

Easter Number.



HUNGARY

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published in English but for the Interests of Hungary.
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.*



"PEACE PERFECT PEACE."

Heavenly Father, God most high,
O hear our broken-hearted cry
For our dear loved ones far away,
Be Thou their comfort and our stay.

Hover o'er the sad field of pain,
Comfort the wounded guard the slain;
Bless all alike both friend and foe,
Soothe them all in this time of woe.

This world so full of lust hath grown,
Each hath made idols of their own;
A golden calf it need not be
But all that's worshipped 'stead of thee.

As Thy most righteous wrath of old
Chastised the Israelitish fold
For disobedience and sin
So we are punished and our kin.

At this resurrection of Thy Son,
'Twill be sad for many a one —
Sharp'ning sorrows of those forlorn
Causing them all afresh to mourn.

O most merciful, mighty God,
Hear us, stay Thine uplifted rod —
Let on this earth again be peace,
Envy, hatred and malice cease.

Speak but Thy gentle «Peace be still»,
This dread war's subject to Thy will,
At once the cannons roar must cease
And we shall have «Peace perfect peace». *R. A. Thornton.*

The Mission of the Journal "Hungary".

IT SEEMS that some misinformed people consider that this is an English journal. We beg to correct this impression and to state, that this is a Hungarian journal whose mission is to make better known the Institutions of our Kingdom, throughout the world; it is published in English because that is also the language of the Western hemisphere. Our mission is now, in view of the war, still more important as it is more than ever necessary that other people (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

The Journal is edited and published by Hungarians and works for the interest and upbuilding of the Land.

Any contributions in English or Hungarian on political and social events will be gladly received.

The Editor.



Hungary and the War.

EVEN the thought of any war between the Great Powers is odious to me and that any of these Powers should be implicated in war because of Serbia seemed detestable to me. So wrote Sir Edward Grey to Sir Horace Rumbold in Berlin the 20th July 1914. Two weeks afterwards the Great Powers, England among them, were implicated in «the detestable war because of Serbia». They were implicated because Russia had finished her preparations for war about the 30-th of July; because France was ready too, and because England hoped

to overrun Germany by the overwhelming forces of her European and Asiatic allies.

For the Great Powers of the Entente, Serbia was only the pretext, so was Belgium too, as is now quite proved by the Parliament of Great Britain itself. They would have found any other pretext as good as this, the moment they were convinced that the odds stood for them. Consciously or not, they played the part of Russia, the only Power whose interest postulated this immense bloodshed, the only Power which has coldly and continuously prepared for it more than thirty years.

As I know, French intellectuals — certainly not Jaurès — found another pretext too; if Austria-Hungary sets now rigorous conditions to Serbia and carries them through without resistance, Germany will do the same with France in twenty years. But this syllogism is quite faulty as the premise is missing. The rigorous conditions were set because Serbia had officially sent murderers with bombs and pistols to kill the heir of our throne and, as we since know, other prominent men too. As France is not likely to do the same, these twenty years; as assassination is not an essential part of her public policy, the consequence i. e., the interfering of Germany in her home affairs can not follow. Nevertheless, we must reckon with the fact that this Serbia — «detestable» two weeks before the war — is now the ally of France and Great Britain too. It is a matter not only of politics but of choice also, and we have seen how quickly choice has changed in these much civilized countries who hold company with Russia, Serbia and Montenegro and despise us as barbarians — as we are not of their party. — Why are we not? Well, as the gracious reader knows, the murderers

were sent against us, not only against our Prince but against our State also. Serbia was the outpost of Russia, and never would have dared to commit such a flagrant breach of international law had it not been sure of the protection of its powerful help-mate and instigator.

Everboby remembers the murder of King Alexander of Serbia and his wife, committed by his own officers in 1903. This murder brought to the throne the now reigning King Peter and with him Russian influence. Well, we remember how shocked the English Court and society were by this outrage. It seems that this murder was condoned in their eyes by the second perpetrated in Sarajevo June 28-th 1914 by the same hand.

As we did not want Serbia to prosecute this course and as she did not keep her formal promise made 1909 to be quiet, we had no other measure than to make her responsible and to ask for an impartial investigation controlled by us. It seems the murderers had very high alliances too. Serbia rejectad this demand. I can say with a good conscience, nobody in Hungary wanted war, even against Serbia. We made war only against he murderers, and if they have found — detestable as they were in the eyes of Sir Edward Grey — so high protectors in Russia nd the highly civilized countries of western — Europe too, we are resolved to shed our blood, and not to become the slaves of assassins and of their abettors.

