

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*  
*Budapest, Friday, November 1, 1912.*

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## Hungary and Its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

THE GENERAL income-tax supplement, which formed a novelty quite independent of the antecedents of our tax legislation before 1875, is received as a supplement to our direct taxes as just specified. It has no importance in principle for essentially it is nothing else than an augmentation of the ratio of the fundamental taxes notwithstanding the circumstance that 10 per cent. of the year by interests of the mortgage debts i. e. the rent-tax paid by the owner of the capital may be deducted by the debtor on the settlement of his general income-tax supplement.

Among the incomes of the state budget, there are computed among direct taxes; the railway and steamboat transport-tax (with a yield of 168 mill. crowns in 1894), the arms and hunting-tax, the lottery-tax, and the military-tax paid by individuals freed from military service, which has a special legal object. A detailed explanation of these taxes we consider unnecessary, for they are of secondary importance from a financial point of view.

With regard to the financial result of direct



Photo by Strelisky.

Countess JOSEPH TELEKY and Children.

taxation, the amount of 1894 has totalled 214 mill. crowns against the total of 1868, 116 million crowns. To judge the financial results of the reforms of 1875 it is sufficient to point to the fact, that, while the total amount of the direct taxes in 1874 was 136 mill. crowns, this result rose in 1876 to 162 mill. crowns and in 1877 to 174 mill. crowns. The considerable increase since then is only to be regarded in part as a consequence of a few superficial charges which the legislature have applied to some tendencies of our tax laws in 1883. But in a

great degree this increase is founded in the better execution of the administration and in the increasing of the objects of taxation connected with the undeniable advance of our economical prosperity. The profit-tax shows a proportionately great increase which from 1880—90 paid on an average 36 mill. crowns and in 1894 had passed the total of 44 mill. crowns. With the general increase of direct taxes the general income-tax supplement keeps pace, which has the character of an additional tax, and which since

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EUGENE GOLONYA,  
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its introduction in 1875 has increased from 10-14 mill. crowns to 33 mill. crowns in 1914.

Our legislation on direct taxes corresponds in many of its arrangements neither to the present development of financial life nor to the present condition of political economy and financial science.

(To be continued.)



### Society Chat.

SINCE the hostilities broke out in the Balkans the male population of Hungary — especially of Budapest — has suddenly decreased: several thousands of Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, and Turks having gone to join the colours of their respective countries. It will be some time to come, we fear, before their picturesque dress is seen in our streets again.

The re-opening of the Royal Opera signifies the beginning of another season here. All ranks of society are now in Budapest; and if Society life cannot be said to have really begun yet, at least the habitués of the coffee-houses are to be found in their accustomed places.

Movement in the highest circles does not become apparent until the winter is about to set in. This is a peculiarity of the Budapest people, as though they bored each other and found it difficult to settle down among their neighbours. Then, the three winter months over, away they fly again and their places know them no more until the merry month of May.

On the other hand though, as if to be capricious, a certain portion of the *élite* have, since the opening of the Park Club, *chosen the month of May to be in town*. In the autumn they are away hunting, in the winter they are engaged in the different kinds of sport for which the High Tatra is especially noted, and in May they flock to the Park Club.

This year, owing to Count Nicolas Bánffy having been appointed Government Commissioner of the Opera, many people have returned to town

earlier than usual from their shooting-parties in Transylvania or elsewhere.

The clannishness of the Transylvanians has our sympathy. It would appear as though a different life were lived beyond the Bihar mountains — a different humour, different ideas. These people say in effect: «We may be poor, but at least we know how to enjoy life». It is moreover interesting to note that even in Budapest the Transylvanians form a sort of separate caste. They arrange their soirées, suppers, and parties generally, and everything and everybody to be found at those functions are Transylvanian. It is a wonder they have no separate club or casino.

But the Nemzeti Casino is large enough and broad minded enough to include them all. A separate table even is kept for the hunters. They meet in the morning and break up in the afternoon. The hunting season always lasts till the severer frosts put a stop to it. Last year the weather was so mild that it was possible to hunt up to Christmas.

Among the lady-hunters are the beauties of the season, the sisters-in-law, Countess Peter Szapáry (née Countess Mimi Eszterházy) and Countess Paul Eszterházy (née Countess Ilona Andrassy).



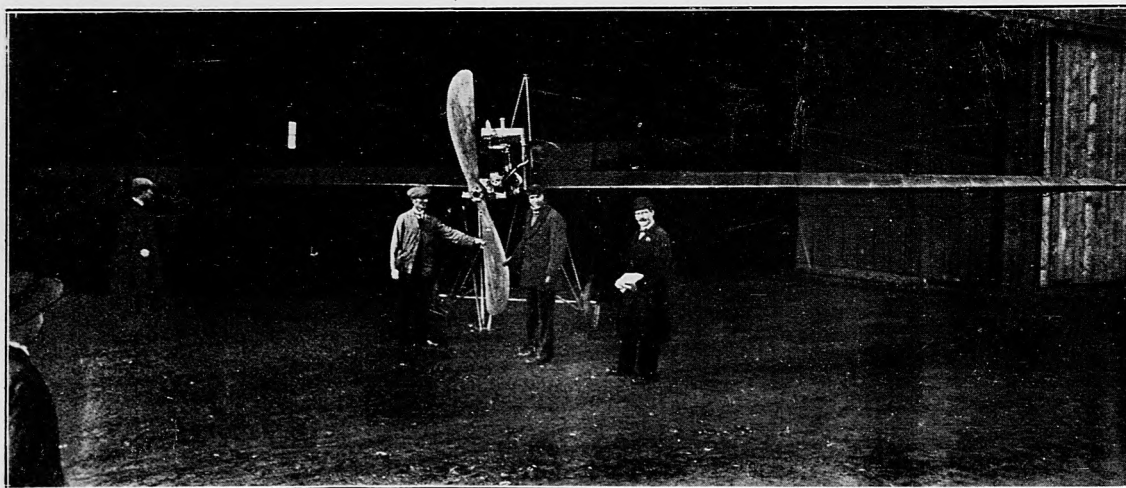
### Captain Amundsen in Budapest.

ON MONDAY the 21st ult. the famous South Pole discoverer, Captain Roald Amundsen, lectured before a large and distinguished audience in the grand hall of the National Museum.

Professor Louis Lóczy, President of the Hungarian Geographical Society, who occupied the chair, received T. R. H. Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Augusta, and their son Archduke Joseph Francis, and conducted them to their places on the dais.

Captain Amundsen then commenced his address. Speaking in German, with a Norse accent, he treated his audience to a thrilling account of his expedition, with its many dangers, trials, and difficulties.

At the conclusion of the lecture [Their Royal



The KOLBÁNYI Monoplane, used by the late ALEXANDER TAKÁCS.

Photo by B. Pivny.

