

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, May 15, 1911.

VOL. IX. No 10.

Hungary and Its People.

(Insurance.)

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

THAT in spite of its above explained importance also this company had not attained to any considerable business results, is shown by the fact that during the whole time of its existence this company, together with all the other companies doing business in the country — to

which also the Milan Insurance Company against hail is to be added, which was likewise represented in Hungary — did not raise in Hungary altogether more than about 160,000 crowns of hail insurance premium in one year. In fact a trifling sum compared to the present time, when the «Első magyar általános biztosító-társaság» (The First Hungarian General Insurance Company) alone has a yearly income of about 3 million's of crowns for insurance against hail, not mentioning the other six companies which in Hungary are likewise doing hail insurance business on a large scale.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Society of Miskolcz, under the direction of Joseph Kun, a typical Hungarian merchant, which did business chiefly in the provinces along the river Tisza, as well as the «Erdélyi kölcsönös tűzbiztosító-egylet» (The Transylvanian Mutual



The Late CHARLES HIERONYMI, Minister of Commerce.

Fire Insurance Association) of Kolozsvár, under the presidency of Emericus Mikó, are both creations worth mentioning of the Hungarian business genius awakened in the line of insurance.

When later, in 1857, this spirit of enterprise in the insurance line fully showed itself in the creation of the «Első magyar általános biztosító-társaság», these primitive national institutions were

all merged in this new establishment, their existing organisations and business forming a part of the germs which gave birth to the great results of this general Hungarian insurance enterprise.

The war of liberty of 1848/9 and the subsequent sad years checked also the development of insurance business. But as soon as the nation began to revive and expand its vital forces, also the question of insurance was recognised as one fit to give evidence of the nation's vitality and creative genius.

Thus, in 1857, the élite of the nation, its leaders at the time, founded the First Hungarian General Insurance Company.

The idea of this foundation was suggested by the writer of these lines as a professional man versed in the insurance business. Joseph Ürményi being

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informed of this design communicated the idea to the chancellor, Count George Apponyi. Count Apponyi was smitten with the idea which soon became an actual plan upon the realisation of which, besides Joseph Ürményi and Count George Apponyi, no less personages collaborated than Francis Deák, Baron Joseph Eötvös, Baron Paul Sennyey, Paul Somsich, Count George Károlyi, Count Emil Dessewffy, Baron Samuel Jósika, Count Antoine Széchen, Ladislaus Szögyényi-Marich, the Counts Francis and Henry Zichy, Ladislas Karátsonyi, Joseph Havas, Ladislas Nádasy and Andreas Kiss. (To be continued.)

It has no citizens; there are Hungarian citizens and there are Austrian citizens, the two citizens' rights being not only distinct, but widely different in the legal conditions of acquiring and losing them.

It has no legislative power; we have seen that even in common affairs legislative acts are expressly reserved to both legislatures; we have further seen that the delegations have no legislative power, and are, even in the sphere of their competence, nothing like *Reichsvertretungen*, «imperial representative assemblies», as the said authors sometimes like to call them, but simply select committees of both parlia-



The King of Bulgaria and His Family.

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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

What constitutive elements of such an establishment can be found in the machinery set up by the legislation of 1867? In what does that fancied empire really consist?

It has no territory; there is a Hungarian territory and an Austrian territory; Austro-Hungarian territory there is none, as has been declared by a resolution of parliament, when dealing with an inaccurately-worded international treaty.

ments, called into existence for purposes of easier communication between them, and working under their constant control.

It has no judiciary; questions arising between the two countries must be settled, if agreement is impossible, by international arbitration, as was done in a boundary question two years ago.

But it seems to have at least an executive, and there our opponents exult. What are the common ministers if not some embodiment of a common, of an imperial, executive power? I own to standing aghast at such a profundity of science. Common ministers, then, should represent a common, an imperial, executive power!

(To be continued.)

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising

Charles Hieronymi †

Minister of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY Charles Hieronymi, Minister of Commerce, passed away on the 4th inst. after a month's illness, at the age of 75 years, and was given a State funeral on the 6th.

The deceased gentleman took cold on returning from a public function one day in April, influenza followed, and finally developed into bronchitis and pneumonia. It is a sad coincidence that Baroness Béla Harkányi, the Minister's daughter, was buried

save for a narrow path in the centre to allow of ingress and egress. Thousands of the populace took the opportunity thus given of paying a last token of respect to the deceased Minister.

Charles Hieronymi was born on October 1st 1836, the son of a surveyor in the Danube ordnance department, under whose supervision the Pozsony-Szered railway was constructed (1842—46). The boy received his first schooling at Budapest, passing with success through the Polytechnical University; after which he received his first appointment as engineer in Máramaros County in 1861, being then twenty-five years of age. While fulfilling this position his abilities came under the notice of Count



Pictures «Vasárnapi Ujság».

Scenes in the Szádelő Valley: Entrance to the Valley from Szádelő.

Photo by R. Balogh.

on the day that her illustrious father succumbed; in the regrettable circumstances no member of the family being present at her obsequies.

The Hieronymi family have received sympathy from all quarters in their double loss. His Majesty the King honoured his late Minister with very special interest, ordering Dr. Neusser, a famous Court physician, to attend him. When the end came Prince Nicolas Pálffy was sent as envoy from the King to offer His Majesty's deepest condolence. Among the numerous distinguished callers were H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, the Premier, Count Kuen-Héderváry, and most of his ministerial colleagues, as well as Count Stephen Tisza, Dr. Antal Günther, Francis Kossuth, and Garibaldi Pulszky.

The body lay in state from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. in the National Museum, the whole front of which was draped in black for the occasion, while the wide steps were covered with innumerable wreaths,

Imre Mikó, Minister of Ways and Communications, who offered him a secretaryship. From this he rose successively to Sectional Counsellor (1868) Ministerial Counsellor (1872), and Deputy State-Secretary (1874).