Prof. Henry Marczali.



Sublime Heroism of our Magyar Soldiers.

O fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long;
Know how sublime a thing it is,
To suffer and be strong.

(Longfellow.)

IT SEEMS that the carrying out of every great new idea, whether religious, political or of whatever kind, claims blood. We are now in the midst of the greatest, cruelest evolution, that history ever has witnessed, the evolution involving victory or defeat of certain nationalities. There is no use shutting our eyes and taking no notice of what has been going on the last two years, war had to come with all its tremendous ferocity, war

had to come to open our eyes, war had to come to lift the curtain and show the audience that Hungary was not asleep, only slumbering, war had to come to prove the splendid courage and heroism of our Hungarian soldiers.

In one of our hospitals (at Budapest) a young soldier with his arm in a sling was playing at cards with a comrade of his, probably enjoying the rest and quietude after months of hardship at the battle field. Poor boy! he had not the slightest idea that the doctors had arrived at the necessary decision that his arm was to be amputated next morning. Not one of the doctors nor any of the lady nurses could summon up courage enough to inform the poor fellow what fate awaited him. At last, as he had to be told, one of the ladies — his favourite nurse — considered it her sad duty to



Preparing cover.

do so. What an awful task for those who are consecrating their days and often their nights, to mitigating trouble, pain and sorrow this dreadful war has caused, to have to go and apparently coldbloodedly to tell the poor victim, «tomorrow your arm has to be taken off». On the other hand who should do it if not those who feel they can undertake this grievous mission without inflicting more pain than necessary. Well, our brave lady stepped into the room where our hero was sitting quite calmly; what she felt seemed to express itself on her pale, haggard face, for the first question when she entered was: «Has anything happened, you look so alarmed?» «Yes, something tremendous has happened» came from her quivering lips. The poor boy, who had spent many an agreeable hour chatting with his noble-minded nurse, put down his cards, looked at her and said: «I hope not to your boy?» «No» she answered. «Then to my child» was his excited interrogation. «Neither» she replied, a shiver passing over her whole frame. For a moment absolute silence,

then he became serious, looked at her and said: «my arm?» After a short pause, she nodded in assent, he took up his cards again saying «well, there's nothing to be done, let us finish our game». In the mind of the bystanders the idea arose that this astonishing courage could not be real, they even feared he was contemplating suicide. All night his good, kind nurse sat at his bedside, showing him how to write with his left hand, discussing religion and various themes in which he took interest. In the morning before he was taken to the operating table, he once more lifted up his eyes to his guardian angel and said: «Mamuska (that's how he used to call her) promise me to shake my hand once more, before my arm is taken off». She assisted at the operation, held the poor doomed hand in hers and when all was over, with utmost grief she lifted the hand to her lips and kissed it. Later on she went to see him and ask how he felt. Quite cheerfully he replied:

«I am all right, but the principal thing now is, how to let my poor old mother know it».

Of course his kind nurse immediately offered to write and tell her and to that purpose retired to her room; when she came back to let him hear, what she had written, he said «I thank you so much, but I have written myself. I told mother I was all right, everybody was so kind to me, only my hand and arm had become strangers to me».

And this is one of the thousand cases occurring almost every day. If ever a nation have the right to feel proud of their countrymen, the Hungarians ought to.

Almost every single one of them tries to bear both physical and moral pain with the greatest heroism and devotion. I have spoken with privates and officers, who have been wounded several times, who had to endure the most awful sufferings before they could reach a place for their wounds to be attended to. And nevertheless their only hope was to be cured as soon as possible and to be able to go back again to fight for their beloved, dear home, their Hungary.

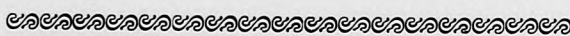


gentle .
... hint

A Hungarian who is in Russian imprisonment in Siberia wrote to his parents:

«Dear Parents! I am very well satisfied here. The meals are good and there is nothing to complain of with regard to lodging furnished us.

My friend Mayer, who made a contrary report in writing to his parents, was shot this morning.»



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The Field Post Van.

Hungarian Post Buildings.