Highnesses conversed with the gallant explorer, after which they left the building amidst the enthusiastic «*Eljens?*» of the public.

Professor Lóczy, in the name of the Hungarian Geographical Society, then handed Captain Amundsen the gold medal of the Society. The party afterwards took their guest for a motor-car spin round the city, finishing at the Lipótváros Casino, where he again lectured before a large gathering of its most distinguished members.

On the following morning Captain Amundsen left Budapest, Professor Lóczy (representing the Geographical Society) and Dr. Theodore Krámer (representing the Lipótváros Casino) accompanying their guest to the railway station. The explorer continues his lecturing tour through Germany and Switzerland to Paris, finishing up in London in December. In 1914 he intends to set out on a new expedition of discovery in the regions around the South Pole.



## Budapest to Básiás.

### II.

AT THE end of the square is the beautiful church of the Minorites: the building is «dedicated to the memory of the glorious Arad martyrs».

The square is bounded on the southern side by the Town Theatre, which buildings is the temporary home of the National Museum, containing relics of the War of Independence.

Amongst the exhibits in this museum, which is one of the most interesting sights of Arad, are Hungarian, Russian, and Austrian arms, coins, medals, standards, and uniforms; whilst the following relics are especially noteworthy — the Kossuth collection, the relics of the martyr generals, including the carriage in which lame Damjanich was conveyed to the place of execution, and the bullet-pierced shirt which belonged to Ernest Kiss, also some pieces of the gallows on which the martyrs perished. Here is also the table on which the Peace of Világos was signed.

A few steps from here take us to the banks of the river Maros. On the opposite bank we see the ramparts of the fortress — which ceased however to be an actual fortress in 1886.

Amongst the buildings seen on the bank are the Summer Theatre, the Teacher's Training College, and the Lyceum (school).

The industries of Arad are highly developed, a fact due in particular to the excellence of its railway service. Six important railway lines meet in Arad, including the Arad-Csanád Railway, which goes to Brád in the County of Hunyad and has a branch line to the health-resort of Menyháza. Another important channel of traffic is the river Maros.

The inhabitants of Arad, with the exception of those of the suburb of Gáj (who are Roumanians) are all Hungarians.



The late aviator, ALEXANDER TAKÁCS.

The population of the environs are Hungarians, Germans, and Roumanians, who come in masses to the town for the weekly market.

Arad is also an important centre of the wine trade, the whole surrounding country being engaged in the production of wine.

The 11,000 Hungarian acres covered by vineyards are continually being added to and extended. The chief centre of viticulture is Hegyalja, whither we can make a trip by motor-car.

The wines of this district which are known abroad are: the white Magyarádi, the heavy Ménes, and the sweet red wine. The Ménes aszú is similar in quality to that of Tokaj.

Leaving Arad we pass the line to Transylvania via Tövis on the left, and winding round the fortress we cross over the river Maros and its inundation area by means of a long bridge. We soon enter the low-lying plains of the county of Temes passing Vinga, a market town with Bulgarian inhabitants and, after the junction of the Szeged line with ours, we arrive at Temesvár. Here we change for the Básiás Railway, which takes us through the richest mining district and is the most interesting mountain railroad of Southern Hungary.

We pass through the Belváros and Józsefváros divisions of the town, and branching off from the Orsova line, cross the river Bega.

After passing Ság we cross the river Temes by a fine iron bridge. Vojtek is the junction for the

line which passes through the mining district, the incomparable scenery of South Hungary.

We change at Némets-Bogsán to the narrow gauge line of the Austro-Hungarian Railway Co., the owners of the Resicza and Anina iron-works. The line runs, clinging audaciously to the curved track, through the ever-narrowing Berzova valley. A superb view unfolds itself on either side, the mountains densely wooded with oak and birch, raising their tree-crowned summits ever higher and higher.

In Resicza, the Hungarian Creusot, our train stops. Over the mountain-side, enlivened by the surrounding variegated villas, are spread the houses of the town. Smoking factory-chimneys are everywhere. Directly under us is the chimney-stack of the great smelting furnace. The great factory obtains all its material from the neighbouring mines, the munificent earth being so rich in ore of all kinds, that a large number of factories can be supplied therefrom. The charcoal necessary for the smelting is obtained from the surrounding oak and birch forests. The yearly produce of charcoal is 1,500,000 hectolitres.

The iron ore of the Vaskő-Dognácska mines is peculiarly valuable on account of the high percentage of iron it contains. The Company's mines produce yearly more than 200,000 tons of red and brown magnetic ore. Their most renowned products are steel-castings, the export of which to Italy and Russia, and especially to England, proclaims the superiority of Hungarian industry.

From Resicza a beautiful mountain-road leads to Anina, another centre of mining and iron industry. It is better, however, to return to the main line and take the train to Anina, for the Oravicza-Anina part of the line goes through such beautiful scenery and is such a fine specimen of railroad work that we are fully compensated for the longer journey.

The main line runs across a plain occupied by French and German villages founded in the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century.

We do not see any mountains until we come to Versecz. This town has about 26,000 inhabitants, Germans and Servians. It is a very pretty place, built on the slope of a hill. The clean streets and the public buildings (especially the Gothic cathedral) are worth inspection.



Cowboy with Lasso.

After passing Versecz we enter the inundation area of the Karas. Crossing the iron bridge we soon arrive at Jaszenova, the junction of the Oravicza-Anina mountain railway. Through wild, romantic scenery, fir and birch forests, by mountain rivulets, every curve unfolding a picturesque panorama, between terrible depths and precipitous heights, through tunnels and over viaducts, we pass to Anina, whose rich coal-mines produce 600,000 tons yearly.

The iron-ore brought here from Vaskő is worked by two smelters.

The continuation of Anina is Stájerlak, a very fine summer resort. On this beautiful mountainous road is Marilla, a climatic health-resort. The situation of the sanatorium is particularly favourable, far from all noise and smoke, surrounded by dense fir forests, at an altitude of 714 metres, the principle followed being the exclusion of all nerveirritating and noisy influences.

The last Hungarian place on the Bázias line is Fehértemplom, an agreeable little town on the river Nera, at the foot of the Lokva mountains. The clean, straight streets, with the peculiar projecting windows full of flowers, make a very favourable impression on strangers.

Leaving Fehértemplom the railway goes in a westerly direction, and after crossing the Nera, we approach the Danube, which suddenly appears behind the trees, in all its majesty. Opposite Bázias the Danube is remarkably broad and, especially when seen from a height, offers a wonderful sight. Bázias was formerly a very important transit station for Servia and Roumania, but since the beginning of the Orsova line, has only been significant as a goods depôt its visitors being mostly tourists.

The railway line ends at Bázias, where we embark on the steamer to make an agreeable trip to Orsova down the lower Danube.

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## Etiquette: Travelling.

London, October, 1912.

