



# HUNGARY

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*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. No 5.

## Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE WAVES of the great barbarian inroad soon swept away conquerors and conquered alike, together with the whole of Roman life and culture. The legions withdrew to Italy, and on the Danube and the Black Sea rose the kingdom of the Huns which under King Attila struck all Europe with terror. Here the Nibelungs of German heroic legend fought their bloodthirsty fight, and here Attila died on his wedding night (453). With his death the Kingdom collapsed. The Huns were dispersed and lost in the flood of nations. Only a small fragment of their race succeeded, according to tradition, in finding a refuge in a corner of mountainous Transylvania.

The present kingdom of Hungary served as a great highway of nations through which the hordes of barbarians, bent on destruction poured in. Gepidae, Ostrogoths and Lombards, one after another abode here, but they created no civilisation, on the contrary they destroyed the little which had survived from the Roman period. The Germans were succeeded by an Asiatic nation, the Avars, who inhabited the land for two and half centuries continuously



Photo by Strelisky.

MR. LEO LÁNCZY.

Member of the House of Magnates.

remnants of the Avars, wandering hordes of Slavs, and here and there a few Bulgarians. But none of these elements attained a high culture, none was able to raise itself above a loose clan organisation. Neither they nor those peoples who preceded them have left behind any town, any monument of civilisation or even of architecture; and only their skeletons ornaments and arms extracted from the depths, of the earth, the gloom of caves or their own graves, have over and above the scanty dates of chronicles, preserved the memory of their abode.

This wilderness, this desolate, scantily po-

until Charlemagne, the universal conqueror and king of the Franks broke their spell of power, and brought the western boundaries under Franco-Bavarian hegemony. The larger part of modern Hungary with its forests, its impetuous streams, torrents and swamps, remained also at this time so to say without a ruler. Everywhere on the left and right banks of the Danube, in the deserts of the Danube and Tisza basin, in the valleys of the hill country, but particularly on the banks of the rivers there still lived a scattered population,

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

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pulated territory was taken possession of by the Hungarian in the last decade of the ninth century. From the declivities of the Urals the waves of immigration had driven them hither. They were a people teeming with primitive strength, veteran horsemen, remarkable for their dexterity with the bow. They could preserve discipline, they were bold in attack and unwearied in pursuing the enemy until they had annihilated him. The Hungarians showed themselves as true types of light horsemen

pass of Vereczke and the valley of Latorcza into the country between the Tisza and the Danube. We do not know the exact route of this march nor the year of it.



#### A «Silver» Anniversary — Leo Lánczy.

HOWEVER great or small a position we may hold in this world, whether it be political or commercial, the acknowledgement of our services



I. THE HEAVY SNOW FALL. CALVIN SQUARE, BUDAPEST.

when they began their rôle on the stage of Europe.

In their wanderings they encamped first on the plains of the lower Dnieper and the Don («Lebedia») and fought in alliance with the Cazars. But the Bessenyós drove them to Etelköz, into the plain between the rivers Dnieper, Bug, Dniester, Pruth and Seret. Yet their stay here was not long, for the Bessenyós and the Bulgarians attacked them again, and that decided their fate. Under the leadership of Árpád, the son of the old Álmos, their individual tribes came into closer connection and prepared themselves to acquire a better home. They penetrated into modern Hungary, whither they were perhaps invited by the residue of the Avars their kinsmen. From the north they penetrated over the Carpathians through the

is always accepted with pride and satisfaction. Recently political actions were prominent in the minds of the people, as well as in those of theorists, but perhaps no such event, as that celebrated last week has ever been equalled in the annals of Hungarian commercial history.

Twenty-five years ago the *Pester Hungarian Commercial Bank Limited* was but an insignificant factor in the country; but that there was a future in store for it was partly recognised. It was in this fateful position when Mr. Leo Lánczy, Member of the House of Lords, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected as its chief and President; and from that time to the present it has grown both in popularity and importance, till now it is acknowledged to be one of the greatest and most reliable banks in Central Europe. For a quarter of a century the President has piloted the vessel safely through all waters, beset with manifold

difficulties, surrounded by many obstacles, and has now brought it into harbour, where it may ride secure from even the greatest storms.

But this result was not attained without the exercise of indefatigable efforts and patience, and the conquest of many obstacles. Mr. Leo Lánczy has worked with an untiring spirit, and unwearied strength, having made the progress of Hungarian Banking his chief aim.

The assembly gathered round him last week to celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his presidency were by no means slack in showing their gratifi-

terms of gratitude and presented the President with an oil portrait of himself accompanied with an address.

★

The annual report of the year's transactions was read by Mr. Lánczy, which showed a net profit for 1906 of 7,826.881 crowns (£ 326.120) or 771.627 crowns (£ 32.150) more than the previous year.

In compliance with paragraphs 56 and 60 of the Statutes 988.032 crowns (£ 41.167) are to be de-



II. NEAR THE ROKUS HOSPITAL, BUDAPEST.

cation at the results obtained, and it was difficult to determine who were the happier, those who rejoiced at having such a President or the President who was accorded such ovations and signs of confidence, which by his ability he has retained for such a long period. Surely it is no small feat to have given perfect satisfaction to the shareholders and members; not a single one making the smallest complaint but all with one accord raising their voices to proclaim the esteem and satisfaction with which they regard their chief.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Leo Lánczy who heartily greeted them and recalled the meeting of 25 years ago, of whose attendants only one member besides himself was present on this occasion.

