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Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.

Nationalities in Hungary before the War and after.

Some years ago when Vandervelde still occupied the position of an ordinary Deputy and irresponsible Party-leader, he paid a visit to this country and in intercourse with Hungarian politicians and aristocrats freely discussed the question of racial conflicts which, almost unnoticed by the outside world, perturbed the internal politics of Belgium. The antagonism between the Walloons, French in origin and language, and the Flemish, German by descent and speaking a Low-German dialect, was regarded by every-one, and especially by Belgians themselves, as a matter of purely internal interest. Vandervelde described Belgium as a typical example of a country impeded in its national productivity by barren racial strife. He himself would have been the first to repel, as a logical absurdity, any attempt from anywhere outside to interfere with this internal question of Belgian politics.

The people of Ireland employ every possible means of demonstrating that this war is none of theirs. It is true that they are but a small fraction in the camp opposed to the war, but the effectiveness of their opposition is amply



His Imperial and Royal Highness, Crown-Prince CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal and Vice-Admiral.

proved by the space which English newspapers are compelled to devote to the symptoms of Irish disloyalty.

The achievements of Hungary in the course of the present war constitute a vivid refutation of the reports which the European press has for years trumpeted throughout the world with regard to the internal state of Hungarian political life.

Thanks to the wise and liberal policy long pursued by our political leaders, the country has remained entirely undisturbed during the war by the question of nationalities, just as it was in the time of peace. It cannot be denied that there exists, dispersed throughout Hungary, a considerable number of persons belonging to various

nationalities, but the number is by far not so great as the foreign press has been wont to assert, and the rash conclusions which have been drawn in this connection have proved to be the products of diseased imagination. At the outbreak of war, our enemies deluded themselves with the vain hope that the races in Hungary would revolt and that internal disorders would bring about the total disintegration of Hungary. The dissection of this question of the nationalities was a source of unbounded gratification to our enemies, although

it is obviously a question which the Hungarian state has the exclusive right to discuss. The nationality-question never created in our internal life the hundredth part of the commotion raised by the Irish question, which threatens the country with an angry outburst of civil strife.

The European press is in its nature ephemeral, a passing product of the day, readily capable of absorbing the multifarious rhetoric and complaints of national agitators, but not at all organised for conducting historical research. The course of history, our constantly liberal policy, demonstrates that we can never play the part of oppressors. It is in truth the Magyars who have educated the nationalities.

Transylvania, at the period when it formed a separate Hungarian principality, granted already in the XVI century parliamentary representation to the immigrants from Saxony, who enjoyed the same political rights as the native Magyar citizens. Croatia possesses its own government, the Home Rule for which the Irish have so long striven in vain. The Roumanian question is rather the creation of passive neglect and oversight. The opportunity of constituting an ambitious organisation was left to the Roumanians within our borders, and thus there arose a nationality question altogether unjustifiable from a historical and cultural stand-point.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Hungarian politicians were seriously occupied with the consideration of the Roumanian question. Certain claims were advanced and projects divulged which were not only devoid of all foundation, but likewise gave birth to a feeling of repugnance. Agitators who, out of all sympathy with the Hungarians, had hitherto only dreamed of the possibility of a Greater Roumania, suddenly conceived that the time had arrived for the advancement of definite wishes. Perhaps they overlooked the fact that the Hungarian government is in the hands of strong politicians, capable of dispelling dreams and explaining to the agitators that they are already in the enjoyment of rights greatly in excess of Hungarian state interests.

A clear view of nationality conditions in Hungary can only be acquired by direct experience. It can readily be understood that the organs of the press devoted to the cultivation of nationality aims regard with prejudice the actions of the Government, and stigmatise as injustice and oppression measures which are directed to the preservation of the interests of the State.

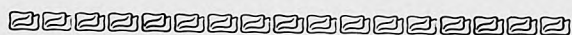
The war has abundantly refuted many widely-

circulated rumours, and has clearly proved that the conditions prevailing among the Hungarian nationalities are by no means so gloomy as they have been depicted. The non-Magyar-speaking sons of Hungary have gone to the field-of-battle and amid the roar of cannon and the clash of arms have accomplished an endless series of feats of valour, nor has it been found necessary to urge them on by means of machine-guns placed in the rear.