By Sheena  
Macdonald

HUNGARIANS as a nation have not been particularly famous as globe-trotters, altho they can produce a goodly array of intrepid explorers, dating back to the 13th century, whose only fault seems to have been that they did not take a leaf from the Britisher's book, plant the *Piros-fehérszöld* on the new found land and cry «*Éljen Magyarország!*» Explorers are now few however, and modern Hungarians are more exercised about finding out how other nations manage their affairs — particularly their commerce — than about adding to their territory.

So far as visiting England is concerned, it may safely be said that previous to the last decade or two, really few Hungarians found their way across the Channel. France they have known and patronised for centuries; her language they learned as children, and Paris was to them «the hub of the Universe». The narrow Straits of Dover, the language, manners, and customs of the «insular barbarians» across the Channel seemed a sort of menace to the many young people who, as students, made their temporary home in the French capital.

But brave souls had crossed the narrow way and found England and her people much to their liking and worthy their admiration. Some of these remained, and became famous as litterateurs, painters, and musicians; some made fortunes as business men, while others suffered reverses.

In setting out for a new country there are many

things to be considered. If the young people have practically to make their own way, they must be fortified by a careful home-training and a deal of wise counsel on going forth. Happy those who have friends in this country, for England is a little difficult for the easy-going Hungarian. Then the climate must be taken into consideration and suitable clothing provided. It is very foolish for Hungarians to imagine, however much the habit has grown on them, that they can go through the usual English winter wearing the *cotton* under-garments they are used to in Hungary. Conditions in England are not the same; the atmosphere is damp, the weather very changeable all the year round, and the houses not uniformly heated. Even during the winter months a mild spell may intervene, when people perspire quite freely. In such a case the *woollen* under-garment is of the greatest service. It absorbs the moisture without the attendant chilliness produced by the cotton variety. It would be well too, for the comfort and health of Hungarians visiting England, to adopt the woollen sock or stocking, as well as thick-soled leather boots, during the winter season. Slippers are a comfort that most Hungarians enjoy only in their bedrooms; in English families it is quite permissible to wear them without breaking any of the rules of propriety.

I would impress upon our Hungarian friends the necessity of taking as little luggage as possible on a short trip to England. Although laws relating to the wearing of evening dress are somewhat more rigid in England than elsewhere, they are not always so obligatory as visitors imagine.



Shepherd of the Hortobágy in Winter Furs.

Having packed your portmanteau see that all the arrangements for the journey are clearly defined; and, last but not least, be sure to carry with you an open and unbiassed mind, and try to realise that every country you will be privileged to see and every person you will meet, will not be fashioned according to the country and people to which you belong. It will be your best policy to note only the good points you meet in your intercourse with strangers. The tactful person always derives the most experience and happiness out of his associations.

The French are a wide-awake people who know how to take advantage of every opportunity for advancement. That is why French school-boys arrive in England in thousands when their schools close, to return after two months a great deal better for their sojourn. But this is only a prelude to the year or two they intend to spend in England when they leave school for good.

Many nations have found all kinds of faults with «*perfidie Albion*», but all the same they cannot keep away. Hungarians, like others, may grumble at our open grates; yet the Queen of Holland was so delighted with the English open grate that she has introduced it into all the rooms of her palace at the Hague.

But the Hungarian's worst grudge against the Englishman is the way he cooks his food. John Bull does not use *zsír*, and the substitute does not please his visitor's palate. French cooking he can get at hotels and restaurants, and in a few boarding-houses a French *chef* is kept; he may get a few Hungarian dishes at an Austrian restaurant; but in the middle-class English family he must put up with English cooking. As a rule the

Hungarian soon adapts himself to it, and in the end he is all the better for it.

One of the greatest pleasures of travelling is striking up pleasant acquaintances, which may either last a life-time or end with the occasion. The man and woman unselfish and thoughtful for the comfort of others, get the most enjoyment out of travel.

Young girls and ladies and even young men should however be careful with whom they associate on a journey. Some queer stories have been told as the outcome of such casual acquaintances, and it is well to be careful.

The Englishman can never reconcile himself to the arrangement on certain Continental trains resulting in the passenger, after having paid for a first or second-class ticket, being mulcted in a supplementary payment en route. If this did away with tipping, one would not mind so much, but it does not.

A German railway guard will make a fuss about a passenger taking an inch or two more than his share of the luggage-rack but a *Mark* tip will set all right. It is of no use to argue the point; he can have your baggage weighed, when you might be the loser. The German porter scorns anything less than a half-*Mark* from a foreigner, though he will accept a ten-*Pfennig* piece with becoming humility from one of his own countrymen. So in England and France, the sixpence and half-franc are useful for tips and take the place of the Englishman's twopence and the Frenchman's twenty centimes at home. The French porter who carries your portmanteau and hat-box will demand one franc *for each*, but if you are firm one franc can pay *for both*. On the boat sailors will fetch you a



Czegléd, showing the Reformed Church.

chair and otherwise look to your comfort without the expectation of a tip.

I would emphasise the importance of travellers having the good grace to satisfy the demands of the Customs' officers. It is only the novice in travelling that flies into a rage and denounces these men when bags have to be opened and their contents overhauled. The seasoned voyager knows better than behave so, and generally he gets through with little or no inconvenience. Of all the officials I have met, I have never come across a more courteous set of men than Customs' officers. Their work is an objectionable and thankless kind, but travellers should remember they are only doing their duty in demanding that bags be opened and sometimes detaining a lady on the suspicion that she may be smuggling lace or other contraband goods about her person. Experience has taught them not to trust entirely to innocent appearances.

Hand luggage is examined on the train, but large baggage is taken to the custom's shed at the frontier stations, and thither owners must follow with their keys to open their boxes. Much inconvenience however may be saved by registering one's luggage through to destination. It has happened that, even under such circumstances, boxes have been searched en route, but that is unusual.

Passengers' luggage addressed to London may be examined either at the port of arrival or at the London terminus. In the latter case, after leaving the train, the passenger with big luggage should find a porter, of whom there are plenty about. Give the porter your luggage-ticket and tell him what your belongings are: box, bicycle, portmanteau, etc. Note the man's number, which will be seen on a brass disc worn on his arm; then go outside the barrier and wait. In a short time the porter will return and take you to your luggage and possibly you may not be required to open your bag at all, your word that you have nothing to declare being accepted. Now the porter will shoulder your baggage and enquire whether you want a taxi or a cab. The taxi is the more desirable, but if forced to take a cab, or if in any doubt about the charge, do not pay until you have ascertained from your host or his servant what the correct amount is.

Further, it is always advisable to have the address you are going to *plainly written*; as, however well you may speak English, the Cockney driver may find it difficult to understand you. He can always *read*, and there need be no doubt about his taking you to the right place if he has it in writing before him.

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Pictures Vasárnapi Ujság.  
Funeral Monuments in the General Cemetery, Budapest:  
Tomb of the Nárai Szabó Family.