He reviewed the progress of the Bank and expressed his thanks for the banquet so splendidly arranged in his honour.

Several others spoke in the most complimentary

ducted leaving 7,610.477 crowns (£ 317.103) at the disposal of the general meeting. It was decided to allot 5,600.000 crowns (£ 233.330) for the discharge of coupons of 1906; for the reserve dividend fund 500.000 crowns (£ 20.830); for Building reserve funds for the new Bank 500.000 crowns (£ 20.830); and for extraordinary reserve funds 100.000 crowns (£ 4.180).

It was further decided to place at the disposal of the Board of Directors 55.000 crowns (£ 2.300) for remuneration to employes, and the remaining 855.477 crowns (£ 39.730) to add to the profits of 1907.

The report having been read, accepted and passed amid great applause and cries of «Éljen», the company dispersed.

Joseph Jetteb Ladies Hairdresser — Hölgyfodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

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## The Budapest Chamber of Commerce.

THE Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a meeting at the end of last month, the President Mr. Leo Lánzy, Member of the House of Lords, in the chair, at which the work of 1906 was reviewed and several proposals for this year were laid before those present.

Mr. Leo Lánzy opened the session by greeting them on their first assembly this year, and saying, «On our entering upon 1907 I request you to assist me by your cooperation and advice as in the past. I wish to express my pleasure in remarking that 1906 was by no means sterile in its results, both in commercial and industrial respects, and may be regarded with perfect satisfaction. In spite of political troubles, the enormous increase in our goods traffic proves beyond a doubt the favourable result of last year's working and I hope that the year just begun may also have a similar ending.

disastrous to many of the other trades which are connected therewith. I acknowledge that, at present, peaceful relations between employer and employé in general begin to appear on the horizon, and the dark clouds are not so imminent as before; but still great prudence is necessary».

Referring to the emigration question, the speaker added with regret that the extraordinary increase was chiefly due to the unpleasant relations existing between master and man, but we may hope that when peace reigns, a rapid decrease will set in, which object will also be assisted by the Bills recently passed by Parliament.

The new industrial laws are insufficient to meet the economic emergencies of the country and do not provide support equal to the necessity; support on which is now depending the economic regeneration of the State — the Bills passed contain many retrograde ideas — but still they will tend greatly towards raising the standards of our trades.

The «Határüzlet» (contracts for fixed periods)



III. ON THE KÁROLY RING, BUDAPEST.

As to the disturbances which affected us last year and also show themselves this year our task is still incomplete and requires the exercise of great care. Among the most troublesome were numerous strikes in many branches of industry and the movements of the workmen absorbed a great deal of our attention; but the strike of the builders proved most

occupied a great part of the speech which proved their great disadvantage to the country, illustrating the disastrous effects in several countries where they have at length been prohibited. This great and important question is under consideration in nearly every land and causes an endless number of controversies. In Austria, where this system is

forbidden, the suppression of it now gives rise to many disadvantages, so that the Government is compelled to busy itself again with this question. This was particularly felt in the Coffee and Corn markets, the latter, which was formerly a great consideration to Vienna, having now transferred itself to Budapest. «In the name of the Chamber»,

means could be procured to ensure the rapid disposal of all difficulties.

President Lánzy declared his approval of these measures in the interests of our economic life which had suffered greatly by the late calamities.

The erection of an Industrial Clothing School was next discussed, the Minister of Commerce,



IV. ELECTRIC TRAM CLEARING THE SNOW, TOWN-PARK, BUDAPEST.

continued Mr. Lánzy, «I express the hope that the Government will acknowledge the importance of this question and not suffer our commercial and economic life to be damaged by it».

Mr. Lánzy's address was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Eugen Császár then drew attention to the condition of our Railway system, but particularly with reference to the goods traffic, and its inability to cope with the great increase. No reasonable cause could be found for the calamity which recently occurred in the lack of trucks; as this increase had been foreseen for several years but no steps were taken to provide for it. As it is hoped that this great rise would continue in the future we could do no other than take action at once to meet every emergency.

It was decided to send to the Minister of Commerce a resolution asking him to take measures to counteract this threatening danger.

This proposition took the form of the «decentralisation» principle; namely, in view of the growing importance of our traffic, the establishment of an independent «Traffic Ministry» whose business would be to deal only with Railway, Shipping, Streets and Canal affairs, whereby the necessary

having premised the needs of this in his budget for 1907 basing himself on systematic instruction by experts. This branch of industry on account of its rapid development, now demands special care and on the training of the younger generations much depends.

After several other matters were discussed, which referred chiefly to traffic and postal affairs the meeting concluded.



«Do you think that music is of any practical Humour. benefit?»

«Well» replied the cynic, «judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out!»

\*

Teacher: «How many bones have you in your body Jimmy?»

Jimmy: «Five hundred and nine».

Teacher: «But the other pupils have not so many?»

Jimmy: «Well, they ain't had fish for dinner like me.»

