

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Saturday, November 15, 1913.

VOL. XI. No 22.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THE SILVER florin of the Austrian standard was left in circulation as current coin till a further resolution of the legislature. And so this new system became a so-called hobbling standard, while the silver florin remained in circulation as a legal means of payment.

Our relation to Austria with respect to mint and standard is defined by the compact incorporated in Act. 18 of 1892 which provides that equal principles should come into

operation in both states which ensure equal circulation to coins coined by both states, and which in carrying out the complete standard reform, which aims at taking up cash payments, regulate the systematic co-operation of both states, and also the distribution of the costs connected with the reform. With regard to these costs the compact orders that 70 per cent. should fall to Austria, 30 per cent. to Hungary. The compact remains in force till the end of 1910.

The main aim of the reform, that is to say, to free us from the compulsory receipt of paper money, and to gain a standard adapted to international valuation, lays the task on both



Photo by Strelisky.
Baroness JOHN HARKÁNYI,
Wife of the Minister of Commerce.

a further decisive step, in virtue of which notes of the value of 200 mill. florins of the common floating debt are to be withdrawn from circulation. The money serving to redeem the notes is in the meantime placed in the note bank in virtue of the contract and the calling in follows in return for the bank-notes procured from the bank for the deposited gold, and of silver florins.

In the meanwhile a great part of the small silver money of the Austrian currency was redeemed, as well as

states connected with the carrying through of the reform, to provide for the calling in of state notes which form a joint floating debt of 312 mill. and in this way to prepare for the taking up of cash payments by both the states as well as by the note bank. Having regard to this task, the governments have begun — the Hungarian before the laws of 1892, the Austrian immediately after — to procure the stocks of ready money necessary for calling in the notes. The agreement of the governments of both states incorporated in Act. 24 of 1894, makes

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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the quarter florin and two florin pieces of Austria. The redemption of the afore mentioned state notes is now nearly ended, and since in the meantime both governments will have provided for the necessary gold for redeeming all the state notes, legal enactments will soon be made in order that the 112 mill. florins forming the floating debt not yet redeemed, should be called in together with those notes connected with the salt mines and the connection between these two forms of notes be abolished. Simultaneously there must be provision that the need of small pieces of money in consequence of the redemption of the state notes should be met, so that the new money currency may fit in with the system of gold standard. Further there must be provision that the general utilisation of the new standard should be obligatory. At present the Austrian standard is the universal one, while that of the crown is only optional. Finally the question of the silver currency is to be regulated. If all this takes place and if the control of the bank of issue is regulated, then we have done everything which will lead to the object of re-establishing cash payments, now suspended for nearly half a century.

(To be continued.)



A Double Anniversary.

THIS MONTH Mr. Joseph Kiss poet and writer, whose portrait appears in this issue well known not only in Press and in social but practically in all circles, celebrated a personal event which, by a happy chance synchronises with what may be termed a public occasion. He, himself, reaches the allotted three score years and ten, whilst *A «Hét»* (The Week) of which he is the Editor enters upon its twenty-fifth year of publication. Mr. Kiss will have to hire a special Secretary to deal with the mass of congratulatory documents which are sure to reach him from every quarter and in every form. That the labours of this functionary be not further complicated we offer, by public rather than private means our sincere congratulations and express the hope that in the race for existence both Mr. Kiss and *«A Hét»* may outlive each other. No other compliment could adequately sum up the needs of the situation.

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Society Notes.

WE HAVE just passed the Day which above all days brings out that little touch of personal sympathy and give-and-take which is, after all the basis of the social structure. Common danger, common funk, common hopes exert far less uniformity of pressure than does common sorrow.

«There is no household howsoe'er defended
But one dead lamb is there.»

The paraphrase expresses all that it is good to express of the Day of Mourning.

*

Are the seasons changing? November brought us the beautiful Indian Summer, perhaps as a recompense for her atrocious caricature of summer. But that has been the characteristic of the Hungarian autumn for some years.

Whatever the weather here we have November and with it the picture of summer life. In Andrásy Boulevard, in Kossuth Street, but above all on the «Corso», the promenade, *par excellence*, people are moving to and for «to make a Roman holiday». One might as well be on some Riviera Esplanade save for the tincture of business which a large city is sure to obtrude upon the eye. What impression, we wonder, would the casual visitor carry away with him if he came but once and could not draw upon any standard of comparison. He would write a book — writing a book is like measles or the cane in school, something one is bound to catch once — and make us out to be Parsees or Peruvians, Inca worshippers, sacrificing to the Sun at his zenith. And really it is worth while though our sacrifice takes the form of time only, of which we always seem to have too much.

*

Something, call it the spirit of the age if you will is working some great change amongst us. Caste is disappearing. It is time, for this disease had long bitten us badly and made us as disinclined to help one another as Indian servants. In India such is the malign influence of Caste that the man who would kick you out of the house would feel himself disgraced if he threw you out of the window. Here, of course, the disease was milder, but we really were for ever being reminded that feudal Institutions once flourished here and that their echoes die only slowly away.

*

The Budapest Season has its characteristics. It is rather like a chart of the bed of the sea. A rise followed by depression then the Carnival which is dry land: another depression, lagoon-like and then the Races — Teneriffe — after which it slides down into the unplumbed depths of the Pacific. But Society is never one. The capital never mixes with the Provinces. This is rather peculiar but quite under-

standable. Class stands by class and Kings by Kings the world over. When one is told that such and such a capital is exclusive, that is not what is meant. Rather the opposite. It means usually that the aristocracy of the country which comes to a focus in the capital will not mix with the aborigines of the capital but would rather keep to itself. There are as many chawbacons in a city as in the country and the business of the gentleman is to avoid them.



Personal Notes

THE Duke Charles Croy-Dülmen, recently married to Miss Nancy Leishman, daughter of the ex-American Ambassador, is a scion of one of the most distinguished families of Europe, a family whose ramifications permeate the continent.