In 1882 he resigned and passed into private life. He had hardly done so, however, when he was invited to take over the direction of the Vág Valley-Esztergom—Ipolytő—Nánás—Léva—Csongrád—Morva Valley Railway; his services in this capacity being rewarded by His Majesty with the Order of Leopold (IInd. Class).

In 1892 Mr. Hieronymi became Minister of the Interior in the Wekerle Cabinet. During his tenure of this office the Central Market Hall was built, and various other boons conferred upon the inhabitants of the metropolis. The late Minister was also the author of a number of literary works.

During the illness which, to the universal regret,



Scenes in the Szádelő Valley : The Bastion Stone.

has terminated fatally, the deceased's ministerial functions devolved upon Dr. Alexander Hollán, Ministerial Counsellor, who also undertook a large portion of the heavy work in connection with the State funeral arrangements.



King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

By Fladár
.....Carnai.

HIS IMPERIAL and Royal Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph I has conferred the Golden Fleece on one of the most congenial monarchs in Europe: Ferdinand, the Bulgarian King, whose portrait with his family appears in this issue.

After the abdication of the first Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander of Battenberg, the short era of Stambulov, and after many revolutionary attempts, the Bulgarian Parliament or *Sobranje* unanimously elected him Prince on July 7th 1887. During his reign of twenty-three and a half years he has succeeded in furthering unheard-of developments in

his land in every direction for the true welfare of the state. The Bulgarian politicians and people are also aware of the great gratitude due to their ruler and their different parties bear him common love and deference.

This is proved by the fact that I heard, during my stay in Sofia and Euxinograd, the leaders of the Bulgarian opposition and the most bitter enemies of the Government speak with gratitude of the renovator of the traditional independent Bulgarian Czardom and the renewer of Bulgarian culture and progress.

It is well known that there is Hungarian blood in the Czar Ferdinand, who from a Hungarian cavalry officer has become Bulgarian King, and that he speaks perfect Hungarian. Is he not the brother of the never-to-be-forgotten Archduchess Clothilde, widow of Archduke Joseph, and also the grandson of the world-renowned beauty of her time the Hungarian Duchess Koháry, for whose sake Duke Ferdinand, grandfather of the present Czar, changed from the Protestant to the Catholic Faith in January 1816? Since that period this branch of the Coburgs has borne the name of Coburg-Koháry.

In the north of Hungary, as well as in the district of Pest, the Coburg-Kohárys have large estates, and Ferdinand, when he resides in his «adopted fatherland» often uses the name «Count Murányi», such being the name of the old ruin to which the bloody history of Maria Széchy is linked, and which his family possesses.

One day before that great event of Tirnovo, of which only few men initiated know and can whisper — in the castle of Saint Antoin, — called Koháry Castle — which is also in possession of the Koháry family, the following incident took place:

Late one night, Ferdinand accompanied only by his Hungarian Secretary, Hikisch, inspected the apartments containing the portraits of the great statesmen, heroes and brave soldiers fallen on the battlefields, descendants of the Hunt-Pazmans, his ancestors.

Yes, Ferdinand went there and, as though thinking aloud, he said:

«I came here in order to be inspired with devotion and to gather courage from communion with the memories of my heroic Hungarian ancestors who were all celebrated statesmen and soldiers, of whom I have always been and always shall be proud.»

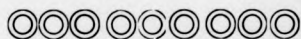
Beginning in German, but falling into Hungarian almost immediately he repeated:

«Proud, very proud of them, I am...»

From Paris, an urgent telegram recalled him to his country, but even with this important end in view, he felt himself obliged to call at Koháry Castle and this was perhaps to him the most important end because (he said):

«I came here to this place to gather courage...» and with tears in his eyes, he travelled to Tirnovo where the next day he was proclaimed Prince.

On the 5th October 1908. Bulgaria was proclaimed a kingdom. On that great day a new era arose for the Bulgarian people and now that the independence of his country has been settled, King Ferdinand has given all his heart to make his people powerful in culture and commerce. Under his rule Bulgaria is resolved to progress, and any one who having once visited the country after a certain time returns again, observes what great strides have been made in every direction, and it is certain that this forward movement will continue in the future as in the past because King Ferdinand has only one ideal: To make Bulgaria great and flourishing!



Opening of the Turin Exhibition.

EXHIBITIONS of various kinds in all the principal towns of Italy are one of the features of the Italian Jubilee celebrations. In our last issue we referred to the festivities in connection with the opening of the grand exhibition in the Eternal City in which this country plays a considerable role. We have now to record the inauguration with great *éclat* a few days ago of another exhibition in the famous city on the Po — Turin. Their Italian Majesties were present on the occasion, as well as the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Genoa, the Duke of the Abruzzi,

the Count of Turin, Princess Letitia, Izabella Duchess of Genoa, the Premier, Signor Giolitti, Ministers San Giuliano, Lacchi, Nitti, Facta, Spingardi, and Calissano, various State Secretaries, the Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished persons.

An immense crowd assembled to witness the official opening, at which speeches were delivered by Senators Frola and Villa Rossi, and Signor Nathan, Lord Mayor of Rome.

The Hungarian section, which was erected from the designs of Messrs. Emil Töry and Maurice Pogány, Architects, of Budapest, was the object of unanimous praise in the Italian press, both for its architectural beauty and the excellence of its arrangements.

The Hungarian and French Government Commissioners, Dr. Alex Moldoványi and M. Billecoque, gave a dinner in honour of the Exhibition Committee, at which Count Naviglio, Director of the Exhibition, warmly congratulated the Hungarians on the success of their efforts which carried off the prize of 40,000 lire awarded by the Italian Government to the first



Scenes in the Szádelő Valley : The Szár Rivulet.

completed section. He also cordially praised the beauty of their art treasures, which were unsurpassed by any other exhibits in the whole establishment.