IT is not so very long since the postal—telegraphic—and telephone institutions had homes that they could by no means call their pet children. That among all state offices the Post was worst furnished may have been due to the depressed condition of the Country caused by lack of finances. It is no wonder, for the greatest of the Hungarian King's Post Offices were situated in hired premises where the rent total played an important part in the expense of administration. Landlords think twice before giving their houses for official purposes—especially for Postal service. If we consider the different classes of postal services: parcel service, car runnings, stamping of letters etc., we find this reluctance justified, because the houses in other circumstances are not exposed to such wear and tear as in the postal service.

Besides this, where can we find houses formerly used for dwellings or business purposes that can be made suitable for the postal service, where there are satisfactory handling and storage premises, provided with iron doors and windows well-lighted and heated etc. etc.?

Naturally all this is attainable by less or greater alteration, and this again costs much money which clearly the Post must pay, and even then the landlord has to reckon in the rent the expense of rebuilding after the removal of the Post office.

Often ground owners, who were aware of the forced position of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone offices, came with plans prepared for the Post which appeared appropriate for the claims of that time and built satisfactory edifices on long leases.

It is true, that in many cases when the towns made such offers they did so unselfishly and in the common interest, but when private persons made such offers it was done in many cases in pure speculation, so that when the Post should be in a forced position the landlord could exact increased rents.

Difficulties cropped up after the union of the Postal and Telegraph offices because the telegraph

rendered removal more complicated, chiefly due to the difficulty of changing the directions of conductors; but then came the telephone with its 50—60—200 and even 1000 or more conductors. This gave the death-blow to the hiring system. I don't mention big cities where the telephone removal cost 100.000 Crowns or more; it is sufficient to mention boroughs of 50—100 subscribers, where the expense of removal of the Post office from one place to another amounts to 8—10 years rent.

Perhaps the landlords were aware of this because when the leases expired they often advanced rents more than 100%. Thus gradually the conviction ripened that the hiring system is not always right, even frequently the most expensive, and the necessity for the Treasury to procure houses for the Post, Telegraph and Telephone offices, came more and more to the front.

Yes, but the ordinary houses serving for dwellings did not suit the different departments of the Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone services, but were only satisfactory after great alterations. Those official houses built in the style of tenements did not always answer the purpose and were only acceptable temporarily. The greatest fault of the old post houses was that after a few short years they were no longer large enough and were inconvenient, developments and enlargements were not possible in the given space and consequently, in many cases, their sale or exchange became necessary.

There is no branch of the public services which shows such a gigantic development as the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services. I only need to point out, that 26 years ago, in 1888, the years budget of the united Postal, Telegraph and Telephone amounted to C. 18,580.000 while the budget of 1913 amounted to C. 105,330.000 of which sum C. 15,000.000, falls to the building of Post offices and 3,500.000 is for the purchase of land.

It was perhaps ten years later that the post-offices were established after more thorough and studied preparations. However, as there were no experienced architects either in the provincial or metropolitan postal service, — the style and building of the new post-offices show vacillation, that is they try to combine the old and the new style.

The Board of Directors, in the absence of experienced architects was obliged, in order to procure plans, to advertise for tenders. As however the requirements of the Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic services were then quite unknown to our

builders, the plans were naturally not very successful and the judging committee were more than once obliged to be satisfied with the least bad of the plans submitted. Then came the order, and the authorities were obliged to prepare new plans with the architect of the least bad ones, until one or other among them thus modified was acceptable.

After having been enriched by various experiences — and anticipating an investment of several millions, a proposal for setting up a Superintending Board for the Building of the Royal Post-offices was made, under the ministry of Ladislaus Beöthy.

The said superintendence was constituted on the 4th Aug. 1912 with the following tasks:

1. to procure plans and sketches of post-offices which are either to be transformed or to be newly built-with a rough estimate of expenses.



Underground office of Field Post No. 9.

2. to superintend and control all the building going on.

3. in case of a special order, to work out plans for new post-offices, and conduct the architectural work.

4. to prepare awards on any technical question in "architecture," so that the directors of the post-offices might submit their reports in a fully professional way to their higher authorities.

The superintendence could not, during its short life show great results, but still it has set up those leading principles on which the modern post-buildings are to be erected and furnished. Moreover, it has made a programme of work for five years, comprising the budget for the new post-buildings to be built in the near future.

Those principles are:

The ground to be chosen for the erection of a post-office must be one approachable by streets, therefore either a corner or a thoroughfare. One of its streets must be of such breadth, that a van

should be able to turn round. Further, it must be so large, that an area of 300 m² could be left for a court inside the building, for a traffic of vehicles.