## Hungarian Industrial Statistics.

GREAT interest is being centred in the Report of the Royal Hungarian Statistical Office which shows the proportion of the working population to the entire population of the land, the industrial establishments, and the percentage of the employed according to their nativity and language. The report contains a certain amount of discouraging information, because it shows that the inhabitants of Hungary are but very little interested in great industries and can claim but a very little share in them. On the other hand that which we have we can barely call

If we compare these statistics with those States whose industrial establishment can be taken for an example, such as Germany, we see our situation presents a very unfavourable picture. In Germany there are over 20,000 great industries giving employment to over 15% of the working inhabitants of the land. To compare favourably with other lands we must have at least 7000 great industries and such a number of hands as is equal to the whole working population of the land.

But how far are we from this! We want a great deal of capital, and dependable workmen, also many decades must elapse before any effect is produced.



V. ELECTRIC TRAM STUCK IN THE SNOW, ON THE ERZSÉBET RING BUDAPEST.

our own. The report is based on the Census of 1900. At the end of 1900 there were 469,559 industrial establishments giving employment to 1,127,130 persons which places us in the last line in comparison with other lands. The working power is, of

Great Britain	55.7	%
Belgium and Switzerland	over 40	%
Germany, France, and Netherlands	33.38	%
Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and United States	over 20	%
Russia	18	%
Hungary	12.8	%

The report is still more unfavourable when we consider that there are 301,025 establishments without employes, 156,616 employing from 1-5 hands and 9658 employing from 6 to 20 hands and only 2261 establishments with over 20 hands. This shows we have 2261 great factories whose personnel equals one third of the whole working population.

When all the enterprises shall be in our own hands i. e. employing none but Hungarian labour, then and only then can we speak of a genuine Hungarian industry.

Even to day we cannot say that the existing industries are our own property because of these 331 belong to foreign limited companies and of the grand total scarcely one half is really in Hungarian hands nor is half the number of the employes Hungarian.

Of the *directors* and *commercial employes* 11% were foreigners and 19% non-magyar speaking. Of *technical labour* 23% were foreigners 17% Hungarians not speaking Hungarian. *Foremen* and *Mechanics* 19% foreigners and 30% non-magyar speaking. Of the total it can be seen that not even one half of the employed are real Hungarians 10% being foreigners 47% Hungarians who do not know the language.

Previous governments were very liberal in giving subventions but showed little interest in the development of enterprise while on the contrary the present are interesting themselves more deeply in industrial affairs and promises of a better future are prominent.



London Notes

London, 20th February 1907.

By Sheena . .  
. Macdonald.

THEIR Majesties are at present in residence at Buckingham Palace, and the Metropolis since the opening of Parliament by the King and Queen is assuming quite a gay appearance.

publication will see light in the homeland of its author before long. In a series of articles which I hope to begin shortly in «Hungary» on «Representative Hungarians in England» a fuller notice will be given of the literary productions of Dr. Emil Reich the most noted Hungarian litterateur in England.

Lord Roberts presided at the lecture given by Dr. Emil Reich at the Mansion House last Thursday on «European Conflicts and Universal Military Service». The Egyptian Hall was so full that many of the distinguished audience had to content themselves with standing room in the passages. The Doctor was quite at home in his favourite theme



VI. CARTING THE SNOW INTO THE DANUBE, BUDAPEST.

The weather is still cold and changeable and there are many illustrious invalids on the lists. We are glad to note that the Premier is considerably better and hopes to return to the House by the end of the week.

Dr. Emil Reich's new book «Success in Life» (Nash and Co. London) has just been published, and criticised most favourably by all sections of the Press. From beginning to end the book bristles with sterling advice, and sound commonsense, and written as it is in the doctor's inimitable and persuasive style is extremely interesting and edifying reading. «Success in Life» is a complement to the doctor's work «Success of Nations», and fully carries out his idea of indicating in the case of individual men the forces that command success. The book should find a place in every Hungarian home where English is spoken, and we hope a Magyar edition of this invaluable

«History». All listened with rapt attention and a hearty vote of thanks and prolonged vociferous cheering greeted the Doctor on finishing his splendid oration, which with its appreciative accompaniments we may take as a triumph for the Fatherland, for from the remarks one heard now and again the whole Hungarian nation was put on a high pedestal of learning by the intellectuality of Hungary's distinguished son.

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The Council Room of the London Chamber of Commerce was crowded last Wednesday afternoon to listen to Sir Albert Rollit's address on «Commerce and Culture in Hungary Roumania and the Balkan States.» It is a well known fact that Sir Albert is one of the cleverest business men in Britain and he has long been connected with the London Chamber of Commerce. The Servian and

Friends of . .  
. Hungary At  
. . . Work . . .

Roumanian Ministers sat on the lecturer's right and were much gratified at his appreciative allusions to the merits of their respective countries. Sir Roper Parkington presided and the Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was also present. The lecture has been issued in pamphlet form and is attractive and interesting reading; for nothing has escaped the keen commercial insight of the baronet on his recent travels in the near East.

\*

We are able to supply the following interesting extracts from Sir Albert's speech: —

Fiume will become more important... Fiume must improve.