*

The Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop Dr. John Csernoch, whose diocese includes the Capital is at present in town. He has presided at the Conference of Bishop's and led the deliberations of the Catholic Assembly.

*

Count Stephen Tisza the Prime Minister recently conferred with Baron Giskra, our Ambassador to the Court of Holland, who paid a short visit to Budapest.

*

Count Gustáve Mailáth, Bishop of Transylvania recently paid a visit to his brother-in-law the Marquis Pallavicini at the latter's estate in Mordós, going thence to Rome.

*

Count Stephen Wickenburg, Governor of Fiume and the Hungarian Littoral has come to Budapest on affairs pertaining to his office.

*

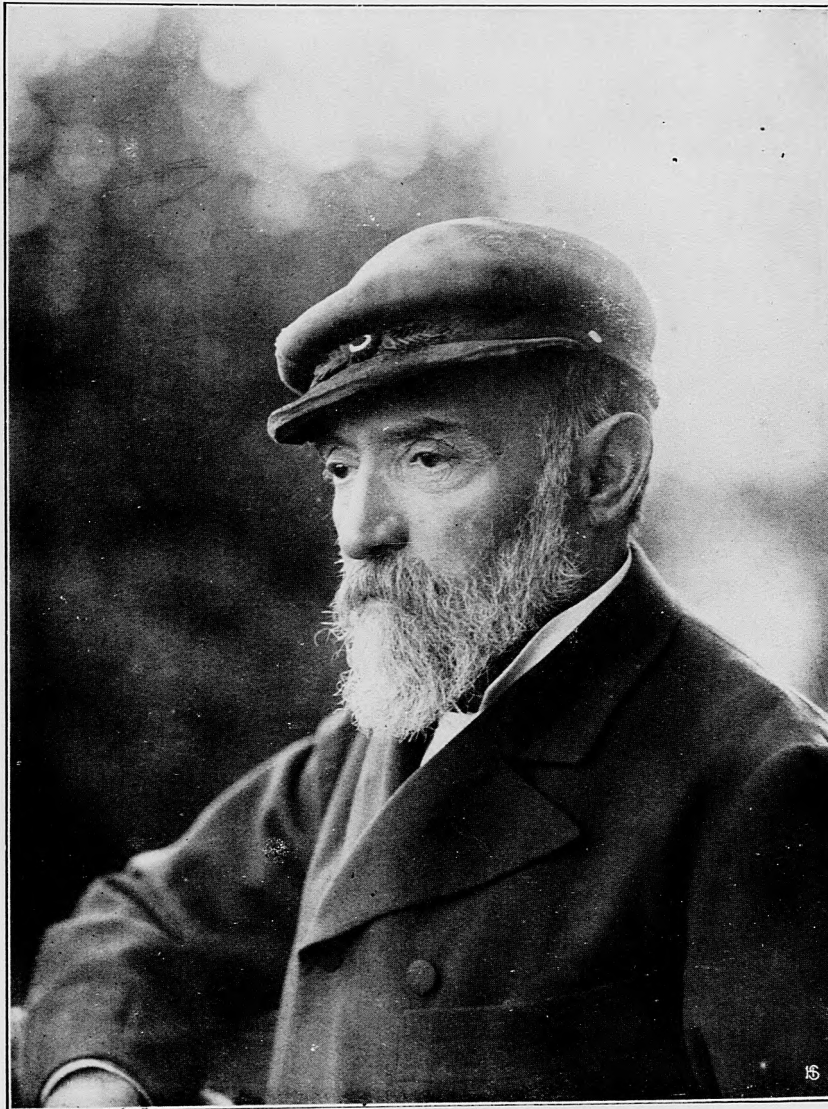
The customary oath of fealty to the King has been duly taken by Dr. Stephen Novák, the Bishop of the Greek Catholic church at Eperjes.

*

Ministers and Statesmen are being kept in Budapest by their Parliamentary duties, and delicate negotiations with their Austrian Colleagues and Common Ministers on the subject of Delegation affairs.

*

Baron Ivan Skerlec having recovered from the



JOSEPH KISS. 70 years of Age.

blow of the would-be assassin, after taking counsel with Count Stephen Tisza the Premier, and the Croatian Minister, Count Pejacevich, returned to his post as Royal Commissioner in Agram (Zágráb).

*

Abbazia has a new permanent guest in the person of Baron Ladislaus Hengelmüller, ex-Ambassador from the Court to Washington.

*

Dr. Louis Rudnay, at present a member of the Albanian International Control Commission has

received from the King of Italy the Officers' Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

*

Mr. Henry de Zitkovszky, our Vice-Consul at Monasteri has received the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

*

Mr. Charles Hala has taken over the duties of chief Consul at Skutari.

*

Mesdames Hala and Zitkovszky have been awarded the Order of Elizabeth in recognition of their humanitarian work during and after the Balkan War.

*

Mr. Julius Iványi is one of the most sympathetic personalities in financial and social circles, which is a very good reason why he should have been fêted by the Egyesült Budapesti fővárosi Takarék-

pénztár («Savings' Bank of the Capital») of which he is a Director. The occasion was the completion of 30 years of service.

In the name of the employees Mr. John Péteri the director, presided at a banquet given to celebrate this occasion and said fitting and acceptable things which served to introduce various presentations made by the colleagues of Mr. Iványi.

*

The title of Court Councillor has been given to Mr. Iván de Sulyovszki, steward to the late Count Dénes Andrássy.

*

The Japanese Embassy at Vienna recently celebrated the occasion of the birthday of the Mikado. Amongst the officials taking part in the festivity was Mr. Edmund Palotay, the Consul for Japan in Budapest.

*

The dignity of a Baron of Hungary has been conferred upon Iván Adamovich de Csepin, Lord Lieutenant of Verőce.

*

His Majesty has conferred upon Mr. Stephen de Mailáth, Deputy Lieutenant of the Country of Bars, the Order of the Iron Crown in recognition of his long and arduous public services.