The registering and parcel-depositing service are to be placed on the ground-floor; the letters-depositing office and the office of the head of the department, may be situated on the first floor, while the premises for the telegraph and telephone are best placed on the top floor. The parcel- and the letter-post must be separate at great post-offices. In the courtyard, are to be placed if possible, the porter's lodge, the laundry and the store for building material. If the area of the locality does not admit of this disposition, these localities are to be placed in the cellars situated 1/2 m. above the pavement.

The different offices ought to have, if pos-



Entrance to covered trench.

sible, high-placed side windows. These windows should, as far as possible, look to the North in order not to expose the office to the strong sunlight.

The ceilings are to be throughout fire-proof. As to the covering of the floors it is advisable to cover them with hard wood or linoleum in the offices where the officials work, and to cover them with cement or mosaic in the rooms which the public and the servants frequent. The floor in telegraph or telephone centres must be above all covered with a seamless material.

Post-offices, built at a cost exceeding 100,000 cor. must be furnished with central heating, central watersupply and all hygienic accommodations — for instances with baths for the servants.

The building naturally ought to be built with good taste — no showy appearance — but in accord with the good repute of the Royal Post it ought to proclaim its trustworthiness by its compact and solid exterior.

Progressive Hungary.

IT is a great pleasure to step into the *Agricultural Museum* in the City Park of Budapest; whether you are interested in farming or not, you will surely find something worthy of study.

We approach the iron drawbridge-gate, viewing from either side the towers rising from the water's edge, no two of which are of the same design, but all alike are reproductions of the *Vajda Hunyad Castle* in southern Hungary. The continuous circular line of buildings are in various Hungarian monumental styles of architecture. This large structure was completed in 1904 fitted up and opened to the public in 1907, and contains exhibits from 53 counties of Hungary as well as varied products from other lands.

It is unique in its kind, being the only Museum in the world which gives full details of every department of agriculture and likewise of *Foresry, Fishing, Hunting and Shooting*.

On entering the main doorway we face a broad staircase leading up to arched rooms with broad windows on whose panes are displayed transparent photographs from every part of Hungary.

We are taken to the department representing the prairie lands of the *Hortobágy* where the longhorned white cattle rove day and night in the open, for no shelter is needed for this hardy stock and tuberculosis is never found in their herds.

Model-farms for instruction have been established over the country and lectures are delivered to farmers treating such subjects as: — Cultivation of fruit and vegetables, dairy farming, stock breeding, farm architecture and machinery, bee-culture, noxious and useful animals, river regulation etc. — Here in the museum we find small model-grounds, buildings, cattle, horses and other apt explanations, illustrating the above topics.

Then we pass on to the silk-culture showing the cocoons in spinning off the golden thread; mulberry trees are planted by the state along the roadsides to encourage this industry.

Tobacco, a state monopoly, illustrates special treatment to ensure the best leaf from certain soils, and the extensive *Salt Mines* are represented in this department.

We stop longest at the Mineral waters of Hungary, some for table use and others for the bath. Six *Health-Resorts* are under state control having modern equipped hotels: *Vizakna* with salt baths,

Herculesfürdő in the South and *Ránküred*-geyser of the North, these three with curative waters compete with the wild scenery of the climatic-cure resorts: *Tátra-Lomnicz*, *Lake Csorba* and *Fenyőháza*. We must mention the mudbaths of *Pöstyén* which date back to the 12th century having mud-pits of volcanic origin, now utilized by a palatial bathing establishment joining a grand hotel.

The pride of Hungary are her vineyards, each district producing grapes of distinctive flavour, three red wines as against a dozen of the white variety; this museum demonstrates the different stages passed through from the white-grape to the noted *Tokaj* and other vintage.

During war-time and its ravages the main rooms of this museum are closed to the public, yet enough is left open to interest the visitor. A circular side-stairway leads up to long rooms of interlacing ceiling with windows adorned with crests of Hunyady's and other noble families, and the hundreds of antlers decorating the walls tell us that hunting is the favorite sport of the Magyars. The stuffed wild boar is one of the curiosities; these ugly animals attract many foreign sportsmen to the wilds of the Carpathian

All kinds of fire-arms are displayed along with fishing nets, and old spearing hooks once used in Balaton waters when it was a salt-sea. Even now the waves and surf of the Balaton place it outside the category of a Lake, and no one leaves Hungary without sampling the noted *Fogas*-fish caught in its depths.

