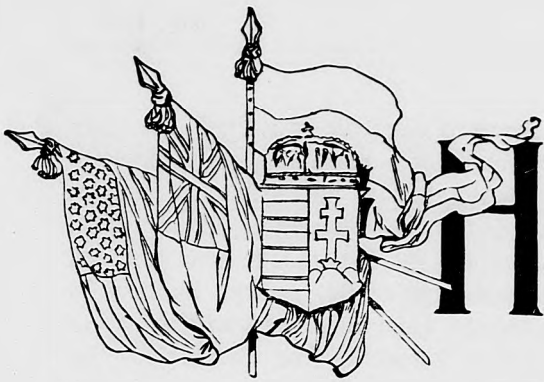


Budapest, May 1916.



# HUNGARY

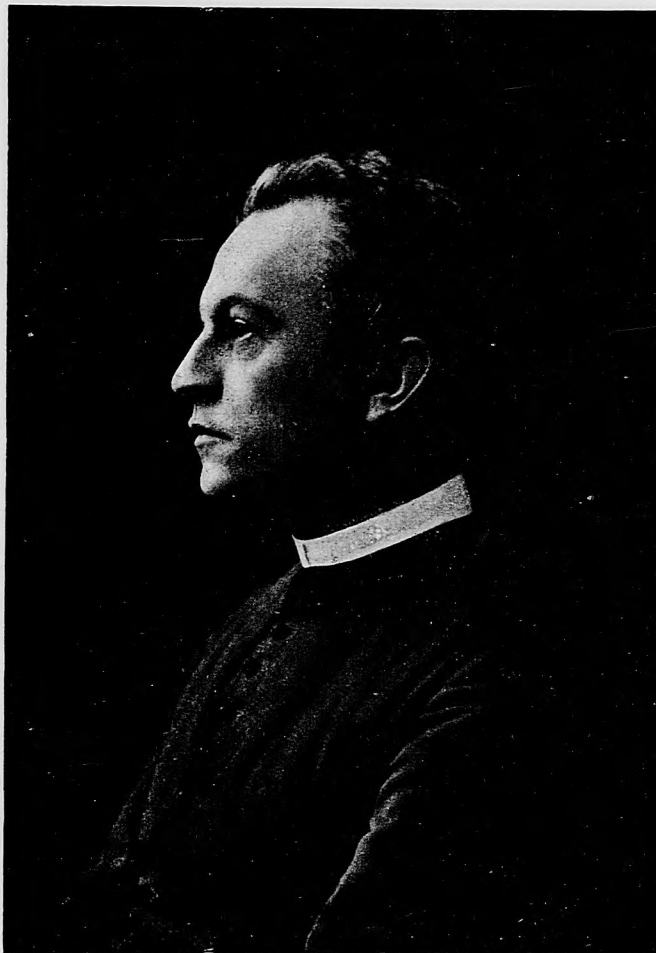
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## The Land.

At a meeting of the National Agricultural Society on April 14. Ottokar Prohászka Bishop of Székesfehérvár, advanced a proposition which stamps him as one of the greatest Hungarians. He proposed that all entailed estates, and all estates of ecclesiastical and public foundations should be acquired by the state on a perpetual lease and parcelled out among the soldiers returning from the war. Bishop Prohászka, whose words are of weight in virtue of his high position and his fame as a writer and savant, and find an echo in the hearts of the millions, gave utterance to the following opinions in the course of his epoch making speech :

„The social instinct of these great days induces us to advert to certain principles which I believe are universally accepted. For example, one of these principles is that our fatherland, the soil of our native country, shall not be regarded as a commercial asset. That the land belongs to us is an irrational conception, we



Dr. OTTOKÁR PROHÁSZKA  
Bishop of Székesfehérvár.

see and feel that not only roots thrive in the land, but also souls, and it is our desire that Hungarian soil shall yield Hungarian souls.