*

With the passing of Victor de Bezerédy, Hungary loses one of her most sympathetic sons. A well-known figure in official and social circles, the deceased gentleman was, onetime Member of Parliament, State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior and Government Commissioner for the affairs of the Opera and National Theatre.

*

We congratulate Count Zaleski, a scion of an old Polish family and now Finance Minister for Austria, upon his elevation to the dignity of Count of the Empire. Count Zaleski is the son of the Stadholder of Galicia. In 1911 he, himself, became Minister of that province before taking the portfolio of Finance. In this last office he has shewn great judgment in very difficult circumstances and his new dignity is part of his reward.

*

The nomination of Mr. Illés Pollák, a well-known member of the Chamber of Lawyers, to the dignity of Court Councillor was made the occasion for a complimentary banquet by his colleagues. The President of the Chamber, Dr. Ignatius Brüll, H. B. M. Vice-Consul for Hungary took the chair and proposed the toast of the guest of the evening.

*

The town of Gyula has added a well



Mountain brook in the valley.

known and popular publicist to the roll of its honorary freemen. in the person of Dr. George Lukács, sometime Lord Lieutenant and Minister of Public Instruction.

*

Dr. Géza Vértessy, Hungarian State Secretary, a latere is here upon duties connected with is office.



Lecture on Hungary.

Among the Carpathians.

A LARGE audience in the Permanent Art Gallery on Thursday were taken on an instructive though imaginary tour through the mountainous districts of Hungary. Their conductor was Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F.G.S., a gentleman with a wide experience of the country and an intimate knowledge of its people.

The lecturer talked in entertaining and informative style of the imposing beauty of the mountain scenery, of the wonders of the salt and opal mines, of the quaint villages, and of their good-natured, hospitable inhabitants. His description showed that the Carpathians are rich to an enormous extent in mineral, animal, and vegetable products. Mr. Shrubsole had himself washed gold from the sand of a river, seen the abundant animal life of the forests and their rich floral beauty.

The lecture was copiously illustrated by photographs taken by the lecturer, and they served splendidly to supplement his vivid impressions. There were striking views of the interior of a salt mine, with its wonderful natural graining of the walls; and many pictures of the peasants in their picturesque garb and the gipsies with their huts of basketwork. The lecturer spoke in high terms of the Hungarian people themselves, and gave numerous examples of their generous hospitality.

The lecture was the first of the winter series, and Mr. E. B. Lethbridge occupied the chair. At the close of the address he warmly expressed the appreciation of the audience for the enlightening and diverting efforts of the lecturer. *The Brighton Herald.*

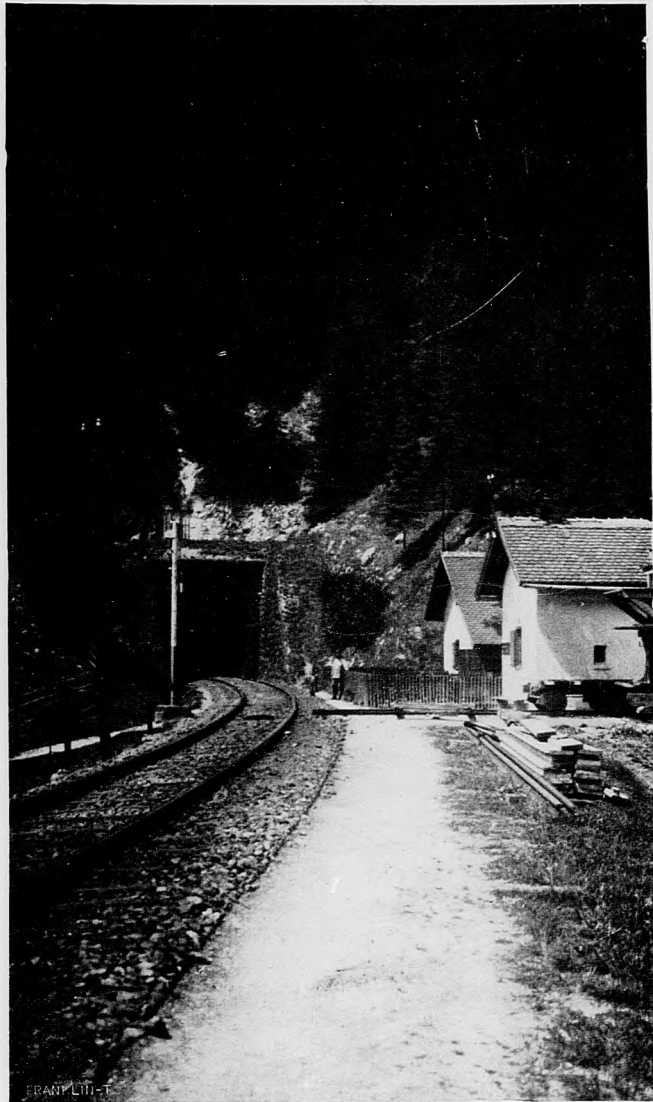


Our Illustrations.

FRONTISPIECE: We have much pleasure in presenting the portrait of Her Excellency Baroness John Harkányi, wife of the Minister of Commerce.

Joseph Kiss a portrait of the poet and writer celebrating his seventieth birthday and the 25th anniversary of the «A Hét» to which he is the Editor.

Pozsony, or as the German calls her Pressburg,



The Jánoshegy Tunnel.

is our second city. In the stirring post-reformation days she was a centre, attacked and defended by both sides, held for the church, held for the Emperors and held for the reformers. Not only is she a Coronation city but also the highway of Middle Europe the seat of the Archduke Frederick and a sort of half-way house to anywhere. This dignity of a Coronation city she lost by law in 1848. The right was forfeited to the Capital.