So we pass on from room to room wondering when this *Kingdom of Hungary* will be better known to the world as a country of progress. It has ever kept an onward path since the time of Árpád the leader of 896, even though obstructions have blocked the way — the Turkish devastations covering 150 years — and the great event of the present notable war will be on record.

Musing thus we pass out of this beautiful building to an artistic chapel opposite, which is attached to a convent-courtyard of the 13th century style.

The finely carved church doorway is an exact copy of the one at Ják near Szom-



Well earned meals.

bathely, that church being built towards 1250. The entire group of these artistic buildings combine to magnify the grandeur of Nature, the wooded park surrounds and calls us, the overlapping branches shelter us, and birds and flowers lend their charm to this beauty-spot of Budapest.

Lola Smith.



Hungary

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Contributions are invited from readers in all parts



Make-shift cooking in absence of train.



Honveds off Duty.

Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank. Hirdetmény. A részvényesek a napokban tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint az 1914. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenként 38 koronával fog folyó évi április 1-től kezdve az 1915. évi május 1-én esedékes 24. számú szelvénynek beszolgáltatása ellenében Budapesten: a Magyar Általános Hitelbank központjánál (V., Dorottya-utca 5.), valamint fiókjainál (IV., Egyetem-utca 11., V., Berli-ni-tér 9. és VII., Károly-körút 3.), Brassóban, Debreczenben, Fiumében, Győrött, Kassán, Kecskeméten, Nagyváradon, Pécsen, Pozsonyban, Szabadkán és Temesvárott: a társaság fiókjainál, Bécsben: a K. K. priv. Oesterr. Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe című intézetnél, Berlinben: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél, vagy S. Bleichröder bankháznál, M/m. Frankfurtban: a Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft című intézetnél az ezen beváltó-helyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizeteni. A szelvények hátlapjukon czímbélyeggel vagy aláírással ellátva, vagy pedig azok számait sorszámmal tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyújtandók be, a mihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók. Budapest, 1915. évi márczius 19-én.

A Magyar Jelzálog-Hitelbank XLVI. rendes közgyűlése 23-án délben 12 órakor folyt le Széll Kálmán titkos tanácsos, intézeti kormányzó elnöklésével. Neumann Miksa dr. igazgatót kérte föl a kormányzó az igazgatóság jelentésének előterjesztésére. A napirend tárgyalását a kormányzó a háború által előidézett helyzet ismertetésével vezette be. A kormányzó szavait a közgyűlés élénk helyesléssel fogadta. Ezután az igazgatóság évi jelentését terjesztették elő. Élénk helyesléssel fogadta a közgyűlés Matuska István felügyelőbizottsági elnöknek a felügyelőbizottság nevében tett kijelentését, hogy a Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank ügyvitele a lefolyt évben is ama szilárd üzleti elvek alapján történt, amelyeket az intézetnek céltudatos és gondos vezetés

keretében követnie kell. A közgyűlés egyhangulag elfogadta az igazgatóság és felügyelőbizottság jelentését, továbbá a magáévé tette a tiszta nyereség hova fordítására vonatkozó indítványt, amely szerint a forgalomban levő kétszáz ezer részvény után egyenként 18 koronányi osztalék fizetessék ki. Végül Hauszmann Alajos miniszteri tanácsos, részvényes fejezte ki bizalmát Széll Kálmán kormányzónak, a vezérigazgatónak, az igazgatóság és a felügyelőbizottság valamennyi tagjának, valamint a buzgó tisztviselői karnak. Széll Kálmán kormányzó az el-

ismerést melegen köszöni a maga, báró Madarassy-Beck Gyula vezérigazgató, valamint az igazgatóság és a felügyelőbizottság összes tagjai, úgyszintén a tisztviselői kar nevében is.

A Kereskedelmi Bank közgyűlése. A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank 10-én Lán-czy Leó titkos tanácsos elnöklésével tartotta meg évi rendes közgyűlést, amelyen az elnök a háborús konjunkturára kiterjeszkedő, nagyszabású beszédet mondott.