Official representatives from Hungary attended in full force. Among them were State Secretary Joseph Stetina, of the Ministry of Commerce, Ministerial Counsellor Louis Hegyeshalmy, Managing Director of the Hungarian State Railways, Ministerial Counsellor Garibaldi Pulszky, Chief Director of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway, Sectional Counsellors Endre Micseh and Aladár Edvi-Ilés of the Ministry of Commerce, and Dr. Louis Szomjas, Ministerial

a psychological one and tries to understand it by the soul of the poet. He starts from the work as a whole. For this purpose it is necessary to understand the genesis of the work. Until now this has been disregarded.

Then the whole has to be constructed out of the parts. Action, composition, individuals have to be examined, all the literature on «Hamlet», as well as the «Hamlet» saga, the question of the original drama of «Hamlet» (probably by Kyd), the German «Hamlet» — all are drawn upon for important facts which have been overlooked up to the present.

«Hamlet's» individuality is presented with an



Scenes in the Szádelő Valley: Entrance to the Valley from Barka.

Counsellor, and Dr. Julius Keller, of the Agricultural Ministry. The Austro-Hungarian Consul, Ernest Beisswänger, received the party at the railway station.



Professor Bernard Alexander on «Hamlet».

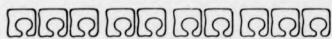
AMONG PROFESSOR Alexander's many similar works the greatest is undoubtedly his monograph on «Hamlet». It is the best work on Shakespearean literature in the Hungarian language, surpassing in many respects all other hitherto published studies of «Hamlet». We cannot now go into details on the enormous philological knowledge displayed in this work, nor on the subtle and most profound ideas to be found on each page. We will only discuss here his conception of the play and his interpretation of the characters. He regards the drama as

extreme subtlety and a perfect discernment. Our attention is directed to the prominent figure, to the royal character of the prince: such a noble soul is able to endure the loneliness in which so many misfortunes kill his energy, must kill his strength. He is no coward, only sensitive: so we understand the enervation of his forces.

He remains royal also in his death: his principal care is to restore the moral order. How did Shakespeare write this psychology of a pain caused by the most noble feelings? He had the mind of a contemplative genius. In the great harmony of his soul he could understand everything. He himself is «Hamlet», whose sufferings he suffered, whose thoughts he thought — in imagination. «Hamlet» was written in that period of Shakespeare's life in which the order of the events is directed by an inner necessity. In «Hamlet» we have a description of the painful feeling on his disappointments, nourished by the remembrances of his inner world.

To the versatility of Prof. Alexander we owe a series of works, each of which fills a gap and is acknowledged to be the pride of our scientific literature. We cannot here discuss his monumental works on Kant, Schopenhauer, Hartmann, Taine, Diderot, Hume, Descartes etc., — they are too well known; we need only point to the great influence he exercises as a professor, as a writer, and as a man. This explains the enthusiastic love with which he is surrounded by all who have had the privilege of learning from him, by all who feel that to this man teaching is an inner vocation and not merely an occupation.

Desiderius Rózsa.



London Notes.

May 6th. 1911

By Sheena
Macdonald

THEIR MAJESTIES King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to Queen Alexandra and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire yesterday.

*

The route of the Royal procession is not an enviable promenade at present. Grand stands are being erected on every vantage ground, and in some parts they give one the idea of re-erecting the city after an earthquake.

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Mr. Lloyd George's Bill for State insurance against sickness has been received with acclamation. The Bill is officially designated «A Bill to provide for national insurance against ill-health, the prevention and cure of sickness, and to provide against unemployment, and for purposes incidental thereto».

Mr. George owns that he has taken many of his ideas from Germany.

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Just lately a Nonconformist clergyman was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for failing to pay an education tax of 1s/9 (about 2 crowns). The Home Secretary on hearing of the sentence said it was «stupid and vindictive», but being a civil action he had no power to interfere. Before anything could be done, however, the fine was paid privately and the clergyman released.

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We are glad to see that Mr. Joseph King M. P. who is intensely interested in Hungary, is bringing

in a Bill to abolish the imprisonment of Passive Resisters.

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Mr. George Edwards will shortly bring out an operette in two acts by Francis Lehár. The piece will be first staged at Daly's, where the «Merry Widow» had such a long run. Mr. Lehár's work is quite famous in England.

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The census has brought to light a great exodus



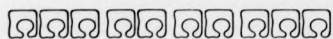
Elizabeth Island, Komárom: Zsolt Beöthy's Garden and Villa.

of Scotch people within the last few years. Young people have been going to Canada and other British possessions to such an extent that the position is becoming serious. Last week the matter was brought up in Parliament. «Land hunger» is given as the cause. Practically the whole northern part of Scotland belongs to a few lords, who use it mostly for shooting purposes. Ways and means are being devised at once to stop the exodus before the north of Scotland becomes depopulated entirely.

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Topical Notes

His Majesty the King.

The King arrived at Budapest on the 2nd. inst. for two days.

After his recent indifferent health and the fatigues and cares of state, His Majesty is now recuperating at Gödöllő, his favourite Hungarian retreat.

The Castle of Gödöllő was built in 1744 after designs by Prince Antony Grassalkovich. Its first royal occupant was the Empress Maria Theresa, who held her court there in August 1751. In the eventful year 1848 the castle received within its walls a variety of visitors — Prince Windischgrätz, Louis Kossuth, Generals Klapka, Görgei, Damjanich, and Aulich. Later its owners, the Belgian National Bank, sold it to the Hungarian nation, who made it a Coronation gift to King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth at the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution in 1867.