The Cathedral is one of the sights of Europe; many famous statues and some famous graves adorn it. Here was buried the great Cardinal Pázmány, creator of modern Hungarian prose. Beyond it stands the fine old statue of St. Martin whilst included amongst the older architectural beauties of the war-stained city are the equestrian statue of the good Maria Theresa, the Municipal Theatre and the spacious City Hall.

There is more of romance in Pozsony than the superficial student would be ready to admit.

Sport and Pastime.

THE HUNGARIAN Association of Gentleman Riders is preparing to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its foundation. Next year's programme is being prepared with this in view, and one result will be the raising of the prize values.

*

The M.A.C. (Magyar Athletic Club) whose existence goes back to the early seventies has transferred the scene of its activities from Margaret Island to its winter home in the National Riding School. The annual banquet is fixed for the 30th of this month. Amongst the guests will be Dr. Albert Berzeviczy who will deliver a congratulatory speech.

*

The Budapest University Athletic Club at its last meeting conferred honorary membership upon Mr Nicholas de Szemere, late Hon. President, and Dr. Eugene Klupathy who has managed the affairs of the Club since its formation.

*

M. T. K. (Hungarian Physical Culture Club) celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by a banquet and general meeting whose President will be that enthusiastic sportsman Mr. Alfréd Brüll, who is making it his personal care to insure success for the function.

*

Mr. Constantine Stankovics, Vice-President of the Hungarian Athletic Association has published a very interesting work on physical culture «Manuel of Physical Education» in which he treats the subject of bodily exercise in the light of his own athletic experiences.

*

The English Football Association recently celebrated the Jubilee of its birth, that is the English Jubilee, the 50th anniversary. From all quarters of the world there came representatives of sport to the gathering under the chairmanship of Lord Kinnaird, President of the Association. The Association now numbers 12,000 amateur and 300 professional clubs.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the course of a speech drew attention to Lord Kinnaird's own record. He said he was the only man who had appeared in nine finals and five times on the winning side.

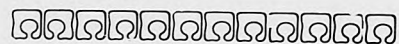
*

Mr. Daucourt, the French airman who is engaged in a flight from Paris to Cairo (3,500 miles) the other day flew from Budapest to Arad (South-East Hungary), covering the distance of 140 miles at a speed of over 93 miles an hour.

England and Vámbéry.

ENGLAND has done full and free justice to the work and memory of Professor Vámbéry. The occasion of his death was the signal for the appearance of notices in all journals, some extending to two columns in length. Various papers, here and there devoted a leading article to his career. In addition, the current number of the *Westminster Review*, contains an able and racy article, on «*Recollections of Vámbéry*», by C. Townley-Fullam, which shews the old man in a light far more subdued and agreeable than we have been accustomed to expect from purely home sources.

Vámbéry and England had reciprocal obligations. Vámbéry was England's friend and England was Vámbéry's friend, and the two stuck to each other, till death parted them. The Great Trinity, — Széchenyi, Kossuth and Deák, — have gone. Andrassy and Vámbéry have joined them. Alone of them all there remains, still looking out from his eyrie on the Hill of Visegrád, General Görgei, last of the Hungarians. This is an age of little men.



Art, Science, and Literature.

Winter Exhibition at the Picture Gallery.

THE PICTURES for this Exhibition have now been sent in and divided into their respective classes — «independent» artists creations and «free» artists groups. Features of this year's opening will be the re-appearance, after a long absence, of Szinyei-Merse, the return of Philip László, who has now made his home in London, the exhibit of Julius Tomai, the Orientalist, and other specimens from men well known in artistic circles.

The Tivadar Duka Memorial.

A Memorial Meeting was held at the Academy of Science to honour the passing of the fifth anniversary of the death of Tivadar Duka.

Mr. Kálmán Szily took his place at the head of the table draped in black and read the memorial speech composed by Aurél Stein. During this recital an affecting incident occurred. Szily observed that Duka had been nominated by Görgei to serve on his Staff and the General had later borne personal testimony to the heroism of his Adjutant. Now he had sent, from his home in Visegrád, a single white rose, to grace the occasion and shew that the memory of Duka was with him still.



Fountain XIIIth Century, Pozsony.



The St. Franciscans' Church, Pozsony.

The occasion was again noteworthy for the appearance of Mr. Ferenc Duka who served as a Lieutenant of the Guards in the '48.

The Péczely Prize.

The Academy has awarded the Péczely Prize to the late Kálmán Mikszáth. It is years since this award has been made with such joyful satisfaction. We rejoice that once, not long ago, a genius lived amongst us who triumphantly took up the war with time, the enemy of the dead.

The Prize has gone to that charming romance «*The Black City*». For a moment we might give ourselves up to the illusion that Mikszáth is still living, still presenting us with new types or old forms in new and attractive guise. But the illusion never lasts long. Time goes; men go. We mourn and move on.

The official award was published by Mr. Zoltán Ferenczy. The Prize, as is well-known, was awarded for the best novel appearing in 1911/12, preferably the best historical novel. The Jury, Messrs. Rákosi, Beöthy and Ferenczy observed that though, during the two years under review many deservedly high-class no-

vels appeared, only one, the «*Black City*» of Kálmán Mikszáth fulfilled all the conditions. This appeared in 1911. This is the first time that the name of Mikszáth has appeared in the list of awards of the Péczely Prize.

The award of the Jury was accepted by the Academy and it was ordered that «1000 crowns in gold» be delivered to the widow of the deceased novelist, in trust for the heirs.

Circle of Friends of Art.

The autumn elections and routine business determining next year's course were disposed of during the course of a recent sitting of the circle under the Presidency of the Countess Katinka Pejacevich and Countess Paul Festelich.

Various lectures, musical evenings and other forms of entertainment were provided for.

The **Jubilee Number** of «*Hungary*» with the *Christmas number combined* with beautiful coloured illustrations will appear in the second week of December. Prize 3 crowns. Orders may be sent to «*Hungary*». Office Csepregy-u. Budapest.



We publish the following letter, in reply to the article which appeared in the «*Economist*» of October 11th:—

The Armament Crisis in Austria.