### — New-York Notes —

New-York, October, 1912.

REFERRING to politics we may eliminate the chances of Roosevelt and speak only of Taft and Wilson. If two are company and three a crowd, Roosevelt makes the crowd. People who now and then get inside information from the «Bull Moose» headquarters, say it is very likely that he will withdraw from the field to give a chance to the other two. Our opinion however is that this will not be the case. We know the fighting instincts of the Colonel, and know also that of he has said «his hat is in the ring» he means to fight to the bitter end.

The fight between the Republican candidate Wm Howard Taft and the Democratic nominee Woodrow Willson will be a rather close one; not because the majority think such an awful lot of Taft, but because they would, like to see the Republican party reign at least four years longer. The Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson is taken very seriously. He has put great and urgent issues into his platform. The tariff question is one of them; and through the reduction of certain tariff schedules the abnormally high cost of living should be regulated and settled. It is true that the industrial workers' wages have gone up considerably within the last ten years, but so has the cost of all the necessaries of life; with the result that though a man gets *more* he can save *less* than in former times. The Republican party claims that the protective tariff enables the American employer to pay

By Eugene .  
S. Lucas

the higher wages; but the Democrats point out that the higher wages go back into the treasuries of various trusts fostered by the Republican party.

The Democratic Party's chances of winning in November are brighter than ever. It is difficult to foretell what kind of President Mr. Woodrow Wilson will make, if elected. We can examine his past record, however, and see that as Governor of the State of New Jersey he has had passed sixteen laws for the protection of organised labour. He has, in fact, made good all his promises.

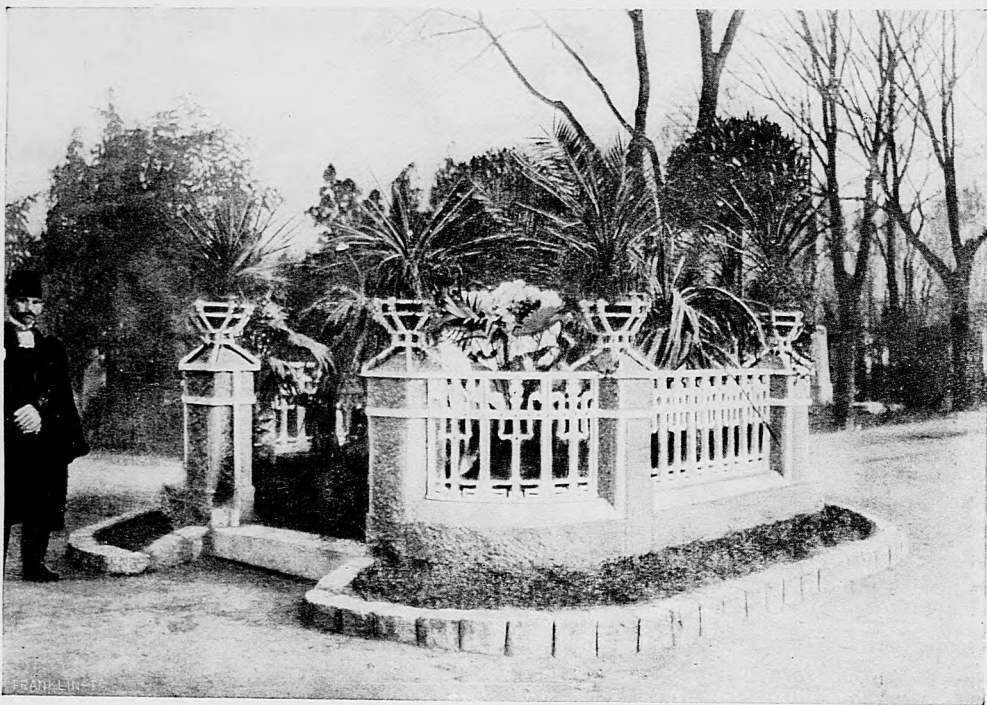
We may mention that the National Democratic Committee has organised at its headquarters a special Hungarian and Slavonian bureau, which sends out thousands of pamphlets to Hungarian-

Tilburg, Holland; M. Louis Lorthiois, Tourooing, France; Josef Vinzl, Vienna; Maximilian J. Sonnenschein, Prague, Bohemia; Dr. Otto Brandt, Dusseldorf, Germany; Andrew J. Siposs, Kassa, Hungary.

It is worth recording that the whole American press closely followed the proceedings of the Congress, notwithstanding their hands are so full of politics just now.

★

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House will open the season on the 11th prox. His programme is very inviting; especially will it come as a pleasant surprise to the music-lovers of New York to hear that Mozart's *Magic Flute* and Meyerbeer's *Huguenots* are to be revived.



Funeral Monuments in the General Cemetery, Budapest: Grave of Maurice Jókai, the novelist.

American and Slavonian-American citizens in their respective languages, appealing to them to vote for Wilson. Among the Hungarians in America there are about 300,000 who have the vote, and each candidate is striving to get every vote possible from the foreigners.

★

The Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce opened its sessions in Boston on the 24th ult., nearly a thousand delegates attending. From all parts of the world. President Taft is deeply interested in the affair, and was present as the guest of honour at the official banquet given to the delegates. Among those from Europe are Sir Joseph Lawrence, representing the London Chamber of Commerce; Herr M. Richter, Berlin; Herr Johan Steen, Christiania, Norway; M. Joseph Bernier of Bourg-en-Bresse, France; Leon Bruyelle,

The Opera will also produce this season *Cirano* by Walter Damrosch, an American composer. Mr. Gatti-Casazza's wallet contains further surprises s'ill.

★

Dr. M. Baumfeld, formerly New York correspondent to various distinguished German papers, has again become the manager of the German Theatre here. He opened the season with a classic, Grillparzer's *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen*. The story of *Hero and Leander* was well staged; and Miss Rose Lichtenstein as *Hero* rendered a charming conception of the rôle. The German Theatre will foster German classics even if it has to play to limited audiences. But whatever they may have lost in that way they will make up by such pieces as *The Five Frankforters*, which appeals more to the sense of humour of our German brethren in America.

## Women Smokers.

### Increase of Cigarette habit in public.

CIGARETTE smoking among English women of the middle classes is on the increase. Not only does the woman of social standing smoke in public and in her own home, but her example is followed by a large proportion of the business class of women.

A correspondent of the «Daily Mirror» gives an instance of this fact, showing that women now smoke in public with the utmost unconcern.

«I was recently travelling North», he writes, «and dined in the third-class restaurant car. Facing me at the table was a woman obviously of some refine-

in a railway buffet adjourn to a lounge to smoke a cigarette and drink a cup of coffee.

Other instances were of women who smoke in the street and outside theatres in a pit queue — though this is at present somewhat rare.