Royal Visitors to Gödöllő.

On Thursday last Prince Leopold of Bavaria arrived at Gödöllő, in the company of Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, for a stay of some days. A visit from Archduchess Gizella is also expected shortly.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is at present visiting his Hungarian property, will doubtless take the opportunity to call upon His Majesty Francis Joseph at Gödöllő, in order to return thanks for the honour of the Order of the Golden Fleece recently conferred upon him.

The Crown Prince.

H. R. H. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Crown Prince, arrived in Budapest on the 6th. inst. and was duly installed in the Royal Palace, where for the time being he will act as the immediate official representative of His Majesty the King. His Royal Highness's consort, the Princess von Hohenberg, accompanies him.

The King of Bulgaria in Hungary.

H. M. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria motored last week from Sofia to his Gömör and Szepes estates, in the Tatra region, where he enjoyed several days' excellent woodcock shooting. His Majesty succeeded throughout in preserving his incognito.

A Book of Dr. Berzeviczy's in French.

Dr. Albert Berzeviczy's historical monograph on *Queen Beatrix* has been translated into French by Signor Ferraris (Italian ex-Minister of Post Offices)

and published by the Librairie Champion of Paris. Valuable extracts from the same have also appeared in the April issue of *Nuova Antologia*, a high-class Roman review.

Death of Baroness Harkányi.

Baroness Béla Harkányi (née Blanche Hieronymi)



The Royal Castle of Gödöllő.

daughter of the late Minister of Commerce, succumbed to pneumonia on the 2nd inst. two days before the death of her father. The deceased lady's funeral cortège was followed by Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry (Premier), Ladislav Lukács (Finance Minister), Count Béla Serényi (Minister of Agriculture), State Secretary Gustavus Kálmán, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy (Speaker of the House of Commons), and many other distinguished friends of the family.

The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Elek Petri, of the Reformed Church.

International Press Congress at Rome.

The International Press Congress opened last week in Rome by the Italian monarch was characterised by a variety of interesting features. There

(of Vienna), delivered a pleasing address. Many Hungarian delegates attended, under the leadership of Eugene Rákosi, of the *Budapesti Hirlap*.

Flowery Budapest.

English and American visitors to Continental towns are aware how at the beginning of Spring the inhabitants decorate their windows with flowers, so that they are often a blaze of beautiful colour. Even the narrowest and gloomy streets are thus rendered attractive. This pretty custom has developed considerably in Budapest since its inception some three years ago; competition among the householders being stimulated by the prizes awarded for the best «window shows». This year the Minister of Agriculture has contributed 3000 crowns and the City Council 2000 crowns to the prize fund. The prizes usually consist of cash and medals. The judging of the windows will take place between the 8th. and 25th. June, a jury of thirty gentlemen being appointed for the purpose.

Soirée at Count Michael Károlyi's.

The delegates attending the IXth National Farming Congress were invited by Count Michael Károlyi to a soirée at his mansion on the 8th. inst. Among the guests were noticed State Secretaries Aurél Dessewffy, Joseph Kazy, and Joseph Bartóky, Count Robert Zselénski, Béla Tallián, Marquis Edward Pallavicini, Count Gabriel Keglevich, Béla Mezössy, Alex. Bujanovits, Francis Hutyrá, Count Ladislav Esterházy, Count Stephen Bethlen, Zoltán Szilassy M. P., Count Emil Széchenyi, Count Alex. Andrássy, Count Arvéd Teleki, Joseph Németh, Dr. Hugó Krolopp, and other well known gentlemen. A telegram from His Majesty, wishing success to the Congress, arrived during the evening.

Servian Honour for Hungarian Officials.

His Majesty King Peter of Servia has conferred the Cross of the Order of St. Sava on Dr. Alexander Hollán, Ministerial Counsellor, Director of the Hungarian State Railways, and also on Ignacius Reiner, Ministerial Counsellor of the Ministry of Justice, in connection with the Commercial treaty recently concluded between Austro-Hungary and Servia.

New Sources of Earth Gas in Hungary.

Since the discovery at Kis-Sármás, reported in our columns some time ago, five new sources of earth gas have been located in Transylvania. Arrangements are being made to work them on the Cali-

was a Garden Party at the Quirinal; Bellini's *La Sonnambula* was given at the Teatro Constanzi, the principal roles being played by Signor Bonci and Signora Storchio. The farewell banquet took place on the 8th inst. on board the *Nave Romanum*, a model of the vessel in which Tiberius Caesar made his famous journeys. The Italian Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano, was present, and following the President of the Congress, Herr Singer

forian and Baku principle; and Dr. Louis Lóczy, of Budapest University, Hugo Bock, chief mining counsellor, Francis Böhm, engineer, and Dr. Béla Vitális, of Selmezbánya College, have gone to Roumania on a tour of inspection and study of the methods in vogue in the mines and oil-wells of that country.

Hungarian Violinist's Success at Milan.

At the Scala Theatre, Milan, Francis Vecsey, a young musician of Budapest, has created a *furore*



Elizabeth Island, Komárom: A Cool Retreat.

with his execution on the violin. The *Corriere della Sera* alludes to him as the «prodigioso violinista» who is drawing crowded houses nightly.

New Chief of the Ministerial Press Bureau.

Arminius Barát has been appointed director of the press department of the Prime Ministry, vice Edmund Klein transferred.

Baron d'Estournelles and War.