Sir,—Your highly estimated paper published on October 11th an editorial about armaments in Austria, which, no doubt in consequence of erroneous information, contains such curious opinions about the economic state of Hungary that it has been received with the greatest astonishment by your Hungarian readers.

The aforesaid editorial alludes to the constant



The Municipal Theatre at Pozsony.



The Statue of St. Martin in Pozsony.

increase of the navy and army Budget of both Austria and Hungary, which, from an economic point of view, is no doubt a very regrettable fact of our period, but perhaps the common fate of all the European nations in the present moment of political unrest. And if Austria and Hungary are in some ways more tainted by this contagious disease it cannot be forgotten that geographic situation has compelled our dual monarchy to defend the peace of the whole of Europe as nearest to the Balkan conflagration. I don't think that any objective British historian will ever reproach Austria and Hungary with the work done in the last two years in this direction, but we agree with British public opinion at least in the hope that this conflagration is over; and if so, the Hungarian Government will bring no more Government bonds into circulation, but in a very short time convert them into a consolidated loan. There is no logical justification in the extraordinary international and financial situation for a pessimistic outlook as to Hungary's finances, or as to the economic position of the country.

As the simplest and most convincing proof of this statement of mine, I would instance the fact that the Hungarian State Budget for 1913 balances with 2,072 million crowns in revenues and expenses. Of these 2,072 million crowns—that is, 10.2 per cent.—are invested by Hungary for the cultural and

economic development of the country. Your correspondent's remark that our peasant is fairly prosperous is quite right, and could be strengthened by the fact that, despite three wars on our frontiers, the deposits in the savings banks in Hungary have been progressing during 1913. It may be, perhaps, of interest to your readers to know that during the year from June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, the deposits at the saving banks of Budapest increased from 452 million to 472 million crowns. And if your correspondent suggests that «in the towns—in Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Brunn &c.—economic discontent may gradually surge up into a dangerous revolutionary storm» you will excuse me for replying that among the 50 million inhabitants of Austria and Hungary you will not find one serious man who would not repudiate this insinuation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully

Dr. Rowland Hegedüs, M.P.

Reporter of the Finance, Commission of the House of Commons, Director of the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest.

Budapest, October 22nd, 1913.

*

We hope that Dr. Hegedüs' optimism is well founded but we know more than one serious man in the Dual Monarchy who agrees with our views, and hopes that our warnings will have some effect upon policy.—Ed. Economist.



Current News

The Jubilee of «Hungary».

On Dec. 1st, the tenth anniversary of the establishment of «Hungary», we intend to publish a «Special Number», containing various new features and a series of beautiful illustrations. We should be obliged to any of our readers if they would collaborate with us on this occasion by sending us articles, notes, expressions of opinion or suggestions.

The Jubilee Number will be amalgamated with the Christmas Number, thus our readers will have an Extra Double Number, or, more properly, a Triple Number, which will include Dec. 1st and 15th issue. Subscribers from Dec. 1st or Jan. 1st will receive this number free.

Our Crown Prince to Visit King George.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir-presumptive to the Austrian and Hungarian throne, accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, will, according to present arrangements, arrive

in England next Saturday, Oct. 15. On Monday he will go to Windsor as the guest of King George.

He will remain at the Castle until the following Friday, when he will go to Welbeck to stay with the Duke of Portland. The date of his departure from England is at present uncertain. The visit is stated to be a private one.

Tribute to Sir Fairfax Cartwright.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright had a farewell audience of the Emperor-King at Schönbrunn. His Majesty, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, engaged the departing Ambassador in a long and particularly cordial conversation on politics and other subjects and later presented him with a lifesize portrait of himself.

The organ of the Foreign Office, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a very appreciative article on Sir Fairfax Cartwright, lays special stress on the improvement he brought about in Anglo-Austrian and Hungarian relations at the time of the Bosnian crisis. «Sir Fairfax it was», it says, «who in March, 1909, in common with Count Aehrenthal, devised that formula which did nothing less than prevent a European war and in which definite form was given to the conditions under which Austria and Hungary was able to renounce all reprisals against Servia».

Austria and Hungary.

The «Pester Lloyd» states that an agreement has been reached between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments, with regard to the figure of the quota of army recruits to be raised in Austria and Hungary respectively and the distribution of the financial burdens imposed by the new defence reform, over an extended period, and the Hungarian Premier,

Count Tisza, reported the decisions of the Hungarian Cabinet regarding these questions to the Emperor-King at an audience which he had of His Majesty the other day.

Death of a Distinguished Diplomatist.

We regret to announce that Sir Horace Rumbold, who was British Ambassador at Vienna from 1896 to 1900, died last night at the house of his stepson at Lymington, Hants, aged eighty-four.

Sir Horace caught a chill about a fortnight ago. He was born in Calcutta and entered the diplomatic service in Turin when twenty years of age. Before his appointment as Ambassador in Vienna, he had represented Great Britain in Chili, Switzerland, Argentina, Sweden and Norway, Greece and Holland.

He was retired from the diplomatic service under the age clause when seventy-one on a pension of £1,700 a year. His diplomatic experiences have been placed on record in three volumes of «Recollections.»

Francis Kossuth.

His Excellency Francis Kossuth M. P. ex-Minister of Commerce who, at one period of the month, was dangerously ill has, we are glad to say, taken a turn for the better and at the time of our going to Press this improvement was still being maintained.

Larger Austrian Army.

A Bill providing for Austria's share in the total projected increase of the armed forces of the Monarchy has been presented in the Reichsrath. For the common Army Austria's share amounts to roughly 10,000 men beyond the maximum of 91,000 provided for in last year's Army Law, while the annual increase of recruits for the Landwehr



Residence of H. R. H. Archduke Frederick at Pozsony.

is roughly 7000 men beyond the maximum of 23,000 provided for by the same law.