The State railway system is excellent. The «zone system» is very simple and cheap, though inferior to the system under which we travelled — the hospitable and helpful system of free passes over all the Hungarian State Railways.

From the first moment we were received in Hungary, we were both welcomed and most hospitably entertained.

A very great feature of Hungary is the development of Municipalism... Municipally Budapest is equal to any city in Europe and superior to almost all.

The water supply is what London's ought to be.

Small quick steamboats like those on the Seine ply on the river.

The National Art Gallery is a beautiful home for much that is good.

In the organisation of local government, trade and industry Hungary is preminent.

The economic conditions and prospects of Hungary are in my opinion most distinctly good and encouraging.

Generally the soil is most fertile and agriculture prosperous.

Szabadka... sends especially at Christmas special trains full of poultry to the London and other markets!

The vines and wines are excellent including the premier Tokay, and the fig and olive also flourish.

Sericulture is also practised and the produce of raw silk is prized in foreign markets especially in France.

In all this much is due to the administrative encouragement of the Minister of Commerce Mr. Kossuth.

## Co-operation in Hungary.

By Count JOSEPH MAILATH, Member of the House of Magnates.

THE YEAR 1886 ushered in a new epoch. New leaders now entered upon the scene, one above all others deserving mention, because with his noble



DID YOU SIGN THIS BILL?

devotion and generous aid in money it really inspired new life into the movement. That leader is Count Alexander Károlyi. At his instance the County Council of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun decided in the year named on the formation of a county credit society. This institution was formed on the old approved Hungarian plan. The capital was subscribed in 100 florin (200 crown) shares by the county and by a number of landowners, who among them took up 800 shares.

Here was money to begin with. However, the main advantage of the county taking up the matter

was, that public servants considered it their duty to promote the undertaking with their influence, and bestirred themselves actively in its behalf.

The plan of organisation pursued was what is called beginning at the top. The county society at once set to work forming affiliated local societies in their several districts. It managed to overcome

great economic, social, and political value, and people became eager to take up the cause in their own districts. In 1892 the county of Pest Society found itself called upon to extend its work beyond its original limits. It set up local banks in other parts of the country, most notably in Transylvania, where the eminent apostle of co-operation, Dr. Stephen Gidófalvy, became an active champion of its cause.

In 1896, after ten years' existence, the Budapest Credit Bank found itself advanced to the rank of a national institution. With the help of the first and greatest Hungarian savings bank — Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár Egyesület — it formed the Central Credit Bank of the Hungarian co-operative societies, the capital of which is provided by 5000 foundation shares of 100 florins each, on which interest is limited to 4 per cent.

This is by no means a purely agricultural organisation, nor are its operations nor is its membership confined to credit societies. It embraces co-operative societies of all sorts, industrial as well as agricultural. Putting fresh vigour into the work, the new Central Bank up to 1898 established co-operative societies in 465 localities providing loan money to the amount of 14,000,000 crowns. These 465 credit banks have from 102 to 115 members each, with shares to the value of 11,000,000 crowns; the annual amount of business then totalled up to 180,000,000 crowns. Other central institutions now entered the field in good earnest. A central institution was formed in the county of Borsod early in 1893. Only a few months after, the county of Maros-Torda followed suit. The county council then voted 40,000 florins (80,000 crowns) for the county centre, in addition to 60,000 florins foundation capital, subscribed by private mem-

bers. Then, again, in the same year, the county of Komárom started a similar movement, contributing 15,000 florins from public funds, to which the county agricultural society added 5000 florins.

Quite an independent co-operative movement had meanwhile entered upon the scene in Transylvania. The «Saxons» of that country are very self-contained, and love doing things by themselves. With the support of the savings bank in Nagy-Szeben, and under the expert guidance of Dr. Charles Wolff, they set about forming co-operative societies of the Raiffeisen type on the strict model of those origi-

obstacles not only of organisation but of indifference and doubt, and within a few years the county found itself studded with local banks, and the county society extended its operations over the whole available area. By means of the local banks, which are administered by their own members, who are also its customers, it managed to reach the small cultivators, the peasantry, whose distrust has been completely vanquished and who readily come to it.

Such results at once made co-operation popular throughout the country. The indifference of the intelligent classes vanished as they recognised the

nally started on the Rhine. They created their own «union». Within the borders of Transylvania these Raiffeisen societies are doing admirable work. The authorities everywhere support them, recognising the public good which they do. But they have not extended their sway, like the Pest society, beyond the limits of their own comparatively narrow district. Their number is at present 85. However, in other districts other people, as distinctively faithful to their own peculiar nationality, took up the same work. Raiffeisen unions were soon after formed among the Servians and Roumanians of Hungary.



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By J. Faragó.

ON ASH-WEDNESDAY...

With such encouragement to stimulate it, the co-operative movement made good progress in the nineties. The number of societies increased rather rapidly. The more educated classes stepped out of their reserve and indifference, and lent a helping hand. Of course faulty societies were formed here and there and came to grief, which latter result was rather an advantage to the movement. A more serious trouble to be contended with, was this, that is was found that not a few societies, relying upon the easy credit offered, had started with an altogether insufficient capital of their own, and accordingly soon found themselves crippled or hampered.