The well known pacifist, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, contributes a forceful article to the current *«Independent»*. Though he says nothing new to the well informed, yet the Baron's statements

and arguments are so pointed that they should cause some of the thoughtless to think. As he says, the sacrifice of human lives in the French Revolution has never been computed with any show of approximation; publications state the number variously from 2 to 5 millions! The armies of Napoleon I ravaged nearly all Europe, leaving their dead unnumbered behind them. In the Spanish War the estimated number of the enemy killed was 473,000; in the Russian Campaign 380,000 Russians; but of French killed there are no figures available. In France in 1813 *one million three hundred thousand men* were enrolled, *more than half* of which perished either from actual war or from disease its invariable companion. Almost every one knows of Napoleon's callous disregard of human life (though he is said to have been *kind to animals!*) Baron d'Estournelles desires to enlighten the people as to war. Popular enlightenment, he says, will do more to abolish war than all the peace congresses.

Changing British Manners.

We are not naturally a rude people, but we have been passing through a transition stage of late years. In our anxiety to shake off a great deal of unnecessary formality and rid ourselves of the charge of stiffness we have gone too far in the other direction. — *Lady's Pictorial*.

An Extraordinary Case.

János Meryessi, 84 years old, jumped off the suspension bridge at Budapest into the Danube. He was rescued, and explained that he wished to end his life, as he was becoming too decrepit to support his father and mother. This extraordinary statement proved to be true, Meryessi's parents being aged 115 and 110 respectively; and a public subscription was organised to set them all three above want.

Famous Frenchman on «Harem» Skirts.

The «harem» skirt is decent, hygienic, harmless, easy to move about in, and can without difficulty be made pretty. Everything is in its favour, at least as a morning or walking costume. It is so reasonable and so practical that I shall be surprised if women take it up. — M. Emile Faguet, in *«Gaulois»*, Paris.

The Favourite Postiche.

The prettiest and most elegant ladies of Budapest use only the artistic and invisible postiches made up by *Louis, Coiffeur de Paris*, Erzsébet-tér 18, corner of Sas-utca. Mezzanin. Telephone 46-25.

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1911. május 4., 6., 7., 9., 11., 13., 14., 16., 18., 20. és 21-én.

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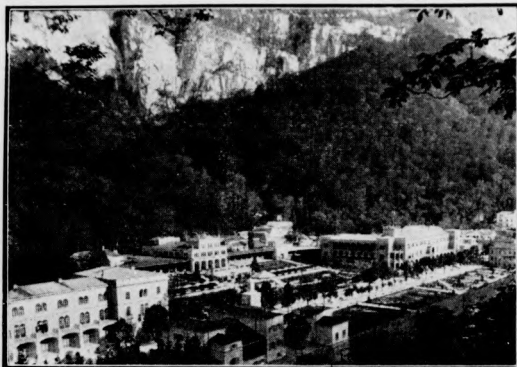
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Hercules = Baths ...

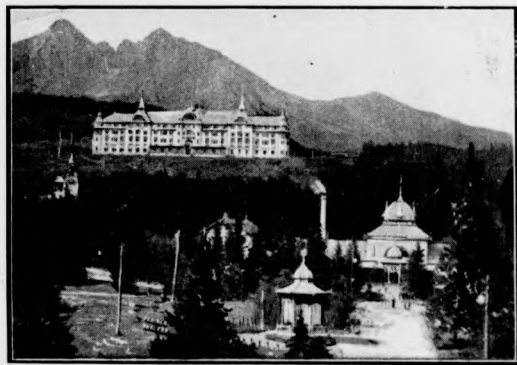
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Railway Time-Table :

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 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-— | — | — |
| 3-5 | 6-05 | 8-16 | Dép. | Orsova | Arr. | 1-00 | 1-42 | — |
| 3-15 | 6-44 | 8-55 | Arr. | Herkulesfürdő | Dép. | 12-30 | 1-45 | — |

Cáttra = ... Lomnicz

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Railway Time-Table :

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|---|---|-------------------|------|-------|
| 10-45 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest Est | Arr. | 6-50 |
| 4-04 | Arr. | — | — | Kassa (Ránkfüred) | Dép. | 1-19 |
| 4-10 | Dép. | — | — | Kassa | Arr. | 1-09 |
| 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 Fátva, 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.**

Railway Time-Table :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|---|---|--------------|------|------|-------|------|
| 7-05 | 5-15 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest-Est | Arr. | 7-10 | 9-50 | 9-15 |
| 1-47 | 4-25 | Arr. | — | — | Ruttka | Dép. | 8-30 | 11-24 | 2-40 |
| 2-30 | 4-42 | Dép. | — | — | Ruttka | Arr. | 7-50 | 7-57 | 2-28 |
| 3-04 | 5-27 | Arr. | — | — | Fenyőháza | Dép. | 7-01 | 7-14 | 1-56 |

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Railway Time-Table :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|---|---|----------|------|------|-------|
| 7-20 | 2-06 | 12-20 | Dép. | — | — | Budapest | Arr. | 7-40 | 6-40 |
| 6-20 | 12-59 | 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 | 12-30 | Arr. | — | — | Vizakna | Dép. | 5-44 | 11-37 |



Fenyő- ... háza

Vizakna

A vonat

| vonat-szám | óra |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1110 | 5 |
| 310 | 5 |
| 22 | 6 |
| 302 | 6 |
| 8 | 6 |
| 1502 | 6 |
| 1503 | 6 |
| 1002 | 7 |
| 602 | 7 |
| 906 | 7 |
| 402 | 7 |
| 1302 | 7 |
| 312 | 7 |
| 908 | 7 |
| 608 | 8 |
| 1102 ¹⁾ | 8 |
| 406 | 8 |
| 508 | 8 |
| 1906 | 8 |
| 306 | 8 |
| 1706 | 8 |
| 2 | 9 |
| 24 | 11 |
| 314a ²⁾ | 12 |

