sz. v.	501	7 30		gy. v.	115	5 55		"
				6504	2 50		"	149	7 35		sz. v.	1401	6 20		gy. v.
				166	4 10		"	117	7 40		"	707	6 35		"
				180	4 20		"	4103	7 45		"	167	6 40		sz. v.
				716	4 30		"	6501	7 50		"	105	7 10		gy. v.
				108	5 15		gy. v.	151	7 55		"	711	7 40		sz. v.
				724b ²⁾	5 40		sz. v.	727	8 05		"	169	7 45		"
				108	5 50		"	131	8 10		"	4113 ³⁾	8 10		"
				124a	6 00		"	719	8 35		"	137	8 20		"
				724a	6 10		"	153	9 10		"	125	8 50		"
				124b	6 20		"	705	9 20		gy. v.	107	9 05		gy. v.
				724	6 35		"	1403	9 40		"	4111	9 25		sz. v.
				4110	6 40		"	4105	9 55		sz. v.	6503	9 30		"
				726	6 45		"	155	10 25		"	171	9 35		"
				1406	6 50		gy. v.	715	10 40		"	1406	9 45		gy. v.
				124	6 55		sz. v.	119	11 15		"	511	9 55		"
				170	7 00		"					1299	10 25		sz. v.
				728	7 35		"					113	10 35		"
				6506	7 40		"					6513	10 40		"
				172 ³⁾	8 00		"					717	11 00		"
				710	8 05		"					101	11 05		k. ost. ex. v.
				132a ⁴⁾	8 20		"								
				4112	8 30		"								
				1408	8 40		"								
				118	9 30		"								
				502	9 35		gy. v.								
				706	10 15		"								
				720	10 30		sz. v.								
				140	11 10		"								
				902 ⁵⁾	11 20		k. o. exp. v.								
				702 ⁶⁾	11 30		"								

1) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon közlekedik, bezárólag nov. 13-ig.
2) Vasár- és ünnepnap előtti hétköznapokon közlekedik.
3) Csak október és április hónapokban közlekedik.
4) Okt



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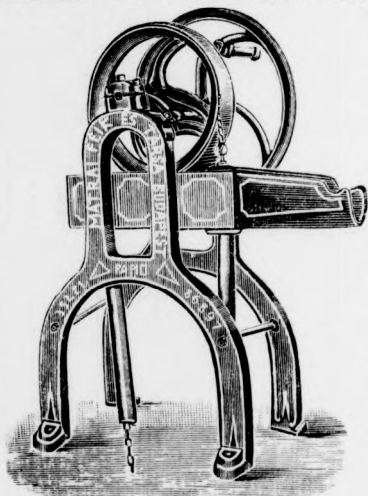


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