Under such circumstances it was considered the duty of the State to interfere. Up to that time it had done little, allowing the co-operative movement to work out its own salvation. Now it felt called upon to assist with credit, on the one hand, but on the other hand also to provide for stricter control and supervision, so as to keep the young societies out of harm. The old law of 1875 made only very inadequate provision for this. A new law was held

to be necessary, and it was adopted in 1898. Under the new law co-operative societies may only be formed subject to the approval of the authorities, or of some public institution, such as the Agricultural Society, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, or with the co-operation of the Central Credit Bank.

In respect of their work, societies are now restricted to their own parish, or some well-defined narrow area. Interest on capital is limited by the law to 5 per cent as a maximum. And members' liability for their society is extended to five or ten times the value of their share.

The law, which to some extent weakened individual societies, had the useful effect of prompting them to combine in a union for mutual strengthening. The new union was formed on 4<sup>th</sup>, December 1898, and christened the National Central Credit Association. Its foundation capital was supplied by the Government, some corporations, and some private persons, in the shape of shares of 1000 crowns each, the Government making a fervent appeal to the people on its behalf. The King also took shares to the value of 50 000 crowns out of his private fortune; the State subscribed one million crowns. Thus the share capital of the new union was at once brought up to 3,030,000 crowns (£121,200), and, by the end of the year 1903, it stood at 4,299,000 crowns (£171,960). Interest on shares is strictly limited to 4 per cent. At the proper time the shares are to be repaid. For, although the union must necessarily begin with outsiders' money, the intention of the Legislature is that gradually the capital is to become the members' own. However, it is provided that every society shall subscribe one or more share of 200 crowns each (which involves liability to the extent of 1000 crowns) in proportion to the business done by it.

The Central Society is entitled to appoint one member on the council of control and one on the executive committee of each society affiliated to it, and, in addition, to supervise and direct its business. Upon an affiliated society losing half its share capital, the Central Society acquires the right to put it into liquidation and dissolve it at its pleasure. Its claims against any such society also rank by law in priority to any other claims.

The Central Bank is in its turn supervised and controlled by the Government. To make the control effective the Government nominates a special Commissioner to take charge of the business, and he has the right to issue a protest against any decision come to by the executive committee and to report the matter to the Government. The Minister of Finance nominates two members of the executive committee of the bank, and the King, on the recommendation of the same Minister, appoints the president of the bank; the two Vice-Presidents being appointed one by the Minister of Commerce, the other by the Minister of Agriculture. It is the office of the National Central Credit Co-operative Association to supply the societies affiliated to it with such capital as they

want. To meet these demands it has a credit of some millions of crowns, found by the State, at its disposal at a very moderate rate of interest. Further to add to its resources, numerous county authorities have deposited with it considerable sums of trust moneys for widows and orphans. Thus endowed, the Central Bank makes use of the general credit market, passing on the bills which it takes from local societies to re-discount elsewhere and employing its own credit as occasion may require. It is also empowered to issue interest-bearing bonds in return for the promissory notes which it holds from members of local banks, brought to it for discount by those banks. The law referred to makes such bonds negotiable instruments, which has secured for them a ready market. To secure these bonds the law requires that the Bank should raise a special guarantee fund of 3,000,000 crowns, to be added to by allocation each year of 10 per cent of the accrued profits. In no case is the guarantee fund to fall short of 10 per cent of bonds in circulation. Not to embarrass the Bank at starting, the State itself provided the first funds of the guarantee fund, laying down 3,000,000 crowns in Government bonds.



Topical Notes

WE ARE informed from the highest sources that His Majesty the King, in spite of his former resolution not to cross the frontier, and of the very sad memories occasioned by the assassination of the much-beloved and ever-lamented Queen Elisabeth, has yielded to the advice of his physicians and will go during the second week of March to Cap San Martín, where he intends to occupy the same villa which his late Consort so often distinguished with her presence.

\*

We deeply regret to learn of the serious condition of Count Lewis Apponyi, the Court Chamberlain, who is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Budapest.

\*

Mr. Stephen Molnár, father-in-law of the prime Minister Dr. Wekerle, member of the House of Magnates, and 19 years Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zemplén, died last week at Sátoralja-Újhely at the age of 81 after a prolonged illness. The bereaved family and relatives have our deepest sympathy.

\*

Mr. Ladislav Gerenday was decorated by His Majesty the other day, with the 3rd Class of the Order of the Iron Crown. The



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By T. Margitay.

BEFORE THE ALTAR...

honoured recipient owes his distinction to his valuable services as a Director of the International Sleeping Car Company.

\*

Mr. Koloman Thaly, M. P. the distinguished biographer of Rákóczi and his family, has been presented with the freedom of the city of Kézsmárk along with an address which was given to him by a deputation of 10 city Councillors headed by the Mayor.

\*

Mr. Koloman Gálos, Chief Secretary of the Strangers' Bureau (Vigadó-tér 1.) has accepted the post of Director in place of Mr. Joseph Láng, who after 23 years' service has left for New-York, where he may be expected still to render every service to his Fatherland.

\*

Jan Kubelik, one of the greatest «magicians of the violin», owes his brilliant career almost entirely to his peasant father, who although self-instructed, not only taught all his sons to play on every instrument, but by incessant toil in his garden gave them the best available musical training. His father, unfortunately, never lived to see his son's great triumph; and strange to say, by a curiously pathetic irony of fate, the very first fee the young



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By T. Margitay.