## Topical Notes

### The King to visit Budapest.

The premiers of Hungary and Austria respectively have agreed to hold a meeting of the Delegations at Budapest on the 5th inst. for the discussion of the 1913 budget. This will not interfere with the order of work in the Reichsrat at Vienna. The



Funeral Monuments in the General Cemetery, Budapest: Grave of Béla Tóth, the eminent author.

ment, and I hesitated to light my cigar after the meal.»

«To my great surprise, however, she shortly afterwards produced a cigarette case and began to smoke. I then noticed that out of twelve women dining in this third-class restaurant car seven were also smoking cigarettes.»

Inquiries show that middle-aged women who a few years ago would have been horrified at the sight of a woman with a cigarette now cheerfully condone the smoking habit among women.

Many railway officials state that they have observed a considerable increase in the number of women who smoke — and that a great many smoke in the ordinary third-class railway carriages.

Another example of the increase in the smoking habit is the fact that women after taking luncheon

sessions will last three or four weeks. The King will choose the occasion to visit Budapest with a brilliant suite, during which period the Royal Palace on the hill will be the centre of diplomacy — an interesting fact in view of the momentous events now taking place in connection with foreign politics. There will be a constant coming and going of ministers, ambassadors, and Court dignitaries—official life being more brilliant than Budapest has ever known before. There will be a couple of grand receptions at the palace, the usual Delegation banquets, generals' dinner, and other high social functions.

### All Saints' Day: Memento Mori!

In view of the present issue appearing on All Saints' Day (November 1st) we have thought it appropriate to insert a few pictures of interesting

funeral monuments to be seen in our cemeteries. As our English readers are doubtless aware, the custom obtains in Hungary of illuminating the tombs with lamps and candles on All Saints' night. Apart from the superstition attached to the observance, it serves the laudable purpose of ensuring the remembrance of deceased loved ones and of implanting into the minds of the living the necessity of preparation for their own exit from earthly life.

#### Foreign Patronage of the Tatra.

It is announced from Igló that the Agricultural Minister, Count Béla Serényi's plans for the introduction of foreign visitors to the Tatra are working with eminent satisfaction. There is to be a Foreign Traffic Bureau established at Poprád as a central office for all the bathing resorts of the High Tatra; there all information will be given with regard to accommodation, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood will soon get accustomed to letting their apartments of visitors requiring them. All this will add to the prosperity of the Tatra region, while the Kassa-Oderberg Railway Co. will undertake the erection of the building for the requirements of the Foreign Traffic Bureau.

#### Two New Hotels for Budapest.

In order to supply what, in the opinion of the Burgomaster, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, is a need of Budapest, the Piccadilly Hotels Ltd have arranged to erect two modern hotels in this city. One to be called the Piccadilly Hotel is to be built on a site adjoining the Rókus hospital. Of the proposed seven floors, the first and second will be used for the various offices, above the hired rooms with private bath-rooms from 3 crowns a day. In the court will be a large beer-hall. The other, the Hôtel de la Ville, will adorn the Danube shore and contain 400 luxurious apartments. The plans for both have been drawn up by Sieberst the well known Berlin architect. The cost will run into several millions of crowns, and only Hungarian productions are to be used.

#### Death of Dr. Ballai †.

Dr. Louis Ballai, Director of the Royal Hungarian Patent Office and President of the Lipótváros Casino, passed away at dawn on the 15th ult. in his 59th year in the Liget Sanatorium.

Before his appointment as chief of the Patent department in 1902 the deceased gentleman occupied

an important official position in the Ministry of Commerce, where many useful projects emanated from his fertile mind and busy brain. He drafted the Accident Insurance Act, elaborated schemes for Sunday rest for the working-classes, industrial inspectors, aid for sick workpeople, journeymen, hawkers, etc. He also contributed to literature in the form of translations of several standard legal works. As Director of the Patent Office he was brought into intimate contact with various foreign countries and their chief men, who recognised his merits. He was the possessor of a number of foreign decorations, such as the Order of Leopold (*Belgium*), Order of the Crown (*Russia*), while the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him by the French President only a couple of weeks before his death. From his own sovereign he received the Francis Joseph Order a few years ago. He was much esteemed and amiable as a chief while he was appreciated by all with whom he came in contact.

#### A long Parliamentary Career.

The Members of Parliament representing constituencies in Fehér County, together with the principal inhabitants, are arranging a brilliant fête in honour of Mr. Joseph Madarász's 98th birthday. Born in 1814 in a small village in Somogy County, the venerable gentleman has represented Sárkeresztúr in Parliament without interruption for the past eighty (!) years. The whole Opposition are expected to take part in the festival.

#### Statue of Baron Wodianer.

A fine statue of Baron Albert Wodianer by Ladislav Hüvös has been unveiled in the grounds of the new St. John's Hospital. The late Baron was well known for his interest in art as well as for his public spirit and benevolence, which the municipality of Budapest has recognised by the gift of this memorial, inaugurated by the Burgomaster, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, on the 13th ult.

#### Expenses of the Zoo.

The financial report of the Zoological Gardens for the past four months has just been issued. At the last session of the financial committee Dr. Francis Springer lodged a complaint that the announcements of the meeting for the discussion of the estimates were not received in sufficient time for the members to study them. The Chairman Dr. John Vaszilievits was asked to see that they were issued



Albanian Types: A Soldier.

earlier in future. A satisfactory promise having been given, the discussion was entered upon.

#### Funeral of an Aviator.

Hungary's first martyr to the science of aviation, Alexander Takács, was laid to rest last week, after lying in state in one of the hangars on the flying ground at Rákosmező. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John Hock M. P. while a fellow aviator, Antal Lányi, delivered a speech eulogistic of the deceased. These ceremonies over, the coffin, accompanied by numerous superb floral tributes, was placed in the hearse for conveyance to the General Cemetery. A long line of mourn-

#### French National Park.

A project is on foot to create a national park for France, on the model of Yellowstone Park in the United States. The place selected is the valley of the Vénéon, at the foot of Mont Pelvoux, and not very far from Bourg d'Oisans, in Dauphiné. A large expanse of pasture-land has already been reserved by the Forest Department, and it is proposed to ask Parliament to prohibit all shooting, fishing, timber-felling, and carrying on any industry in the selected area, so that it would become in course of time a refuge of chamois, white hares, and other wild animals now in danger of extinction.

Switzerland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary al-



Albanian Types : Going to Market.



Albanian Types : Father and Son.

ing coaches and upwards of 3000 people followed the cortége, while the sightseers on the sidewalk numbered tens of thousands. Order was maintained by a strong force of police.