In both cases the increase will be spread over a period of five years beginning next year.

that the first two months shall be devoted to learning English. Afterwards the students begin, in a practical way, to study the placing of Hungarian industrial products upon the British market.



The Coronation Cathedral at Pozsony, XIIIth Century-Tower for Roman Days.

A Bill providing for Hungary's share in the increase, which will amount roughly to 14,000 men, as against 17,000 on the part of Austria, was, says «The Times» Vienna correspondent presented simultaneously in the Hungarian Parliament.

Nobel Prize-Winner.

Professor Charles Richet has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Science.

M. Richet is a professor of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. He has taken an active part in the peace movement, and is president of the International Arbitration Society.

London Practical Commercial School.

A meeting was held last week in the Council Room of the National Trade Association in Budapest under the chairmanship of William Szuppán to discuss the activities of the above Institution as far as they have been made manifest.

Dr. Bertold László, Director of the Institute, spoke about the work of the last four months as well as its projected future activity.

There are 30 students. The curriculum provides

In a closing speech Mr. W. Szuppán spoke of the future of the School and suggested that woman might also be admitted to the course.

Kassa-Oderberg Railway.

Two well-known officials of the Financial Section of this line, E. Schlatter, Superintendent, and B. Gallé, chief controller have recently completed thirty years of service. The Managing-Director, Mr. Ministerial Councillor Garibaldi Pulszky took this opportunity to convey to the officials the special recognition which the Management desired to make of this service whilst the colleagues of the Department celebrated this Jubilee in fitting style.

*

New Ganz Company. The Ganz Company has recently founded a new Company in Bucarest — «Societate anonima romane de electricitate Ganz». This new undertaking will undoubtedly play a very important part in the economic development of Roumania.

Lectures on the Orient.

As a pendant to the many ties which bind Hungary to the Orient the lectures upon the Balkans instituted by the Hungarian Commercial Museum have a distinct economic value. The series was opened by the Director of the Institute himself. Dr. Julius Kovács, took for his subject Albania. With the assistance of slides he brought to the mind's eye of his audience the geographical, ethnographical, juridical, social and other features of the country which now bulks so largely in the eye of Europe. He pointed out what market there is in Albania for certain specified industrial articles and what undertakings should have a future there.

Amongst the audience at a function which aroused an interest corresponding with the importance of the occasion were Dr. F. Nagy, Mr. State-Secretary Julius Pickl, Messrs. G. Emich and Árpád Papp as well as many representatives of scientific, social, commercial and industrial circles.



Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

Austro-Hungarian Bank. The return of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for the week ending the 8th inst. shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: — Gold reserve, 1,220,837,000 kronen; decrease, 646,000 kronen. Silver reserve, 249,271,000 kronen; decrease, 4,717,000 kronen. Gold bills, 60,000,000 kronen; unchanged. Advances, 248,790,000 kronen; increase, 17,587,000 kronen. Notes in circulation, 2,558,985,000 kronen; increase, 275,791,000 kronen. Other securities, 1,031,046,000 kronen; increase, 216,175,000 kronen, Note circula-

tion, 428,880,000 kronen above the tax-free maximum, against 147,720,000 kronen above the tax-free maximum last week.

A részvényserfőzde közgyűlése. Az Első Magyar Részvényserfőzde november 15-én tartotta *Schmidt* József dr. elnökle alatt 46-ik rendes közgyűlését. A mérleg szerint a múlt évben áthozott 91.891 korona 28 fillérrel együtt 1.086.517 kor. 95 fillér áll a közgyűlés rendelkezésére. Az alapszabályok értelmében kisorsolt egyik igazgatósági tagot, névszerint *Glück* Frigyeset, újra megválasztották. A felügyelő-bizottságba *Basch* Gyulát, *Gomperz* Miksát, *Surányi* Miklós dr.-t és *Szítányi* Gézát választották. A részvénytársaságokat a Magyar Országos Központi Takarékpénztár már nov. 17-ikétől beváltja.

A 250 millió szelvényes pénztárjegyek subskripciója. A jövő év január elsején esedékes 250,000,000 korona névértékű 4 és félszázalékos állami pénztárjegyek helyébe a pénzügyminiszter újra 250,000,000 korona névértékű évi 4 és fél százalékot kamatozó pénztárjegyet bocsát ki. A most megjelent aláírási fölhívás szerint a résztvevő bankok az aláírás föltételét úgy szabták meg, hogy az 1914. január elsején lejáró pénztárjegyeket november 12-től 18-ig a megjelölt aláírási helyeken fizetéképpen bemutatják, amikor is a kincstárnál az ilyen jegyzést teljes összegben tekintetbe veszik vagy pedig történhetik az aláírás november 18-án készpénz ellenében. Az aláírási ár mind a két esetben 95 százalék, amihez 1913. október elsejétől az átvételig 4 és fél százalékos szelvénykamatot is hozzászámítanak.

Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság. — Igazgatóság: Budapest V., Mária Valéria-utca 11. szám. — *A társaság hajóin kellemes kirándulásokot lehet tenni:*

1. Budapest gyönyörű hegyvidékére, a fővárostól



The Dynasty Palace at Holics.

alig néhány órányira fekvő Visegrádra és környékére. (Budapest-Visegrád-Dömösi vonal.) E vonalon a nyári hónapokban naponként több hajó közlekedik.

mony-Belgrád-Báziás-Orsovai vonal.) Hetenkint három járat és pedig: *lefelé* Zimony-Belgrádból, illetve Báziásról-Orsovára *minden vasárnap, kedd és pénte-*



Statue of Maria Teresa at Pozsony.

Indulás a pesti oldalon az Eötvös-téri kikötőből, a budai oldalon a Pálffy-téri kikötőből.

2. A természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára a Vaskapu-Kazánszoros vidékére, mely Európának egyik legnagyobb, legfenségesebb víziútja. (Zi-

ken ; felfelé Orsováról Báziásra, illetve Belgrád-Zimonyba minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton. Zimonyig, Báziásig vagy Orsováig előtte való napon vasúttal történik az utazás.