REJECTED...

rmation .  
Office...

violinist received was spent on a wreath for his good father's grave.

\*

Our Illustrations today will serve to present to many some idea of the remarkable happenings in the metropolis during the severe winter, which it is hoped may be regarded now as altogether past.

For more than two months in succession — from Dec. 16<sup>th</sup> to Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> inclusive — the Ice rink in the Town-Park was open for skating; and there have been very few winters of late years which could produce a similar record.

But the unusual fall of snow has been even more noteworthy. No sooner had one heavy snow-storm ceased, and the scavengers had made some progress in removing the heaps swept from pavement and tramway, than down again came the snow. Traffic was impeded on every hand; trade suffered; the town had very large sums to pay for clearance of the slush — let us hope it may be long before we have another such visitation.

\*

We are informed that a Society has been inaugurated by English shareholders with a capital of £ 50,000, under the name of «The Anglo-Hungarian Industries Limited».

The object of this Company is to introduce English capital into Hungary for the establishing of new undertakings, and to support those already existing.

Operations are to begin at an early date and a branch office will be opened in Budapest.

\*

It grieves us to note the great increase in emigration from the town of Bácsvaskút where it seems to be a craze amongst all classes. Last month 50 well-to-do families left for America, and the authorities have no means of preventing this regrettable exodus.

It is reported that the favourable news imparted by those who have returned from abroad has been too great a temptation for these people to withstand.

\*

His Majesty has been pleased to decorate Baron Loránt Eötvös Professor at the Budapest University and ex-Minister of Religion and Public Instruction with a Royal and Imperial Insignia (Pro literis et artibus) of Honour for Science and Art.

\*

Hungarian ladies are again at work for the preservation of the name of our great poet Petőfi, by the erection of a Museum which is to bear his immortal name. Most of our distinguished aristocrats have entered with a determined will into this action and have decided that the precious docu-

ments and collection of relics of the greatest Hungarian lyrical poet shall be placed in the keeping of the nation.

When Prince Edward of Wales was a very little boy a children's party was held in the neighbourhood of Sandringham, at which he was present, and during the course of the evening the hostess, to his delight, bestowed a toy sword upon her little guest.

«You must tender your thanks very nicely for your present», said the Prince of Wales, who was standing by.

To everyone's surprise, the little Prince mounted upon a chair, and gave forth gravely, «Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for my beautiful sword: I shall always value it and always wear it».

His father burst into a hearty laugh.

«Little beggar!» he exclaimed, «why, he speaks better than I do!»



### Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

THOUGH not directed to do so by any law, successive Hungarian Governments made an attempt to settle Trade Disputes by appointing what should be properly styled a Special Conciliation Committee with the State Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce in the chair. It has not been a submission by the parties of the controversy to a third party for decision, and therefore it was not an arbitration in the proper sense of the word; but it was mediation and conciliation under the authority of a member of the Government.

After an ineffectual negotiation with the employer and a breakdown of the intervention of the factory-inspectors, this method of conciliation turned out to be a success in two conspicuous cases not long ago when the Trade Disputes in the masonry and milling industries were settled amicably.

The Ministry of Commerce annually issues systematic statistics of strikes and lock-outs arranged on the basis of data furnished by the industries concerned.

An act of 1903 stipulates for the appointment by the Minister of Commerce of factory-inspectors and settles the sphere of legislation which factory inspectors are called on to administer.

This Act also specifies those duties of the employer to the employed regarding health and physical safety.

The Act further empowers the Minister of Commerce to issue decrees providing for special preventive measures adapted to the necessities of the various trades. Such measures are in force at present in match-factories and in all establishments concerned with the production of hides and furs.

Humour.

This Act insists upon the employer notifying the authorities of any accident resulting in a disablement of more than three days' duration.

All factories regularly employing not less than 20 workmen as well as those which, however small the number of hands engaged utilise any kind of machinery propelled by steam or other natural power, or by animals, are put under the control of the factory-inspectors.

The industrial control is organised on a territorial basis. Hungary is divided into industrial survey-districts, each of which is controlled by a factory-inspector who is aided by the necessary number of assistants. At present there are 37 inspectors, a number which will be increased to 64.

The duties of industrial survey are in the hands of 57 trained officials who in 1905 inspected 6565 industrial establishments. A detailed account of their work is sent in yearly by the factory-inspectors whose reports have to be submitted to Parliament.

Previous to the initiation of the principle of industrial survey two Acts were passed in 1891 dealing with questions of vital interest to social politicians, viz: — Sunday Rest and insurance against sickness.

Act XIII of 1891 makes Sunday Rest obligatory for all industrial and commercial establishments, recognising also Aug. 20, the day dedicated to the memory of St. Stephen the first King of Hungary, as a public holiday, cleaning and repairs alone being excepted.

Work must cease at 6. a. m. on Sundays and must not be resumed for 24 hours. The Minister of Commerce is, however, empowered to make exceptions in all cases where the interruption of work is unfeasible, where the demands of the public will not admit of an interruption or where a break in the continuity of trade activity would be detrimental to strategic or other common interests. In any case employers are bound to give their workmen one whole Sunday a month or half a Sunday fortnightly.