#### Increase in the Wine Export Trade.

According to the latest report of the National Statistics Office 62,429 casks of wine were exported in the month of August, as against 31,597 for the month of August last year — nearly double the quantity. In summer however the wine traffic is generally less. Looking at the previous wine harvest, we find that in the ten months — Oct. 1st to Aug. 31st — the cask-wine export has gone up to 1,659,695 hectolitres, as against 936,185 for the same period in 1910—11, a difference of 723,510 casks, or 77%.

ready have national parks. Switzerland's is in the Cluozza Valley, in the Engadine, near the Italian frontier.

#### Light Railway Congress at Budapest.

The local and light railway companies' congress held this year at Christiania should have been attended by the Burgomaster Dr. Bárczy, who however was prevented going by pressure of business at home. Wiring to the president, Mr. C. de Burlet, his best wishes for the success of the congress, the Burgomaster expressed the hope that the next would be held in Budapest. Later a telegraphic reply was received to the effect that the motion to hold the 1914 Congress in the Hungarian capital had been carried. Other cities proposed for the honour were Berne and Amsterdam.

### St. George Czech Society.

The new quarters of the St. George Czech Society were opened last week in connection with an exhibition of small objects of art goldsmith's work, porcelain, and wood-carving. Some of the articles on view are of considerable interest, as for instance a clock made in Buda in the early part of the 18th century; it is a veritable relic of the past. Everything is most tastefully and skilfully arranged, and we trust the auction sales that will follow the closing of the exhibition will be well attended.

### Automobile Club Year Book.

The year-book of the Royal Hungarian Automobile Club for 1912 is a handsome volume containing the regulations, list of members, and reports of meetings, besides particulars of the chief automobile clubs of the world, and accounts of the tour from Budapest to Constantinople and back, and smaller runs. It is further embellished with maps and charts of routes. Mr. Béla Pivny, its editor, is to be congratulated on the production of a book so useful to the motoring community.

### The Lyra Concerts.

On the 9th inst. Kubelik appears at the Vigadó after having been abroad for the past three years. Alexander Gaál will accompany the world famous violinist.

Ladislav Ipolyi, a rising young Hungarian violinist, gave a concert at the Royal Hotel on the 19th ult., when an interesting programme was rendered.

Maria Barrientos, who made a great hit at the People's Opera last year, will renew her acquaintance with us at the Vigadó on the 14th.



### Fine Art

THE FINE ART SOCIETY has already received upwards of 1800 entries for its annual winter exhibition, and it seems evident that the exhibits will number at least 2000. The ceremonial opening, in the presence of Archduke Joseph and a distinguished company, will take place on the 9th inst. in the afternoon. Members of the Society admitted on production of their cards.

The Grand Exhibition will not be held until January 16th next.

★

The Nemzeti Salon's collection has been recently augmented by Adolf Heller's donation of twelve of his paintings from the Dusseldorf and London galleries. The exhibition, consisting of the works of Heller, Rubovics, Steppes, and Wallner, closes on the 3rd inst.

The Zuloaga exhibition at the Ernst Museum closed on the 16th ult. to make way for the Adolf Fényes collection of paintings and drawings.

Ralph Kiss's works are now on view at the Arnot Gallery in Vienna. They are the subject of eloquent press notices, especially in the *Neue Freie Presse*.

### International Exhibition of Graphic Art.

Some time before the end of the present year an international exhibition of drawings will be inaugurated by the Industrial Art Society. The director the Society has been travelling abroad for some time for the purpose of collecting exhibits, and he has succeeded in securing some really excellent works of art. There will be a retrospective section, for which the administration of the Society requests the loan of any patriotic plaques, vignettes, announcements, illuminated addresses, or other designs of popular interest. In view of the importance of this enterprise it is considered somewhat doubtful whether the usual Xmas fair will be held this year.



### Közgazdaság. — Financial News.

Folyó évi október 1-ig a Foncière Pesti Biztosító Intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 4244 ajánlat 18,972.523 korona biztosítási tőkére és 14.160 koronajáradékra nyújtott be; 3854 kötvény 17,452.558 korona tőkére és 12.960 korona járadékról állítatott ki. A díjbevétel 5,004.715 korona 73 fillérre rúg. Haláleset 214 jelentetett 863.268 korona öszszegről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama *különös kedvezményekre*, melyeket ezen *hazai* intézet (alapítva 1864-ben, 4 millió korona részvénytőkével nyereség és díjtartaléka és évi bevételei körülbelül 50 millió korona) az *életbiztosításnál* nyújt:

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

2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének *megtámadhatatlansága* még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párbaj vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett.

3. *Egy, három vagy öt évi nyereségfólosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.*

A biztosításnak három évi főnnállása után biztosításra jutányos föltételek mellett *a)* kölcsönt ad, vagy azt *b)* visszavásárolja, vagy *c)* minden további díjfizetés nélkül tőkésítést eszközöl, anélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

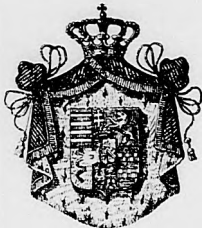
**Az Első Magyar Részvény-Serfőződe osztaléka.** A részvényserfőződe ma tartott igazgatósági ülésén elhatározta, hogy közgyűlését november 16-án tartja meg. Az osztalékot, melyet az idei üzleti évre 250 koronában állapítottak meg, november 1-től fizetik ki.

Go to **the Kunz Warehouse, IV., Bécsi-utca 6. Budapest,** for the best Table-linen, Bed-linen, Underclothing, Embroidery, and Home Industry articles of all Kinds.

Messrs. *Kunz*, who have a large clientele in England and the United States of America, are especially recommended for genuine goods at moderate prices.

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Angol és francia  
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Ladies Tailors and  
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utca, 2. Budapest. Telephone 10-19.

### „THE GRESHAM“ ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG

LONDONBAN

Alapítatlan 1848-ban. ★ Magyarorsz. igazgatóság:

Budapest, V., Ferenc József-tér 5-6. sz.  
(Saját palotájában.)

illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, ház-  
tartási és gazdasági cikkek előnyösen kaphatók NERUDA  
NÁNDOR gyógyszerü-kereskedésében Budapest, IV. ker.,  
Kossuth-Lajos-utca 7.



### HIRDETMÉNY



Ezennel közhírré tétetik, hogy mi-  
után a Magyar Királyi Pénzügy-  
miniszterium ellenőrző közegei a Ma-  
gyar Királyi Szab. Osztálysorsjáték (Harminczegyedek sorsjáték)  
I. osztályára szóló sorsjegyeket felülvizsgálták, azok a főarúsitók-  
nak árusítás végett kiadottak. — A Magyar Királyi Pénzügy-  
miniszterium által jóváhagyott sorsolási terv itt következik:

**A Magyar Királyi Szabadalm. Osztály-  
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Harminczegyedek Sorsjáték. 110.000 sorsjegy. 55.000 nyeresmény.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,  
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Fournisseurs de la cour imp. et royale. — By  
special appointment to the Imp. and Royal Court.

Furs in best Quality. — Remodelling. —  
Repairing. — Preservation.