- 1) Juni
- 15-ig
- 2) Vas
- 15-től
- közli
- 3) Nag
- bato
- 4) Csa

A vonat

| | |
|-----|---|
| 330 | 7 |
|-----|---|

A vonat

| vonat-szám | óra |
|------------|-----|
|------------|-----|

| | |
|------|--|
| 152 | |
| 122 | |
| 154 | |
| 718 | |
| 4102 | |
| 156 | |
| 6502 | |
| 102 | |
| 506 | |
| 1402 | |
| 104 | |
| 158 | |
| 708 | |
| 712 | |
| 134 | |
| 4104 | |
| 114 | |
| 160 | |
| 162 | |
| 6504 | |
| 1361 | |
| 7302 | |
| 116 | |

- 1) Va
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- 4) V
- na
- 5) Mi
- tek
- 6) Mi
- ba

A vonat

| |
|--------------------|
| 4002 |
| 4004 |
| 4006 |
| 4014 ²⁾ |
| 4008 |
| 4010 |
| 4012 |

A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1911. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

| Délrelejt | | | | Délután | | | | Délrelejt | | | | Délután | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------------|
| hová | | | | hová | | | | honnan | | | | honnan | | | |
| vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje |
| 1110 | 5 45 | sz. v. | Balatonfüred, Tapolca | 612 | 12 0 | sz. v. | Arad, T. vis, M.-Sziget | 339 | 5 10 | v. v. | Berlin, Ruttka | 323 | 12 10 | sz. v. | Gödöllő |
| 310 | 5 50 | " | Hatvan | 1008 | 12 20 | " | Zágráb, Fiume, Bród | 645 | 5 20 | tszsz. | Debrecen, Nagyvárad | 611 | 12 30 | " | Bukarest, Arad |
| 322 | 6 20 | " | Bicske | 314 | 12 30 | " | Hatvan | 309 | 5 30 | sz. v. | Hatvan | 911 | 12 40 | " | Ujvidék |
| 302 | 6 25 | gy. v. | Ruttka, Poprád-Felka | 10 | 12 35 | " | Szombathely, Wien | 1905 | 5 30 | " | Bród, Eszék, Pécs | 301 | 12 50 | gy. v. | Berlin, Ruttka |
| 1502 | 6 40 | sz. v. | Wien, Graz, Sopron | 912 | 12 50 | " | Ujvidék, Bród | 909 | 5 45 | " | Brassó, Arad | 903 | 1 00 | " | Konstantinápoly, Bród |
| 1503 | 6 55 | sz. v. | Kassa, Csorba | 24a ²⁾ | 1 00 | " | Bicske | 909 | 5 45 | " | Sofia, Bród, Belgrád | 401 | 1 05 | " | Sátoraljaújhegy, Wien, Sopron |
| 1002 | 7 00 | gy. v. | Fiume, Torino, Róma | 1504 | 1 20 | gy. v. | Kassa, Poprád-felka | 19 | 5 55 | " | Torbágy | 7 | 1 10 | sz. v. | Bukar st. Arad, Wien |
| 602 | 7 0 | " | Arad, Brassó | 316 | 1 35 | sz. v. | Gödöllő | 313 | 6 00 | " | Pécel | 601 | 1 25 | gy. v. | London, Paris, Wien |
| 906 | 7 10 | " | Belgrád, Sofia | 1304 | 1 40 | gy. v. | Fehring, Graz | 17 | 6 05 | " | Komárom | 1 | 1 30 | " | Sarajevo, Bród |
| 402 | 7 20 | " | Fiume, Lemberg | 604 | 2 05 | " | Arad, Bukarest | 1707 | 6 15 | " | Stanislaw, M.-Sziget | 1301 | 1 40 | " | Graz, Fehring |
| 1302 | 7 25 | " | Belgrád, Graz, Trieszt | 404 | 2 15 | " | Wien, Paris | 407 | 6 25 | " | Wien | 325 | 2 15 | sz. v. | Hatvan |
| 312 | 7 30 | " | Gödöllő | 916 | 2 20 | sz. v. | Kiskörös | 1007 | 6 50 | " | Lemberg, Kassa, M. Sziget | 1501 | 2 30 | gy. v. | Lemberg, Kassa |
| 908 | 7 45 | sz. v. | Belgrád, Sofia, Bród | 318 | 2 30 | " | Pécel | 315 | 6 50 | " | Gödöllő | 327 | 4 20 | sz. v. | Pécel |
| 608 | 8 00 | " | Arad, Brassó | 320 | 2 30 | " | Hatvan | 1505 | 7 00 | " | Csorba, Kassa | 329 | 5 25 | " | Gödöllő |
| 1102 ³⁾ | 8 05 | gy. v. | Balatonfüred, Tapolca | 26 | 3 30 | " | Bicske | 1305 | 7 10 | " | Graz, Fehring | 15 | 6 25 | " | Győr |
| 406 | 8 10 | sz. v. | Munkács, Lawoczne | 512 | 2 40 | " | Szolnok | 509 | 7 20 | " | Brassó, Kolozsvár | 3 | 6 35 | gy. v. | Wien, Graz |
| 508 | 8 20 | " | Kolozsvár, Brassó | 1902 | 2 55 | gy. v. | Tapolca, Sarajevo | 419 | 7 25 | " | Kunszentmiklós-Tass | 507 | 6 40 | sz. v. | Brassó, Debrecen |
| 1906 | 8 25 | " | Pécs, Eszék, Bród | 394 | 3 00 | " | Ruttka, Berlin | 317 | 7 30 | " | Gödöllő | 421 | 6 55 | v. v. | Szerencs |
| 306 | 8 35 | " | Ruttka, Berlin | 904 | 3 20 | " | Belgrád, Konstantinápoly | 319 | 7 40 | " | Hatvan | 907 | 7 20 | sz. v. | Sofia, Belgrád, Bród |