The Roumanians and Saxons of Transylvania are fighting under the Hungarian flag with the same enthusiasm as the Croats and Slovaks and other nationalities of Hungary. They have been subject to no compulsion, nor have they been allured by any high-sounding promises. Every man among them is inspired with a natural feeling of duty, fighting for his country, for his fatherland, the home of his family, where no obstacle is opposed to his prosperity and where he enjoys all the rights of a Hungarian citizen.

And the same liberal policy which has been followed for centuries in the treatment of our nationalities, will be continued after the war. The Magyar people will never be capable of playing the part of the oppressor, for their chivalrous nature impels them irresistibly to take all circumstances into account and exercise indulgence and conciliation to the utmost limit, laying their veto only on actions which might involve detriment to the interests of the State.

Béla Magyary.



Advancement of the Crown-Prince.

The Crown-Prince Charles Francis Joseph has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal and also of Vice-Admiral. He will be entrusted with an Army Command. The news of the Crown-Prince's advancement has been received with pleasure everywhere, and especially at the front. The Crown-Prince hitherto had the rank of Staff-Major and Contre-Admiral. The soldiers at the front are full of enthusiasm for him, for his visits to them have given innumerable proofs of good comrade-ship. He is accustomed to discuss military and private matters with the soldiers in the most amiable manner, and finds special pleasure in pinning on medals for distinction.

In connection with the Crown-Prince's advancement, His Excellency Count Leopold *Berchtold*, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Master-of-the-Court to the Crown-Prince.

Dr. John Csernoch

It is long since the see of Esztergom was held by a Primate of such energy and indefatigable zeal as Dr. John Csernoch. His rise from humble estate to the position of highest ecclesiastical dignity in Hungary is indeed due to his own brilliant talents and untiring perseverance. The world-war has brought about many changes, but the Primate has continued unchanged to exercise the functions of his high office with his customary lofty sense of duty. He appears as a leader in all movements promoting benevolence. To the war-loan he has subscribed five million crowns and has, up to the present, given more than two hundred thousand crowns for charitable purposes, in addition to maintaining, at his own cost, the great military-hospital of Esztergom, which he visits regularly, dispensing comfort and consolation to the inmates.



Dr. John Csernoch

The participants will never forget the Danube excursion last autumn, when 1000 wounded soldiers went to Esztergom, by ship, to demonstrate to the Primate their gratitude for his care of them in their affliction. Csernoch greeted the great deputation, in his palace-garden, with a lofty and soul-inspiring speech.

At the assembly of the St. Stephen Society on march 23, the Primate delivered an eloquent and important speech in connection with the Roman and Eastern questions.

„We know that the Holy Father does not desire to add fuel to the hatred among the contending Christian nations by advancing grievances relating to his own position, does not wish his cause to be entrusted to the decision of murderous weapons, nor that blood shall be shed for the attainment of that liberty which the force of Justice will surely bring to him. Impartial and neutral, with feelings

of fatherly sympathy, His Holiness strives only for peace and the alleviation of suffering. But we who have had this war thrust upon us and, for our very existence, must pursue it to a victorious end, do not cease to urge the regulation of the Holy Father's position, and to proclaim our hope that the settlement following the war will include also the solution of the Roman question.

Divine Providence ordained that, in the course of time, the near East, where the Catholics dwell dispersed in small communities, should become a field for missionary work. Turkey is the country where Roman Catholics live in smallest numbers. Before the war there were in Asia minor about 600 Roman Catholic priests and 2000 Greek Catholic priests. When the world-war broke out and Turkey became involved in war with France and Italy, the position of the Catholic missions in Asia minor became critical. In Turkey the Catholic missionaries were regarded with a certain degree of mistrust, which arose not merely from the religious antipathy of the followers of Islam, but also from national jealousy. Our diplomacy will surely succeed in arriving at an understanding with Turkey, so that the missionaries of the Central European states will be enabled to work in harmony with Turkish interests, and to promote the expansion of civilisation for the benefit of Turkey to which they are destined.“

The Primate further announced that missionary work in the East had been entrusted to the Order of St. Francis, with which the St. Ladislaus Society would work in union.