— Erős a meggyőződés — úgymond Lán-czy Leó — hogy úgy, amint a fizetési akarat a moratórium alatt is erősen megnyilvánult az országban, azonképpen a moratórium megszűnte után is az ország gazdaságának szilárd alapzatai nem fognak meginogni. Háború után, mondom. Hisz a háború okozta összes gazdasági, pénzügyi és szociális bajok és sebek felett teljes áttekintésünk csak akkor lesz. Békekötés után beköszönt egy új korszak, amely minden téren új problémákat fog felvetni, amely a nemzetet, az államot, a társadalmat új feladatok, új erőpróbák elé fogják állítani. A jelen pillanat nem alkalmas arra, hogy mindezekről a nagyon fontos kérdésekről bővebben nyilatkozzam. Csak azért teszek róluk említést, mert helyes megoldásuktól függ Magyarország jövő gazdasági virágzása s így közvetve nem maradhat visszahatás nélkül intézetünkre, mint gazdasági rendszerünk egyik fontos szervére. Bizzunk az ország gazdasági életében és bizzunk dicső hadseregünk győzelmében.

A tetszéssel fogadott elnöki megnyitó után letárgyalták és elfogadták az igazgatóság évi jelentését. A mérlegből kiderül, hogy az 1914. üzletév 15,069.822 korona 34 fillér nyereséggel zárul, amiből a részvénytőke után tizenöt százalékos osztalékot fizetnek. A közgyűlés egyhangulag magáévé tette az igazgatóság évi jelentését s az összes javaslatokat elfogadta. Az osztalékot máától kezdve fizetik ki.

A Belvárosi Takarékpénztár Részvénytársaság szombaton tartotta huszonhetedik rendes közgyűlést Székely Ferenc udvari tanácsos elnöklete alatt. Veres József ügyvezető-igazgató terjesztette elő az igazgatósági jelentést. A zárószámadások a különböző

levonások után 1 millió 106.187 korona 22 fillér tiszta nyereséget eredményeztek. A közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy az 1914. évi 22. számú szelvényt részvényenként 25 koronával váltja be. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság jelentését tudomásul vette s Enyiczkey Gábor részvényes felszólalása után a felmentvényeket megadta. A közgyűlés ezután elhatározta, hogy a tartalékalapot rendes- és külön tartalékalapokra osztja meg. Majd a megüresedett igazgatósági, felügyelő-bizottsági és választmányi tagsági helyekre ejtették meg a választásokat. Az igazgatóságba újból megválasztottak a kilépő tagok: vaskövi Förster Nándor, dr. Wagner Géza, dr. Rajner Béla és Veres József. A felügyelő-bizottságba: Püspöky Emil, dr. Dörschug Antal, Francois Lajos, Girardi József, Halápi Oszkár, dr. Kraemer József és Silberberg Károly. Végül a közgyűlés Kertész Tódor indítványára az intézet vezetőségének és tisztikarának buzgó és eredményes működéséért köszönetet szavazott. A közgyűlést követő igazgatósági ülésen Székely Ferenczet elnökké, dr. zólyomi Wágner Gézát és királykúti Bachruch Károlyt újból alelnökké választották meg.

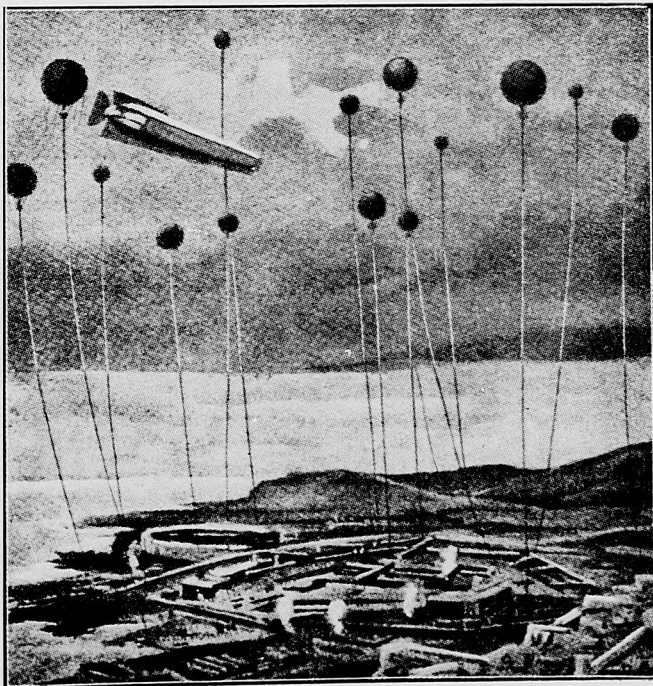
A Magyar Takarékpénztárak Központi Jelzálogbankja mint részvénytársaság Mándy Lajos elnöklésével 24-én tartotta meg évi rendes közgyűlését. Az igazgatóság jelentése — amelyet Leitner Zsigmond vezérigazgató terjesztett elő — konstatálja, hogy a nyereség- és veszteségszámla egyenlege 1,562.044 korona nyereséget mutat. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság jelentését tudomásul vette, az előterjesztett mérleget elfogadta, a felmentvényeket megadta és elhatározta, hogy a nyereségből egymillió koronát, azaz a részvénytőke öt százalékát osztalékkul fizeti ki. Az elnök, az igazgatóság és a felügyelőbizottság mandátuma lejárván, megejtették a választásokat. Elnökké újból Mándy Lajos nyugalmazott miniszteri tanácsost választották meg. A szelvényeket 1915. április elsejétől kezdve tíz koronával váltják be.