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utasok a megelőző éjszakát a hajón tölthetik. A gőz-sőkön előzetesen is lefoglalható kabinok állanak rendelkezésre.

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Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

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A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1913. október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
Délelőtt																			
1110	5	30	sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	518	2	40	sz. v.	Szolnok	839	5	10	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	1901	1	55	sz. v.	Eszék, Pécs
810	5	40	"	Hatvan	1202	2	45	gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo	645	5	20	tsz.	Debrecen, Nagyvárad	325	2	10	"	Hatvan
802	6	25	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	1902	2	55	"	Tapolca, Eszék	309	5	30	sz. v.	Hatvan	1501	2	20	gy. v.	Poprád-Felka, Kassa
22	6	30	sz. v.	Bicske	904	3	20	"	Belgrád, Konstantin.	1905	5	30	"	Eszék, Tapolca	1301	2	25	gy. v.	Graz, Fehring
8	6	40	"	Wien, Graz, Sopron	1016	3	30	sz. v.	Paks	999	5	45	"	Brassó, Arad	919	2	40	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
1502	6	45	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	322	4	25	"	Gödöllő	609	5	45	"	Sofia, Bród, Belgrád	23a	3	00	"	Bicske
1512	6	55	sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	606	5	00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest, M.-sziget	999	5	45	"	Torbágy	521	3	10	"	Nagykátá
1002	7	00	gy. v.	(Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	410	5	10	sz. v.	Lawoene, Lemberg	313	6	00	"	Pécel	1111	4	00	"	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
602	7	05	"	Arad, Brassó	6	5	15	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely, Gödöllő	17	6	05	"	Komárom	327	4	20	"	Pécel
906	7	10	"	Belgrád, Sofia, Sarajevo	324	5	20	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1707	6	15	"	Stanislaw, M.-sziget	511a)	6	00	"	Szolnok
1302	7	20	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt (Stry, Przemysl, Lemberg)	522	5	40	"	Nagykátá, Szolnok	1505	6	30	gy. v.	Lemberg, Poprád-Felka, Kassa	511	6	15	"	Bukarest, Debrecen
402	7	25	"	Gödöllő	308	5	55	"	Ruttká, Berlin	513a)	6	40	sz. v.	Nagyvárad	1507b)	6	25	gy. v.	Poprád-Felka, Kassa
912	7	30	sz. v.	Belgrád, Sofia, Vinkovce	920	6	05	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1007	6	50	"	Lemberg, Stry, Kassa	1705	7	00	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-sziget
908	7	45	"	Arad, Brassó, Bukarest	1004	6	15	gy. v.	Fiume, Róma, Napoly	1003	7	00	gy. v.	Róma, Trieszt, Fiume	907	7	20	"	Sofia, Belgrád
608	7	50	"	Munkács, Lawoene	514	6	15	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	315	7	05	sz. v.	Hatvan	607	7	25	"	Bukarest, Arad
406	8	10	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	326	6	25	"	Pécel	513	7	20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	421	7	35	v. v.	Szerencs
512	8	20	"	Eszék, Bród	328	6	40	"	Hatvan	917a	7	25	"	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	905	7	45	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
1906	8	25	"	Ruttká, Berlin	920a)	6	55	"	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	317	7	30	"	Gödöllő	25	7	50	"	Bicske
3-6	8	35	"	M.-sziget, Stanislaw	16	7	20	"	Győr	319	7	40	"	Hatvan	1109	8	05	"	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
1706	8	45	"	Wien, Sopron	332	7	35	"	Hatvan	21	7	45	"	Bicske	1009	8	15	"	Fiume, Bród
2	9	10	gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	1006b)	7	40	gy. v.	Fiume, Nizza, Cannes	1309	8	00	"	Graz, Fehring	405	8	20	"	Lawoene, Maranossziget
22a	9	30	sz. v.	Bicske	1708	7	45	sz. v.	M.-sziget, Stanislaw	911	8	10	"	Sarajevo, Belgrád	9	8	45	"	Wien, Graz
1508)	9	35	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	1514	8	00	"	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	1513	8	15	"	Bártfa, Csorba, Kassa	1511	8	50	"	Csorba, Kassa
915	10	00	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	910	8	05	"	Belgrád, Sarajevo	1015	8	20	"	Paks	27	9	00	"	Bicske
516	10	05	"	Nagykátá	1908	8	30	"	Pécs, Bród	519	8	35	"	Bukarest, Kolozsvár	331	9	10	"	Pécel
1112	10	45	"	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	334	8	40	"	Gödöllő	321	8	45	"	Hatvan	1907	9	10	"	Vinkovce, Eszék, Pécs
24	11	55	"	Bicske	526)	9	00	"	Szolnok	13	9	20	"	Győr	603	9	20	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad
Délután																			
612	12	20	"	Arad, Tóvis, M.-sziget	1308	9	15	"	Győr, Graz	307	9	25	"	Berlin, Ruttká	299	9	28	sz. v.	Trieszt, Torbágy
914	12	20	"	Ujvidek, Sarajevo	610	9	30	"	Arad, Brassó	1005a)	9	35	gy. v.	Fiume, Tapolca	303	9	35	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
314	12	30	"	Hatvan	1506	10	00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	913	10	05	gy. v.	Szabadka	1001	9	35	"	Róma, Fiume, Pécs
10	12	30	"	Szombathely, Wien	336	10	05	sz. v.	Pécel	5	10	05	sz. v.	Bruck-Királyhida, Szombathely	915	9	45	sz. v.	Kiskőrös
1008	12	45	"	Fiume, Róma, Eszék	1010	10	25	"	Fiume, Tapolca	409	10	20	sz. v.	Miskolc, Jely, Sopron	403	9	55	gy. v.	Lemberg, Przemysl
1504	1	20	gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	408	10	25	"	Kassa, Csorba, Lemb.	289)	10	45	"	Cannes, Nizza, Bicske	905	10	00	"	Sofia, Belgrád
316	1	25	sz. v.	Gödöllő	12	10	55	"	Szombathely, Wien	605	11	30	gy. v.	Nagyvárad, Debrecen, Arad	1303	10	10	"	Graz, Trieszt
1304	1	40	gy. v.	Fehring, Graz	338	11	10	v. v.	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	614	11	25	"	Arad, Debrecen	333	10	25	sz. v.	Gödöllő
404	2	00	"	S.-aljai, Lemberg, Kassa	912	11	15	"	Bród, Belgrád, Sofia	422	11	35	v. v.	Miskolc, Kassa	525	10	35	"	Szegesvár, Kolozsvár
4	2	05	"	Wien, Páris	614	11	25	"	Arad, Debrecen	14a	11	55	sz. v.	Bicske	1503	10	45	gy. v.	Bártfa, Csorba, Kassa
604	2	10	"	Arad, Bukarest	422	11	35	v. v.	Miskolc, Kassa										
916	2	15	sz. v.	Kiskőrös															
304	2	20	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin															
318	2	25	sz. v.	Hatvan															
320	2	30	"	Pécel															
26	2	30	"	Bicske															
A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.																			
380) 7 00 sz. v. Gödöllő																			