The remarkable energy and activity which Primate Csernoch has so consistently displayed, lead us to hope for a new renaissance in Hungarian Catholicism. He who advanced through the conflict of Hungarian political life to the position of Primate, did not in vain select as his motto: „Et tua luce dirige.“

Dr. Menyhért Kiss.



The Mission of „Hungary“

We beg to state that this is a Hungarian journal whose mission is to make our institutions etc. known throughout the world; it is published in the 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 peoples (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

The Editor.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at the office as above.

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts.

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The Literature of the Future.

Following in the wake of the titanic battles of physical forces come the great combats of intellectual energies. When the world-war has run its course there will arise new aspects of thought which will compete in the work of building up a new world out of the ruins of the old. The psychological impressions, the mental inspirations of the present times will be gathered into the literary treasury of mankind. The storms of war have stirred up the stagnant waters of twentieth-century materialism, burning hearts and scorched pastures are alike cooled and refreshed after the ravages of the hurricane. Through the horrors and sufferings of the war we are driven a great step forward to a more ideal and purer view of life, and herein lies the profit which civilisation reaps from the war. The forces of devastation appear again in the world as creative energies, diffusing faith in life, ideals in politics, beauty in art and a healthy spirit in literature.

The storm has not yet spent its violence, nor have the inundating waters returned to their natural course, and yet in the distance we have glimpses of happier times, of sunny landscapes and flowery glades. In the sphynx-like apparition of these great days, we seek to trace the mysteries of the Future. Every event, every phenomenon contains a problem to which we are fain to find a solution, and in the wilderness of new feelings and new thoughts aroused by the war, we strive to grope our way on the path of future development. Contemporaneously with the air-men Bölke and Immelmann, the brave pilots of mental progress ascend to reconnoitre, in the path of armies and the changing map of the world, the high-ways, mountains and streams of advancing civilisation.

The literature of the future, and especially the revival of our national literature, is becoming from day to day a more frequent subject of discussion, of vehement polemic, of newspaper articles and scientific dissertations. Recently there appeared from the pen of Julius Bolza a work of some magnitude containing some profoundly penetrating reflections on „The Hungarian Literature of the Future.“ He writes that naturalism and militarism, as directives of literary activity, have suffered a collapse, that the death-knell has been rung over the literature of scepticism and rationalism, and that the national literature will revive its great traditions and idealistic aspirations. The Hungarian literature must absorb more ethical elements than hitherto, if it is to retain its living strength and growing capacity.

In the Future there will arise a new order of the world, based on purified aims and spiritual refinement. Out of the catastrophe to the sentimental and technical civilisation of the twentieth century, from the pit of material philosophy and

decadent ideas, from wounded hearts and stricken souls, will burst forth, like a pillar of flame, the purer spirit with Christian and national ideals, leading us forward to the promised land of peace and plenty. In this great world-conflagration, the nobler human passions have been kindled in the hearts of the millions, and those feelings and thoughts have sprung into flame which for centuries have nourished the nation's life, its intellectual development and progressing civilisation. This upheaval of the world has brought justification to our national faith, to our national civilisation; in the Hungarian spirit, literature and art, the human soul is manifested in its costliest form of energy. In the Hungarian culture, in the works of Vörösmarty and Arany are crystallised the noblest qualities of the human soul.

This knowledge, this acquaintance with historical facts so well worthy of our consideration, will exercise a transforming influence on the literature of the coming epoch. The evolution in our national life, the renovation of our national society will also bring about a revival of national literature. Foreign influences lose their power and charm in the triumph of the Hungarian genius. At present, the situation still presents the aspect of inquiry and protest, of presentiment and blind groping, the ways and means and the aims are not yet clear, but there has already commenced in the minds of men the process of thought involving the metamorphosis of Hungarian literature. A general feeling prevails that fashionable aestheticism, artfully-presented emotionalism and the votaries of decadence are doomed, but as yet we are only on the threshold of the renaissance of Hungarian literature. We long for its realisation, thirsting for the national spirit and seeking moral perfection, and thereby we enter the portal of a better future, for every great transformation is initiated by a spiritual change.