On the basis of this legal power decrees are issued which secure a suspension of industrial activity in practically the whole country. In all industrial establishments where a cessation of work is impossible the workmen are entitled to at least one day's holiday every fortnight: while, with the exception of victualling stores, one part of which may not remain open after 10. a. m. all trading establishments must cease work entirely.

The question of Sunday Rest is one which is at present engaging the particular attention of shop assistants, who insist on the universal adoption of the principle. The question is now pending and will be settled by the new Industrial Law.

The Hungarian law providing for insurance against loss of wages from sickness was passed in 1891. This law bears a close resemblance to the legislation on the same subject in Germany and Austria, and is based on the principle of compulsory insurance, the cost of the insurance being

borne by employers and workman, in the proportion of two-thirds by the workman and one-third by the employers. The contributions to the sick-insurance funds vary between 2 and 3 per Cent of the daily wages.

*London.* Lady with comfortable convenient and healthily situated house receives young Hungarians for the study of the English language, manners and customs. Arrangements made for attendance at classes and lectures on special subjects, examinations etc. Every care taken of young visitors. Terms moderate. Excursions arranged and parties conducted to places of interest. For particulars apply, Offices of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

## Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

### Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

M. R. SHARP.

\*

### Reformed Church.

The Church Services in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



## Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

Information .  
... Office ...

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

#### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u. 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



#### NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing Hungary before the British and American people in order that his country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

★

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

★

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (13/4) Post free. **Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary»** VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.

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Földváry Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérnemű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk Bencze és Társa Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. czipő-különlegességek raktárát. Mértékszerű rendelmények elfogadtnak.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank most tartotta évi közgyűlését Lánzy Leó főrendiházi tag elnökle alatt. Az évi mérleg 7.826.881 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárul, a mi a teljesen befizetett részvénytőke 22-36%-os kamatozásának felel meg. A tartalékalapok 50 milliót tesznek ki és pedig: a rendes tartalékalapok 25 millió korona, a rendkívüli tartalékalap 17 millió korona, az osztalék tartalékalap 5 1/2 millió és az új banképület építkezési tartalékalapja 2 1/2 millió korona a mi részvényenként 1190 korona és az alaptőke 119 05%-nak felel meg. A hivatalnokok és szolgák nyugdíjalapja 2.755.179 koronára emelkedett. A felügyelő-bizottságok jelentésének fölolvása után, általános figyelem között Kohner Zsigmond emelkedett szólásra. Részletesen vázolta a bank fejlődését a lefolyt negyedszázad alatt és rávilágított azon rendkívüli érdemekre, melyeket az elért nagy eredmények körül Lánzy Leó, az intézet elnökvezérigazgatója szerzett. Ezen érdemeket maradandó formában kívánja az igazgatóság megőriztetni és ezért ennek nevében azt az indítványt terjeszti a közgyűlés elé, hogy a jövő évi számlára átviendő összegből hasítsanak ki száz ezer koronát és ez összeget, a vezérigazgató emlékéért minden időkre föntartandó, nevezzék el Lánzy Leó alapnak. Az alap legyen a bank tulajdona és annak kamataiból az intézet tisztviselői és szolgálói részesüljenek segélyben, még pedig azon módok szerint, a melyeket a vezérigazgató maga állapít meg. Kohner Zsigmond indítványát a közgyűlés zajos tetszés mellett egyhangúlag elfogadta s így a jövő év számlájára 755.477 koronát írta át. A módosítással egyhangúlag fogadták el a jelentést és a fölmentvényt úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelő-bizottságnak megadták.

## Old Tokay Wine for Sale

Fine old Hungarian Wine. Tokay the royal wine. 140 cases — 2 doz. in a case — to be sold, freight and duty paid, may be seen at the London Docks. A rare opportunity for connoisseurs. Apply Office of «Hungary» Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest.

## Magyar Általános Hitelbank.

### Közgyűlési meghívó.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesei az 1907. évi márczius 19-én, kedden délelőtt 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó

### XXXIX. rendes közgyűlésre

meghívotnak.

#### A tanácskozás tárgyai:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése a társaság 1906. évi üzletről.
2. Az igazgatóság számadása az 1906. üzletéről és indítványa az évi nyereség megállapítása és hováfordítása iránt.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése.
4. Határozathozatal e tárgyban és a felmentés megadása az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. Választás az igazgatóságba.
6. A felügyelő-bizottság választása és tiszteletdíjának megállapítása.

A közgyűlésen minden részvényes *húsz* darab lett részvény után egy szavazattal bir.

A szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesek felhivatnak, hogy részvényeiket a le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt a közgyűlésre kitűzött hatánap előtt **14 nappal**

Budapesten a Magyar Általános Hitelbanknál.

Brassóban, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán és Temesvárott az intézet fiókjainál.

Bécsben a K. K. priv. Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, vagy S. M. v. Rothschild bankháznál.

Berlinben a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál, vagy végül

M/m. Frankfurtban a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél letétbe tegyék.

A részvények számszámrendben összeállítva a benyújtó által sajátkezűleg aláírt jegyzék kíséretében nyújtandók be.