| 1706 | 8 55 | " | M.-Sziget, Stanislaw | 1022 | 3 30 | v. v. | Paks | 21 | 7 45 | " | Bicske | 607 | 7 25 | " | Bukarest, Arad |
| 2 | 9 20 | gy. v. | Wien, Sopron | 18 | 4 25 | v. v. | Komárom | 1003 | 8 00 | gy. v. | Roma, Triest, Fiume | 305 | 7 35 | " | Berlin, Ruttka |
| 24 | 11 55 | sz. v. | Bicske | 328 | 4 25 | " | Gödöllő | 1509 | 8 15 | sz. v. | Csorba, Kassa | 25 | 7 45 | " | Bicske |
| 314a ²⁾ | 12 00 | " | Gödöllő | 696 | 5 00 | gy. v. | Arad, Tóvis | 1021 | 8 20 | v. v. | Paks | 405 | 8 00 | " | Lavacse, Maramarossziget |
| | | | | 410 | 5 10 | sz. v. | Miskolc | 515 | 8 35 | sz. v. | Bukarest, Kolozsvár | 1009 | 8 15 | " | Fiume, Bród, Pécs |
| | | | | 6 | 5 15 | sz. v. | Győr, Sopron, Szombathely | 321 | 8 45 | " | Hatvan | 1705 | 8 20 | " | Stanislaw, M.-Sziget |
| | | | | 324 | 5 20 | sz. v. | Gödöllő | 13 | 9 20 | " | Győr | 329a ³⁾ | 8 35 | " | Gödöllő |
| | | | | 514 | 5 40 | " | Szolnok | 307 | 9 25 | " | Berlin, Ruttka | 9 | 8 45 | " | Wien, Graz |
| | | | | 308 | 5 55 | " | Ruttka, Berlin | 1005 | 9 35 | gy. v. | Fiume, Tapolca | 1507 | 8 50 | " | Csorba, Kassa |
| | | | | 914 | 6 05 | " | Szabadka, Topolya | 913 | 9 55 | sz. v. | Szabadka | 37 | 9 00 | " | Bicske |
| | | | | 1004 | 6 15 | gy. v. | Zágráb, Fiume, Roma, Napoly | 5 | 10 05 | gy. v. | J. Bruck-K., Szombat- | 351 | 9 10 | " | Pécel |
| | | | | 510 | 6 15 | sz. v. | Kolozsvár, Brassó | 499 | 10 20 | sz. v. | Miskolc | 303 | 9 20 | gy. v. | Berlin, Ruttka |
| | | | | 326 | 6 25 | " | Pécel | 23 | 10 45 | " | Bicske | 29 | 9 28 | sz. v. | Trieszt, Szekesfehervár |
| | | | | 328 | 6 40 | " | Hatvan | 605 | 11 25 | gy. v. | Arad | 1001 | 9 35 | gy. v. | Róma, Fiume |
| | | | | 918 | 6 45 | " | Kunszentmiklós-Tass | | | | | 603 | 9 35 | " | Brassó, Arad |
| | | | | 516 ³⁾ | 6 55 | " | Nagykúta, Szolnok | | | | | 915 | 9 45 | sz. v. | Kiskörös |
| | | | | 28 | 7 00 | " | Bicske | | | | | 403 | 9 55 | gy. v. | Lemberg, M.-Sziget |
| | | | | 1708 | 7 10 | " | M.-Sziget, Stanislaw | | | | | 905 | 10 0 | " | Sofia, Belgrád |
| | | | | 16 | 7 20 | " | Győr, Triest | | | | | 1303 | 10 10 | " | Graz, Triest |
| | | | | 332 | 7 35 | " | Hatvan | | | | | 333 | 10 25 | sz. v. | Gödöllő |
| | | | | 1006 | 7 40 | gy. v. | Zágráb, Fiume | | | | | 517 | 10 35 | " | Nagykúta |
| | | | | 1508 | 8 00 | sz. v. | Kassa, Csorba | | | | | 1503 | 10 50 | gy. v. | Csorba, Kassa |
| | | | | 1908 | 8 25 | " | Pécs, Bród | | | | | 1907 | 10 55 | sz. v. | Vinkovec, Fés, Tapolca |
| | | | | 334 | 8 40 | " | Gödöllő | | | | | 25a ⁴⁾ | 11 05 | " | Bicske |
| | | | | 518 ⁴⁾ | 9 05 | " | Nagykúta | | | | | 335 ⁴⁾ | 11 20 | " | Hatvan |
| | | | | 1306 | 9 15 | " | Győr, Graz | | | | | 1103 ⁵⁾ | 11 30 | gy. v. | Tapolca, Balatonfüred |
| | | | | 610 | 9 30 | " | Arad, Brassó | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1510 | 10 00 | " | Kassa, Csorba | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 336 | 10 05 | " | Pécel | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 910 | 10 10 | " | Belgrád, Sofia | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 408 | 10 25 | " | Fiume, Napoly | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 408 | 10 25 | " | Kassa, Lemberg | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 12 | 10 25 | " | Szombathely, Wien | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 338 | 11 10 | v. v. | Ruttka, Berlin | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 614 | 11 25 | sz. v. | Arad, Debrecen | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 422 | 11 35 | v. v. | Kassa, Szerencs | | | | | | | | |

1) Júnus 15-től bezárólag szeptember 15-ig közlekedik.
 2) Vasárnap és ünnepnapokon május 15-től bezárólag szeptember 10-ig közlekedik.
 3) Nagykútatól Szolnokig csak szombaton közlekedik.
 4) Csak szombaton közlekedik.