The cult of technical garb and the hunt after new forms have lived their day. The motto of Verlaine (*De la musique avant toute chose*) has lost its credit in the forum of literature. Since the eighth decade of the last century, different schools have followed in succession under foreign influence; symbolism followed naturalism, then came impressionism, and finally the cult of futurism showed into what dangerous grooves modern literature had turned. It is not very long since theories were advanced in the haunts of decadent literature to the effect that positive matter and solid contents only damage elegance of form and harmony, that thought conflicts with language, and vague ideas, mysteriously expressed, are to be more highly esteemed than positive thought and genuine feeling.

In these serious times there has appeared, along with the transformation in the souls of men, a new criterion for the estimation of literature. The men who have endured the fire of these great

times are wearied with the poets' tricks of language, rhyme and form, and demand from literature and art that which is true and positive, creations replete with life. Literature shall be a comforter and instructor, the inspiring force and exalting principle of mens' lives. To the struggling and needy it shall afford comfort and strength, it shall exalt the thoughts and feelings of the millions: it shall be a historical force, a real factor in the nation's life. In the development and revival, the spiritual renaissance and enrichment of its literature, here-in lies the secret of the nation's newbirth.

Concerning these questions and the effect of the war on Hungarian literature, Julius Bolza writes in his successful dissertetion with much knowledge and in picturesque style, and attempts also to sketch the out-lines of future development. That part of his work which relates to the Past is characterised by excellence and truth, but the conclusions he deduces as to developments in the Future do not appear entirely logical. However, the ground principles are true, and he arrives at the well-considered judgment that the passive literature of the present, with its doubt and despondency, will give place to an active literature of faith and hope. The coming writers will find their way to the heart of the Hungarian people and will give triumphant expression to mankind's desire for God and Religion, a desire which is eternal and at the present time arises with renewed force.

Thus will the paths of national literature and of the literary movement inspired with Christianity converge and meet: the crisis in decadent literature and the renaissance of national endeavours, now growing in the hearts and souls of men, provide justification for our literary programme. The Future will show that the writers imbued with the Christian spirit have always worked in the interests of the national literature, even when the school of decadence was in its brightest days. This, moreover, is proved with interesting data by Váth in a recently published work on modern Catholic literature, containing a history, in perspective, of the most notable Catholic writers. This work, which merits the attention of a wide circle of readers, contributes some weighty arguments to the questions of literature in dispute. He cites a whole series of writers and works in support of the conclusions which Julius Bolza arrived at from a theoretical stand-point in his aesthetical works.

The men of the decadent school and fashionable literature, the strange idols, still traverse the stage, but a better time approaches and the dawn of national literature shines bright on the horizon. In the great struggle, in the world's great bivouac, the spiritual camp-fires of Hungarian genius burn high and bright. For some decades a spiritual aberration has possessed Hungarian life. Anon there will appear a new golden epoch in the national literature. Through the horrors of the world-

war we come to the promised land of Hungarian culture. The dawn of Easter beckons to us from among the storm of shot beyond the Strypa and the Isonso.

John Anka.



Charles Lotz.

This year's exhibition in the Ernszt Museum consists of a collection of this artist's works. Every year the works of another great master of Hungarian Art are selected for exhibition. Last year were exhibited the pictures of Michael Munkácsy, a painter of world-wide fame.

Seventeen years have elapsed since Charles Lotz died, after a life rich in productive labour, leaving behind him pictures of great value to perpetuate his name among the immortals. Every day of his long life was devoted to work, and the collection at this exhibition, sufficient to fill four rooms, constitutes but a small fraction of his productions. His greatest works are painted frescoes on walls and ceilings. He was an artist who enjoyed rare happiness in his art, a favourite of Fortune, for he had occasion to develop and perfect his marvellous talents in the accomplishment of great tasks, and his creative genius was constantly crowned with success. All his works are finely and delicately executed, examples of the highest art. Lotz is the great exponent of female figures and portraits of women. The soft, fresh colours, the classical beauty of the body, the speaking eyes and expressive features raise his paintings of women to the rank of master-pieces, in so much that here and there abroad, among the great masters of past centuries famed for their conceptions of female beauty, we find but few so great as Lotz.