## Gottschlig Ágoston

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

Budapest, IV., Váci-utca 22. szám.

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

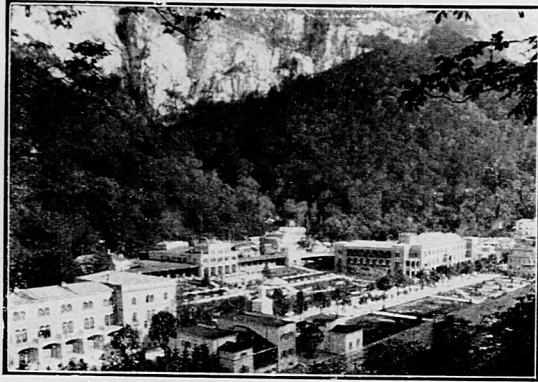
Árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve.

## MÖSSMER JÓZSEF

■■■ BUDAPEST ■■■

KORONAHERCZEG-UTCZA 12. SZ.

FEHÉRNEMŰ. — MENY-  
ASSZONYI KELENGYE.



**Hercules Baths ...**

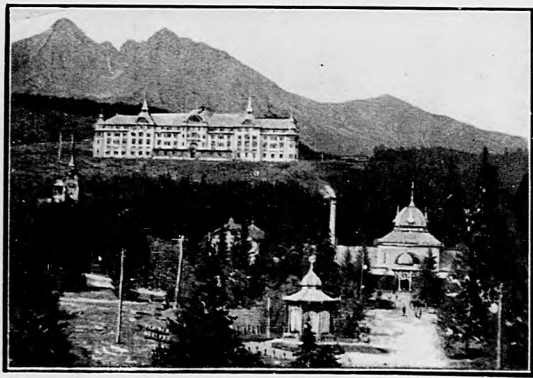
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous 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
6-53	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	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

**Cáttra ...  
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, 15<sup>th</sup>. May till 15<sup>th</sup>. September; Winter Season, 15<sup>th</sup>. 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.	6-50
4-04	Arr.	—	—	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfüred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	—	—	Poprádrelka	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, 10 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, 15<sup>th</sup>. 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, Fényőháza, Hungary.**

**Fényő ... háza**

**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	2-48
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	—	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-52	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	—	—	Fényőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

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	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-20	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-14	11-37



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A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Ervényes 1912. október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	hová
<b>Délelőtt</b>									
1110	5	40	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	904	3	20	gy. v.	Belgrád, Konstantin.
310	5	50	"	Hatvan	512 <sup>1)</sup>	3	25	sz. v.	Nagykát
802	6	25	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	1016	3	30	"	Paks
22	6	30	sz. v.	Bicske	15	4	25	"	Komárom
8	6	40	"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	322	4	25	"	Gödöllő
1502	6	45	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	606	5	00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest
1512	6	55	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	410	5	10	sz. v.	Miskolc
1002	7	00	gy. v.	Fiume, Torino, Róma	6	5	15	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely
602	7	05	"	Pécs, Vinkovce	324	5	20	sz. v.	Gödöllő (Wien)
906	7	10	"	Arad, Brassó	514 <sup>2)</sup>	5	40	"	Nagykát, Szolnok
607	7	10	"	Belgrád, Sofia, Sarajevo	308	5	55	"	Ruttká, Berlin
402	7	20	"	(Stryj), Lemberg,	920	6	05	"	Kunszentmiklós, Tass
1302	7	25	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	1004	6	15	gy. v.	Zagrab, Fiume, Róma, Napoly
312	7	30	sz. v.	Gödöllő	510	6	15	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó
908	7	45	"	Belgrád, Sofia, Vinkovce	326	6	25	"	Pécel
608	7	50	"	Arad, Brassó	328	6	40	"	Hatvan
406	8	10	"	Munkács, Lawone	920a	6	45	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
808	8	20	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó	28	7	00	"	Bicske
1906	8	25	"	Tapolca, Eszék, Bród	516	7	15	"	Szolnok
306	8	35	"	Ruttká, Berlin	16	7	20	"	Győr, Triest
1706	8	55	"	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	332	7	35	"	Hatvan
2	9	20	gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	1006 <sup>3)</sup>	7	40	gy. v.	Zagrab, Fiume
2a	9	30	sz. v.	Torbágy	1708	7	45	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw
1508 <sup>1)</sup>	9	35	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprad-Felka	1514	8	00	"	Kassa, Csorba
918	10	00	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	910	8	00	"	Belgrád
520	10	05	"	Nagykát	1908	8	25	"	Pécs, Bród
24	11	55	"	Bicske	334	8	40	"	Gödöllő
<b>Délután.</b>									
612	12	20	"	Arad, Tóvis, M.-Sziget	1306	9	15	"	Győr, Graz
1008	12	20	"	Fiume, Róma, Eszék	610	9	30	"	Arad, Brassó
314	12	30	"	Hatvan	336	10	05	sz. v.	Pécel
10	12	30	"	Szombathely, Wien	912	10	10	"	Bród, Belgrád, Sofia
914	12	45	"	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	1010	10	25	"	Fiume, Tapolca
1504	12	50	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprad-Felka	408	10	25	"	Kassa, Csorba
316	13	00	sz. v.	Gödöllő	12	10	55	"	Szombathely, Wien
1304	14	00	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	338	11	10	v. v.	Ruttká, Poprad-Felka
604	2	05	"	Arad, Bukarest	614	11	25	sz. v.	Arad, Debrecen
4	2	10	"	Wien, Paris	422	11	35	v. v.	Kassa
916	2	15	sz. v.	S.-aljuh, Lemberg, Kassa	<b>A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.</b>				
304	2	20	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	330	7	05	sz. v.	Gödöllő
318	2	25	sz. v.	Hatvan					
380	2	30	"	Pécel					
26	2	30	"	Bicske					
512	2	40	"	Szolnok					
1202	2	45	gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo					
1902	2	55	"	Tapolca, Eszék					