E jegyzék Budapesten és az intézet fiókjainál *két*, Bécsben, Berlinben és M/m. Frankfurtban *három* példányban állítandó ki.

E jegyzék egyik példánya a benyújtónak az átvétel elismerésével visszaadatik. A részvények csak ezen elismerés visszaadása mellett fognak a közgyűlés után visszaszolgáltatni. A közgyűlésre belépti jegyül szolgáló igazolvány Budapesten közvetlenül a letétel alkalmával, az intézet fiókjainál pedig, valamint Bécsben, Berlinben és M/m. Frankfurtban nyolcz nappal a közgyűlés előtt fog kiadatni.

Ha valamely részvényes szavazati jogát más szavazatképes részvényes által óhajtja gyakorolni, a megbízott nevére szóló meghatalmazást az igazolvány hátán kitölteni s aláírni tartozik.

A mérleg a felügyelő-bizottság jelentésével együtt nyolcz nappal a közgyűlés előtt az összes fentebb felsorolt letéteményezési helyeknél a részvényesek rendelkezésére bocsátatik.

Budapesten, 1907. évi február 17-én.

Az igazgatóság.

Messrs Rigler Stationers Limtd. Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and stone-printing appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

## AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Budapest, Hungary.

Under section 172 of the consular regulations all American citizens residing for an uncertain period in the district of this consulate general are invited to register themselves at once in this office.

FRANK DYER CHESTER,  
Consul General.

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

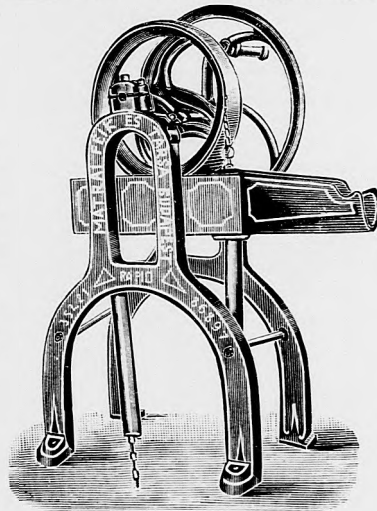


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### MEGHIVÓ.



#### A SALGÓ-TARJANI KÖSZÉNBÁNYA RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSULAT

folyó évi márczius hó 2-án délelőtt 11 órakor tartja meg **Budapesten**, V. kerület, Erzsébet-tér 16. szám alatt levő központi irodai helyiségében

### XXXIX. ÉVI RENDES KÖZGYÜLÉSÉT,

melyre az igazgatóság a t. cz. részvényeseket tisztelettel meghívja.

#### NAPIREND:

1. Az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az 1906-iki üzleti évről. 2. Az 1906-iki év zárószámadásának előterjesztése, határozat ezek felett és az 1906-iki osztalék megállapítása. 3. Felmentvény megadása az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság részére.

Budapesten, 1907 február 9-én.

#### Az igazgatóság.

Felkérjük azon t. cz. részvényeseket, kik e közgyűlésen résztvenni akarnak, hogy részvényeiket a szelvényekkel együtt folyó évi február hó 21-ig bezárólag vagy a társulat fent jelzett helyén levő központi pénztárnál, vagy pedig Bécsben a K. k. priv. allg. österr. Boden-Credit-Anstalt-nál (I., Teinfalt-Strasse 6.) tegyék le. — Huszonöt részvény egy szavazatra jogosít. Ertesítjük egyúttal a t. cz. részvényeseket, hogy alapszabályaink értelmében az ez évi mérleg az igazgatósági és felügyelő-bizottság jelentéssel együtt folyó évi február hó 21-ikétől kezdve a társulat központi irodájában rendelkezésükre áll. (Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

### MEGHIVÓ

#### a Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Banknak

1907. évi márczius hó 7-én déli 12 órakor saját helyiségeiben (V. kerület, Dorottya-utca 6. szám) tartandó

### XXXVII-DIK RENDES KÖZGYÜLÉSÉRE.

#### NAPIREND:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése az 1906. üzletévről.
2. Az 1906-iki számadás és mérleg előterjesztése és az igazgatóságnak a nyereség fölosztására vonatkozó indítványa.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az igazgatóság által előterjesztett évi számadás és mérlegről, valamint a nyereség fölosztását illetőleg tett indítványok megvizsgálásáról.
4. Ezen tárgyak és az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság részére adandó fölmentvény fölött való határozat.
5. Egy igazgatósági tag választása.
6. Felügyelő-bizottság választása.

Azon részvényesek, kik a közgyűlésen résztvenni kívánnak, fölhívatnak, hogy az alapszabályok 17. §-a értelmében részvényeiket a még le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt **legkésőbb folyó évi márczius hó 4-ig a társaságnál Budapesten** vagy az **Union-banknál Bécsben** letétmenéyezzék.

A megvizsgált mérleg és az erre vonatkozó felügyelő-bizottsági jelentés nyolcz nappal a közgyűlés előtt a társaság helyiségeiben a t. részvényesek rendelkezésére áll.

Budapest, 1907. évi február hó 19-én.

(Utánnomás nem díjaztatik.)

*Az igazgatóság.*