Discovery of Relics.

In the course of the military exercises in trench-digging at Székesfehérvár, a number of skeletons have been found in the earth near the Sárkeresztur road. Professor Arnold Marosi, curator of the museum of the Ciszterci Antiquarian Society, has established that the bones are remains of warriors of the period when our forefathers first entered the country. Further excavations conducted by Professor Marosi have led to many interesting discoveries, including a knight together with his horse, a number of stirrups and other harness. The most valuable object is a sword, of West-European make, from the Carolingian epoch, probably acquired by the owner as booty. Professor Marosi states that it is similar to the sword of St. Stephen, preserved at Prague. The excavations will be continued in May and all the tombs laid open.

KÖZGAZDASÁG. - Financial Notes.

A Magyar Bank és Kereskedelmi Részvénytárs. márc. 21-én tartotta huszonötödik évi rendes közgyűlését gróf *Károlyi Imre* elnöklésével. A *jelentés* mindenekelőtt a *közcélú akcióiról* emlékszik meg. Ezzel kapcsolatban elsősorban a badbavonult alkalmazottairól tesz említést, kiknek száma most már négyszázhetvenkilenc főre szaporodott; ezek között a múlt évi közgyűlésen bejelentett 19 alkalmazotton kívül további 11 alkalmazott lelt dicső hősi halált, névszerint: *Benedek Ármin*, dr. *Biró Imre*, *Doktor Raoul*, *Elinger Károly*, *Goldberger Samu*, *Goldstein Adolf*, *Horn Ferenc*, *Pogány Márton*, *Szemerei Ottó* és *Várnai László* tisztviselők, továbbá *Sternlicht Márton* szolga, kiknek emlékét a közgyűlés jegyzőkönyvileg örökítette meg. A lefolyt évben a bank 504.000 koronát fordított hadi jótékony célú kiadásokra, a háború eleje óta tehát 813.000 koronát áldozott e célra. Itthon maradt tisztviselőinek az elmúlt évben két ízben folyósított a bank háborús drágasági pótlékot.

A bank negyedszázados fennállását a háború folyamán nem akarván semmiféle külsőségekkel megünnepelni, a jelentős évfordulót tisztviselői érdekében létesítendő alapítással óhajtotta megörökíteni. Elhatározta ugyanis, hogy alkalmazottai *nyugdíjintézetét* az előnyösebb nyugdíjfeltételekkel rendelkező többi budapesti nagybank nyugdíjintézményeivel egy színvonalra emeli s kellően dotálja. Ehhez képest a lefolyt üzletév eredményéből *egy millió K-t* utalt át alkalmazottai nyugdíjintézetének céljaira, ezáltal nagy mértékben emelvén tisztviselői jövőjének biztonságát. Az egy milliányi hozzájárulás betudásával a nyugdíjintézet vagyona 5,152.289 koronára emelkedett. A jelentéssel kapcsolatos zárószámadások szerint a mérleg 6,854.033.77 koronányi tiszta nyereséggel zárult. A közgyűlés az igazgatóság javaslatára elhatározta, hogy e nyereségből $7\frac{1}{2}$ százalékos, vagyis *részvényenként 30 korona osztalék* fejében március 22-től kezdve 4,950.000 korona fizetessék ki, a *tartalékalap* az alapszabályszerű 5 százalékos dotáció helyett 435.209.50 koronával javadalmaztassék, miáltal a mérlegben szereplő tartalékalap 20 millió koronára emelkedik, a fennmaradó 1,239.738.56 korona pedig az új üzletév számlájára vitessék át. Az egész igazgatóság három évi megbízatása lejárván, a közgyűlés az igazgatóság eddigi tagjait ismét megválasztotta, új tagokul pedig gróf *Károlyi Lajost* és zsolnai *Zsolnay Adolf* cs. és kir. konzult. a Keleti Dohánykereskedelmi r.-t. vezérigazgatóját választotta meg. A felügyelő bizottság új tagjául a közgyűlés megválasztotta gróf *Teleki Lászlót*. A közgyűlés után megtartott igazgatósági ülés gróf *Károlyi Imrét* az igazgatóság elnökéül, *Szekely Ferenc* udvari tanácsost pedig alelnökéül újra megválasztotta. Egyszersmind az igazgatóság ugyanebben az ülésében *Katona Zol-*