Az Agrárbank közgyűlése. A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság 23-án tartotta közgyűlését Bujanovics Sándor főrendiházi tag elnökle alatt, amelyen harminckét részvényes 36.448 részvény képviselőjében volt jelen. Fellner Frigyes dr. ügyvezető igazgató előterjesztette az igazgatóság jelentését, amelyet a közgyűlés tudomásul véve, a felmentvényt úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelőbizottságnak megadta és elhatározta, hogy a 2,785.860 korona 67 fillér tiszta nyereségből 1,920.000 korona, vagyis 6 százalék, tehát részvényenként 24 korona osztalék fizetessék ki. A közgyűlés Mallevovits Sándor dr. v. b. t. t. és Madarassy-Beck Gyula báró dr.-t az igazgatóság tagjaivá, felsőalmási Fábry Sándor dr.-t (új), baranyavári Ullmann Pál dr.-t és Wellisch Gyulát (új) a felügyelőbizottságba három év tartamára megválasztotta. A közgyűlés Barta Arnold elnökhelyettesnek, az

igazgatóságnak, a felügyelőbizottságnak működésükért jegyzőkönyvi köszönetet szavazott.

A Magyar Országos Központi Takarékpénztár március 27-én tartotta Bujanovics Sándor főrendiházi tag elnökle alatt 43-ik rendes közgyűlését. Az elnök megnyitóbeszédében jellemezte az általános helyzetet, mely a háború következtében beállott. A rendelkezésre álló 2,466.602 korona 63 fillér nyereségből az alapszabályszerű járulékok levonása után osztalékra részvényenként március 29-étől kezdve 60 koronájával 1,815.000 koronát, a nyugdíjalap javára 24.000 koronát, jótékony célokra 20.000 koronát, a tisztviselők külön javadalmazására 55.000 koronát fordít a közgyűlés, a fennmaradó 368.355 korona 06 fillért a jövő év számlájára vezeteti át. Az igazgatóságba Hauszmann Alajos, Németh Titus és Szitányi Géza, a felügyelő-bizottságba Vavrik Antal, Kőrösi Imre, Pucher István és dr. Surányi Miklós újból megválasztottak.

A Magyar Leszámítoló és Pénzváltóbank a napokban tartotta Madarassy Beck Miksa báró elnökle alatt évi közgyűlését. Az előterjesztett évi jelentés foglalkozik a gazdasági év összes eseményeivel. A háborúval összefüggő gazdasági természetű nagyobb akciókban az intézet tevékeny részt vett. Az 1914. évi tiszta nyereség felosztását illetően az igazgatóság a következő javaslatokat tette: az évi tiszta nyereség 4,022.343 K 65 f. A részvénytőke 5 százalékos kamataira levonva 2,500.000 koronát, marad 1,522.343 K 65 f. A közgyűlés egyhangulag tudomásul vette az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság jelentését, megadta a felmentvényt és elhatározta, hogy a szelvényeket ápr. 1-től kezdve 22 koronával váltják be. Elhatározta továbbá a közgyűlés, hogy az intézet a harctéren elesett tisztviselőinek emlékéért jegyzőkönyvben örökítik meg. Elhatározták továbbá, hogy ezután az intézet női tisztviselői is kapnak nyugdíjat és mind-



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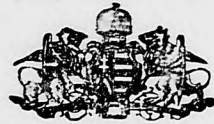
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