1) Decz. 15-ől bezárólag febr. 28-ig közlekedik. 2) Nagykátától Szolnokig csak szombaton és ünnep előtti köznapokon közlekedik. 3) Március 1-től közlekedik. Azonkívül Budapest k. p. u.-ról Budapest-Kelenföldig febr. 2-től apr. 25-ig minden hétfőn, csütörtökön és szombaton a wien-budapest-tírol-riviera) expre vonat hálókocsijával is közlekedik. 4) Kassa szombaton és ünnep előtti köznapokon közlekedik. 5) Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

1) Vasárnapról nettőre hajló éjjelen közl. 2) Fiumetől Adony-Pusztaszabolcsig márc. 1-től közl. 3) Bpest-Kelenföldtől Bpest k. p. u.-ig febr. 7-től apr. 29-ig, étfőn, szerdán és szombaton a riviera-tírol-wien-bpesti expressvonat hálókocsiját is továbbítja. 4) Minden vasár- és kettős-ünnep második napján közl. 5) Dec. 15-től bezárólag febr. 28-ig közl. 6) Torbágytól Bpest-Kelenföldig vasár- és ünnep előtti közl. közl. 7) Csak hétfőn és ünnep utáni közl. közl. 8) Csak hétköznapokon közl.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1913. október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnan
Délelőtt																			
154	5	00	sz. v.	Vác	176	5	50	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	151	5	05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	6503	3	40	sz. v.	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
152	5	15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	128	6	00	"	Párkány-Nána	721	5	15	"	Cegléd	173	3	50	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
122	5	25	"	Ersekújvár	722	6	10	"	Vecses	723	5	35	"	Vecses	713	4	05	"	Temesvár-Józsefváros
718	5	40	"	Szeged, Szolnok	144	6	15	"	Nagymaros	725	5	45	"	Monor, Ócsa	189	4	10	"	Nagymaros
4102	6	00	"	Esztergom	724	6	20	"	Monor, Ócsa	725	5	45	"	Monor	4113	5	05	"	Esztergom
6502	6	30	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	4114	6	40	"	Esztergom	4103	5	50	"	Esztergom	175	5	15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	6	35	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	726	6	45	"	Cegléd, Szolnok	13	5	55	"	Nagymaros	121	5	55	"	Ersekújvár
102	6	50	k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende	1406	6	50	gy. v.	Fozsony, Zsolna, Berlin	6701	6	00	"	Szolnok, Cegléd, Ócsa	115	6	10	"	Wien, Berlin
510	7	00	gy. v.	Szegesvár, Stanislaw	130	6	55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	901)	6	10	k. o. e.	Konstantinápoly, Belgrád	1403	6	20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
1402	7	05	"	Zsolna, Berlin	726a)	7	00	"	Cegléd	7012	6	10	"	konstantinápoly, Bukarest	177	6	30	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
104	7	55	"	Nagyszombat, Wien	178	7	15	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	153	6	25	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	707	6	35	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias
158	8	00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	728	7	35	"	Cegléd	6507	6	30	"	Lajosmizse	105	6	40	"	Wien
708	8	25	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias	6508	7	40	"	Lajosmizse	135	6	35	"	Vác	107	7	10	"	Wien
712	8	40	sz. v.	Bázias, Karánsebes	132	7	55	"	Vác	1407	6	40	"	Berlin, Zsolna	711	7	45	sz. v.	Bázias, Temesvár
134	8	45	"	Nagymaros	710	8	05	"	Bukarest, Bázias	503	6	50	gy. v.	Maros-Vásárhely	179	8	00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest
4104	9	05	"	Esztergom	182	8	20	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	4105	7	10	sz. v.	Esztergom	731	8	05	"	Vecses
114	9	15	"	Wien, Berlin	1408	8	40	"	Zsolna, Berlin	709	7	15	"	Bukarest, Bázias	4117b)	8	15	"	Piliscsaba
160	9	45	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	118	9	30	"	Wien, Páris	155	7	20	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	143	8	20	"	Nagymaros
162	11	00	"	Rákospalota-Ujpest	502	9	35	gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw	125	7	25	"	Párkány-Nána	131	8	55	"	Párkány-Nána
6504	11	10	"	Lajosmizse, Kecskeméi	184	10	00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	727	7	30	"	Cegléd	109	9	05	gy. v.	Wien
116	12	00	"	Wien	706	10													

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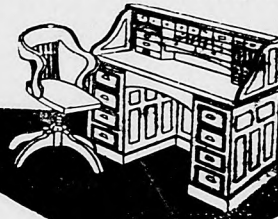
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