tán, *Rudas Gyula*, *Szücs Bertalan* és *Takách Emil* aligazgatókat az *igazgatói* címmel ruházta fel. *Barber Pált*, a József-ferencvárosi fiók főnökét, továbbá *Engel Artur*, *Ernyei Tibor*, *Greiner Sándor* főtisztviselőket és *Szántó Jenőt*, a Fehérvári-uti fiók főnökét pedig *cégvezetők* névezte ki.

Magyar Általános Hitelbank. Hirdetmény. A részvényesek mai napon tartott közgyűlésének határozata szerint **az 1915. évre megállapított osztalék részvényenként 45 koronával** fog f. évi *április 1-től kezdve* az 1916. évi május 1-én esedékes 25. számú szelvénynek beszolgáltatása ellenében

Budapesten: a Magyar Általános Hitelbank központjánál (V., Dorottya-utca 5.), valamint fiókjainál (IV., Egyetem-u. 11., V., Berliini-tér 9. és VII., Károly-körút 3.),

Brassóban, Debrecenben, 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 beváltóhelyeknél szokásos üzleti órák alatt kifizettetni.

A szelvények hátlapjukon címbélyeggel vagy aláírással ellátva, vagy pedig azok számaikat sorszámmal tartalmazó jegyzékek kíséretében nyújtandók be, amihez a szükséges nyomtatványok az említett beváltási helyeken ingyen kaphatók. Budapest. 1916. évi március 18-án. *Magyar Általános Hitelbank.*

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank Részvénytársaság március 28-án tartotta XX. évi rendes közgyűlését *Bujanovics Sándor* főrendiházi tag, elnökhelyettes elnöke alatt, amelyen 41 részvényes 36.807 részvény képviselésében volt jelen. Elnök a jegyzőkönyv vezetésével *Fellner Frigyes* dr. ügyvezető-igazgatót bízta meg, a jegyzőkönyv hitelesítésére pedig *Orosdy Fülöp* báró és pándi *Horváth Zsigmond* részvényeseket kérte fel.

Ezután előterjesztett az igazgatóság jelentése, amelyet a közgyűlés tudomásul véve, a felmentvényt úgy az igazgatóságnak, mint a felügyelőbizottságnak megadta és elhatározta, hogy a 3,503.489 korona 96 fillér tiszta nyereségből 2,400.000 korona, vagyis $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, tehát részvényenként 30 korona osztalék fizetessék ki és az alaptőke 5% -os kamatozásának, valamint a nyereségáthozatnak levonása után fennmaradó 1,586.550 korona 25 fillérnyi összegből, az alapszabályok 52. §-a értelmében, 20% , vagyis 317.310 korona 04 fillér mint alapszabályszerűleg megengedett legmagasabb javadalmazási hányad a tartalékalaphoz csatoltassék. az

igazgatóság alapszabályszerű jutalékára 138.655 korona 02 fillér fordítottassék, a külön tartalékalaphoz 150.000 korona, az intézeti székháztartalék-alapra 100.000 korona utaltassék át, az intézeti tisztviselők és szolgák nyugdíjalapjának javadalmazására 50.000 korona fordítottassék és az ezután fennmaradó 327.524 korona 90 fillér új számlára vitessék át. A közgyűlés *Pap József* dr. udvari tanácsos, részvényes indítványára *Barta Arnold* elnökhelyettesnek, az igazgatóságnak, az ügyvezető igazgatónak, a felügyelő-bizottságnak és a tisztikarnak buzgó és sikeres működésükért jegyzőkönyvi köszönetet szavazott. A közgyűlést követő igazgatósági ülésen *Bujanovics Sándor* és *Barta Arnold* elnökhelyettesekké újból megválasztottak. Az ügyvivő igazgatóságba *Barta Arnold*, *Bujanovics Sándor*, *Enyedy Béni*, báró *Madarassy-Beck Gyula* dr. és *Wolfner Tivadar* küldettek ki.

A Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltóbank f. évi március hó 30-án tartotta *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* báró elnöklele alatt XLVI. rendes közgyűlését, melyre összesen 55.906 darab részvény tétegett le. Napirend előtt *Madarassy-Beck Marcell* dr. báró vezérigazgató meleg szavakkal emlékezett meg *Hermann Ernő*, *Nits Károly*, *Vajda Ernő* tisztviselőkről és *Cseh József*, *Földes Lajos*, *Pintér József* és *Valentsik László* intézeti szolgálókról, akik a lefolyt évben hazafias kötelességük hősiességükkel közben a harctéren estek el. Indítványára a közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy nevezettek emléke jegyzőkönyvileg megörökíttessék.

A közgyűlés ezután az igazgatóság jelentését egyhangulag tudomásul vette, a mérlegmegállapítást elfogadta, a fölmentvényeket megadta és az igazgatóság indítványa szerint az 5,132.188'95 korona tiszta nyereségből 3,500.000 korona 70.-os osztalék kifizetésére, 250.000 korona a rendes tartalékalap javadalmazására, 212.015'52 korona az igazgatóság alapszabályszerű jutalékára, 50.000 korona a bank alkalmazottainak nyugdíjalapjára és 10.000 korona a bank alkalmazottainak segélyalapjára fordított és elhatározta a fennmaradó 1,110.173'42 koronának új számlára leendő elővitelét. Ezen közgyűlési határozat értelmében az elmúlt üzletévre eső részvénytulajdonosok március 31-étől kezdve 28 koronával váltatnak be.

Ezek után a közgyűlés megejtette az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság megválasztását, melyek megbízatása lejárt. *Hatvany Károly* báró, *Herzberg Károly*, *Hollán Sándor*, *Köhner Jenő* báró, *Lederer Artur*, *Lohnstein Lajos* Ágost, *Lustig-Balás Hugó*, *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* báró, *Madarassy-Beck*

Marcell dr. báró, *Pauer Leó*, *Pekár Imre*, *Philipp Ervin*, *Rotter Márk*, *Szápáry László* gróf és *Tschögl Henrik* újra, az intézet ügyvezető igazgatója *Havas Emil* udvari tanácsos pedig mint új tag, közfelkiáltással öt évre az igazgatóságba, *Gerő József*, *Kelemen Sándor*, *Körössy K. Albert*, *Scheiber Endre*, *Seitz Ottó* dr. és *Stern György* újra, *Holl Ottó* pedig mint új tag a felügyelő-bizottságba három évre közfelkiáltással megválasztottak.

Ezek után *Zsigmondy Jenő* főrendiházi tag, részvényes szólalt fel és a részvényesek nevében elismerését és köszönetét fejezte úgy az elnöknek, mint az igazgatóságnak, felügyelő-bizottságnak és tisztikarnak az év folyamán a bank érdekében kifejtett buzgó és sikeres működéséért, mire *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* báró elnök mondott köszönetet.

A közgyűlést követő igazgatósági ülésen *Madarassy-Beck Miksa* báró elnök, *Lohnstein Lajos* Ágost alelnökké megválasztottak.



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71.311/1916. A. I. szám. *Teherárúknak kazánkocsikban való szállítása*. A cs. és kir. hadivasút vonalain a magyar, osztrák és bosznia-hercegovinai vasuti árúdíjszabás I. rész B) szakaszának E) fejezet alatt „Különleges szabályok árúknak kazánkocsikban való szállítására“ cím alatt foglalt határozmányok (az ott felemlített, a Vasuti Üzletszabályzathoz tartozó C) mellékletben foglalt közelebbi szállítási feltételekkel együtt) a cs. és kir. hadivasút vonalain polgári árúk stb. szállítására érvényes díjszabásban foglalt »Szállítási feltételek« (I. rész) és »Díjszabási határozmányok« (II. rész) szigorú betartása mellett azonnali érvényességgel megfelelő alkalmazást nyernek. Az igazgatóság. (Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

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