1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 15-től bezárólag szeptember 10-ig közlekedik.
 2) Júnus 15-től bezárólag szeptember 10-ig közlekedik.
 3) Csak hétfőn közlekedik.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délrelejt.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|
| 511 ¹⁾ | 4 40 | sz. v. | Tapióscsill-Tapióscsill |
| 513 | 5 00 | " | Nagykúta |
| 311 | 5 50 | " | Gödöllő |
| 917 | 6 17 | " | Kunszentmiklós-Tass |

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1911. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

| Délrelejt | | | | Délután | | | | Délrelejt | | | | Délután | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|------|----------|--|-------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| hová | | | | hová | | | | honnan | | | | honnan | | | |
| vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje | vonal-szám | óra | perc | vonal-nemje |
| 152 | 5 15 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 164 | 12 05 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 149 | 3 51 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 165 | 12 50 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 122 | 5 25 | " | Ersekújvár | 714 | 12 10 | " | Szeged | 151 | 5 05 | " | Dunakeszi-Alag | 187 | 1 20 | " | Nagyvaros |
| 154 | 5 35 | " | Vác | 1404 | 12 20 | gy. v. | Zsolna, Berlin | 723 | 5 25 | " | Cegléd | 708 | 1 25 | gy. v. | Bukarest, Bázias |
| 718 | 5 40 | " | Szeged, Szolnok | 138 | 12 25 | sz. v. | Nagyvaros | 725 | 5 35 | " | Cegléd | 108 | 1 40 | " | Paris, Wien |
| 4102 | 6 10 | " | Esztergom | 4106 | 12 30 | " | Esztergom | 4101 | 5 50 | " | Esztergom | 568 | 1 50 | " | Tóvis, Kolozsvár, |
| 156 | 6 20 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 166 | 1 00 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 133 | 5 55 | " | Nagyvaros | 167 | 1 55 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 6502 | 6 35 | " | Lajosmizse, Kecskem. | 168 | 1 20 | " | Dunakeszi-Alag | 725a | 6 00 | " | Cegléd | 4107 | 2 05 | " | Esztergom |
| 102 | 6 50 | k. ost. ex. v. | Wien, Paris, Ostende | 4114 ²⁾ | 1 50 | " | Pilisicsaba | 153 | 6 05 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 169 | 2 40 | " | Dunakeszi-Alag |
| 506 | 7 00 | gy. v. | J. Nagyvárad, Brassó, Kőrösmező | 106 | 2 00 | gy. v. | Wien, Paris | 6507 | 6 10 | " | Lajosmizse | 4107 | 2 05 | " | Esztergom |
| 1402 | 7 05 | " | Zsolna, Berlin | 504 | 2 05 | " | Szatmár-N. Kolozsvár, Brassó | 721 | 6 20 | " | Szolnok, Cegléd | 171 | 3 00 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 104 | 7 55 | " | NagySzombat, Wien | 122 | 2 10 | sz. v. | Párkány-Nána | 901 ¹⁾ | 6 25 | k. o. e. | Konstantinápoly, Belgrád | 6503 | 3 20 | " | Kecskem., Lajosmizse |
| 158 | 8 05 | sz. v. | Dunakeszi-Alag | 170 | 2 15 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 701 ²⁾ | 6 30 | " | Konstantinápoly, Bukarest | 173 ³⁾ | 4 00 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 708 | 8 15 | gy. v. | Orsova, Bázias | 120 | 2 35 | sz. v. | Galánta | 135 | 6 35 | sz. v. | Nagyvaros | 713 | 4 05 | " | Temesvár-J., Szeged |
| 712 | 8 30 | sz. v. | Temesvár, Karánseb. | 704 | 2 40 | gy. v. | Bukarest, Bázias | 1407 | 6 40 | " | Berlin, Zsolna | 139 | 4 10 | " | Nagyvaros |
| 134 | 8 45 | " | Nagyvaros | 722 | 2 45 | sz. v. | Cegléd | 709 | 7 15 | " | Bukarest, Bázias | 4109 | 5 05 | " | Esztergom |
| 4104 | 9 05 | " | Esztergom | 6506 | 2 50 | " | Lajosmizse, Kecskemé | 125 | 7 20 | " | Párkány-Nána | 175 | 5 15 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 114 | 9 20 | " | Wien, Berlin | 172 ³⁾ | 3 10 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 727 | 7 25 | " | Cegléd | 215 | 5 30 | tszsz. | Ersekújvár |
| 160 | 9 40 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 140 | 3 55 | " | Szob | 501 | 7 30 | gy. v. | (Bukarest, Kolozsvár, Maramarossziget) | 141 ⁴⁾ | 5 45 | sz. v. | Nagyvaros |
| 162 | 11 05 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 174 | 4 10 | " | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 155 | 7 35 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest | 115 | 5 55 | " | Wien, Berlin |
| 6504 | 11 15 | " | Lajosmizse, Kecskemé | 716 | 4 30 | " | Szeged | 117 | 7 40 | " | Paris, Wien | 1403 | 6 20 | gy. v. | Berlin, Zsolna |
| 136 ¹⁾ | 11 35 | " | Nagyvaros | 110 | 5 15 | gy. v. | Wien | 4103 | 7 45 | " | Esztergom | 177 | 6 30 | sz. v. | Rákospalota-Ujpest |
| 730 ²⁾ | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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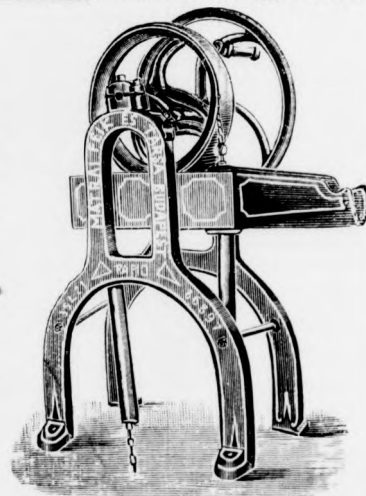


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