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	honnan
<b>Délelőtt</b>									
339	5	10	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	325	2	15	sz. v.	Hatvan
645	5	20	tszsz.	Debrecen, Nagyvárad	1501	2	30	gy. v.	Poprad-Felka, Kassa
309	5	30	sz. v.	Hatvan	919	2	40	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
1905	5	30	"	Eszék, Tapolca	23a	3	00	"	Torbágy
609	5	45	"	Brassó, Arad	519	3	10	"	Nagykát
909	5	45	"	Sofia, Bród, Belgrád	327	4	20	"	Pécel
19	5	55	"	Torbágy	329	5	25	"	Gödöllő
313	6	00	"	Pécel	507	6	15	"	Brassó, Debrecen
17	6	05	"	Komárom	15	6	20	"	Győr
1707	6	15	"	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	1507 <sup>2)</sup>	6	25	gy. v.	Poprad-Felka, Kassa
11	6	25	"	Wien	3	6	35	"	Wien, Graz
1505	6	30	gy. v.	Poprad-Felka, Kassa	1705	7	00	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget
407	6	50	sz. v.	Lemberg, Stryj, Kassa	907	7	20	"	Sofia, Belgrád, Bród
1007	6	50	"	Fiume	807	7	25	"	Bukarest, Arad
315	7	00	"	Gödöllő	421	7	35	v. v.	Szerencs
1305	7	10	"	Graz, Fehring	305	7	45	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
509	7	20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	25	7	50	"	Bicske
917a	7	25	"	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	1109	8	05	"	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
317	7	30	"	Győr, Triest	607 <sup>1)</sup>	8	10	"	Nagykát
319	7	40	"	Hatvan	1009	8	15	"	Fiume, Bród
21	7	45	"	Bicske	405	8	20	"	Lavone, Maramarossziget
1003	8	00	gy. v.	Róma, Triest, Fiume	9	8	45	"	Wien, Graz
911	8	10	sz. v.	Sarajevo, Belgrád	1511	8	50	"	Csorba, Kassa
1513	8	15	"	Csorba, Kassa	27	9	00	"	Bicske
1015	8	20	"	Paks	331	9	10	"	Pécel
513	8	35	"	Bukarest, Kolozsvár	1907	9	15	"	Vinkovce, Pécs
321	8	45	"	Hatvan	603	9	20	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad
13	9	20	"	Győr	29 <sup>4)</sup>	9	28	sz. v.	Trieszt, Torbágy
307	9	25	"	Berlin, Ruttká	303	9	35	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
1005 <sup>1)</sup>	9	35	gy. v.	Fiume, Tapolca	1001	9	35	"	Róma, Fiume, Pécs
913	9	55	sz. v.	Szabadka	915	9	45	sz. v.	Kiskörös
5	10	05	sz. v.	Bruck-Királyhida,	403	9	55	gy. v.	Lemberg, M.-Sziget
409	10	20	sz. v.	Szombathely, Sopron	905	10	00	"	Sofia, Belgrád
23	10	45	"	Miskolc	1303	10	10	"	Graz, Triest
605	11	30	gy. v.	Arad	333	10	25	sz. v.	Gödöllő
<b>Délután</b>									
323	12	10	sz. v.	Gödöllő	515	10	40	"	Szeged, Kolozsvár
611	12	30	"	Bukarest, Arad	1503	10	50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa
301	12	50	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	<b>A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délelőtt.</b>				
903	1	00	"	Konstantinápoly,	517 <sup>1)</sup>	4	40	sz. v.	Nagykát
401	1	05	"	Lemberg, Kassa	511	5	00	"	Szolnok
7	1	20	sz. v.	Wien, Sopron	311	5	50	"	Gödöllő
601	1	25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Arad	917	6	17	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
1	1	30	"	London, Paris, Wien					
1201	1	40	"	Sarajevo, Bród, Szabadka					
1901	1	55	"	Eszék, Pécs					
1301	2	10	"	Graz, Fehring					

<sup>1)</sup> December 15-től bezárólag január 31-ig közlekedik. <sup>2)</sup> Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon közlekedik. <sup>3)</sup> Nagykátáról Szolnokig csak szombaton közlekedik. <sup>4)</sup> Csak március 1-től közlekedik. <sup>5)</sup> Csak szombaton közlekedik.

<sup>1)</sup> Fiumeről Adony-Pusztaszabolcsig csak márc. 1-től közl. <sup>2)</sup> Dec. 15-től bezárólag jan. 31-ig közl. <sup>3)</sup> Csak vasár- és ünnepn. közl. <sup>4)</sup> Torbágytól Bpest-Kelenföldig csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti közl. <sup>5)</sup> Csak hétfőn, ha hétfő ünnep a köv. közn.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Ervényes 1912. október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-nem	hová
<b>Délelőtt</b>									
154	5	05	sz. v.	Vác	176	5	50	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
152	5	15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	128	6	00	"	Párkány-Nána
122	5	25	"	Ersekújvár	724a	6	10	"	Cegléd
718	5	40	"	Szeged, Szolnok	144	6	15	"	Nagymaros
4102	6	00	"	Esztergom	724	6	35	"	Cegléd, Ócsa
156	6	20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4114	6	40	"	Esztergom
6502	6	35	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	726	6	45	"	Cegléd, Szolnok
102	6	50	k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Paris, Ostende	1406	6	50	gy. v.	Pozsony, Zsolna, Berlin
506	7	00	gy. v.	Szeged, Stanislaw	130	6	55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána
1402	7	05	"	Zsolna, Berlin	178	7	10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
158	8	00	sz. v.	Nagysonbát, Wien	728	7	35	"	Cegléd
708	8	10	gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	6508	7	40	"	Lajosmizse
712	8	40	sz. v.	Orsova, Bázias	132	8	00	"	Vác
134	8	45	"	Temesvár, Karanseb.	710	8	05	"	Bukarest, Bázias
4104	9	05	"	Nagymaros	132	8	15	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
114	9	15	"	Esztergom	1408	8	40	"	Zsolna, Berlin
180	9	45	"	Wien, Berlin	118	9	30	"	Wien, Paris
182	11	00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	502	9	35	gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw
6504	11	10	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	184	10	00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
116	12	00	"	Lajosmizse, Kerkemet	706	10	15	gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest
<b>Délután</b>									
164	12	05	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	720	10	50	sz. v.	Kiskunfélegyháza
714	12	10	"	Szeged	4116	11	10	"	Esztergom
1404	12	20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	902 <sup>1)</sup>	11	20	k. o.	Belgrád, Konstantinápoly
138	12	25	sz. v.	Nagymaros	702 <sup>1)</sup>	11	30	exp. v.	Bukarest, Konstantinápoly
4106	12	30	"	Esztergom	146	11	35	sz. v.	Nagymaros
166	1	00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	<b>A vonatok indulása Buda-Császártúrdőri.</b>				
4140 <sup>1)</sup>	1	05	tszsz.	Piliscsaba	4002	5	55	sz. v.	Esztergom délelőtt
168	1	30	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4004	6	54	"	Esztergom
4108	1	50	"	Esztergom	4006	12	15	"	Esztergom délután
106	2	00	gy. v.	Wien, Paris	4040 <sup>1)</sup>	12	57	"	Piliscsaba
504	2	05	"	Szatmár-Németi, Brassó	4010	2	11	"	Esztergom
126	2	10	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	4012	6	13	"	Dorog
170	2	15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4016	11	03	"	Esztergom
4110	2								

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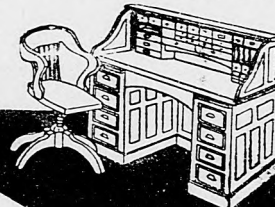
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