Under the existing system of agricultural development, we cannot help fearing that the labourers will be more and more excluded from the soil. Nevertheless, the land belongs to the nation, and a wise national policy always directs its aims so that the land shall belong to the people and no speculation shall intervene between land and people. We are agreed that estates must be permanent, for culture cannot be carried in a bundle. We

can see that nations dwelling in tents could never attain civilisation. These considerations have ripened in me the conviction that the land must be secured for the people, for it is necessary that every one shall have land.“

Attached to Bishop Prohászka's proposal is a detailed scheme for the creation of small holdings of 20 - 50 acres, or if the circumstances require it, farms up to 400 acres, all these

estates to be granted on perpetual lease. In the first place are to be considered farmers who have hitherto had no land at their disposal in their respective districts, farm-labourers, and women whose husbands have fallen in the war; women who have lost an only son, or who have lost several sons and have children under age; and those emigrants returning from abroad whose trustworthiness is unimpeachable. This is a sacred and elementary duty, and every true Hungarian, who does not remain indifferent to the lessons inculcated by this world-wide effusion of blood, must feel the justice of it. The conception is of such magnitude, courage and fruitfulness, that everyone in Hungary, who cherishes the welfare of his fatherland and nation, will gratefully accept the duty of supporting, with all the strength at his command, the scheme proposed by Bishop Prohászka. In truth the Bishop speaks with the voice of the nation.

There has arisen in Hungary a new problem of great moment, the solution of which engrosses universal interest. What will be the position of the Magyar people who are losing so much blood in the war? What will happen with the victorious Hungarians when the time of peace arrives? It is a fact that for years past, in times of peace, much blood has been lost through the process of emigration.

Bishop Prohászka's words are not only those of an enthusiastic Hungarian anxious for his nation, or of a pastor who loves his flock; they are the expression of the country's soul and conscience. In this tone spoke Stephen Széchenyi when, before the War for Liberty began, he proposed to the nobility to resign their privileges. Now the Bishop of Székesfehérvár, one of the noblest, wisest and most powerful of Hungarian clerics, shows a new path to Hungary, which indeed shook off the system of serfdom in the War for Liberty, though some vestiges remain. There still exist the entailed estates, the ecclesiastical domains and the public foundations. The Bishop has indicated the path which the new Hungarian land-policy must follow. He has broached a subject of great difficulty and delicacy, for without a doubt, in this country as elsewhere through-out the world, there are speculators whose plans would be disturbed or destroyed by the adoption of the Bishop's scheme. These persons will not lightly submit to interference, ruin or extinction without a murmur. They will perchance employ every possible means

in an attempt to discredit or wound the man who has ventured to make this great declaration. But it is already impossible to prevent the demand for the realization of the idea. The nation in martial mood has gathered beneath the banner of this policy. Success is certain, and the Hungarian land will belong to the Hungarian heroes of the Carpathians, of Gorlice, Limanova and Doberdo.

A new chapter in the life of the Hungarian people, in Hungarian history, has commenced, and in Hungarian history there will ever remain an unfading garland for Bishop Ottokár Prohászka, the noble and warm-hearted man who has courageously designated the goal to be attained, and has pointed out and illuminated the path which must be pursued. M.



## The Beginning of the End.

„It is grievous to think that, in this blood-shed, two nations which hand in hand could rule the world and raise civilisation to boundless heights, are tearing each other to pieces. Let us also remember that there existed no compelling reason for conflict between the two nations...“

These lines were written by Major Moraht in his report on the battles of Verdun, and deserve to be noted if only because they disclose that a purely military consideration of the war awakens and proclaims to the public the knowledge of its horror, a knowledge which most frequently remains concealed. With pitiless force the waves of blood dash ever nearer and nearer to the heart of the enemy. Passion lashed to fury now provides fuel for increasing the forces engaged. Internal disturbances among the Entente Powers indicate that the body is diseased. The friendship, or more correctly named, the alliance-of-interests discloses wider ruptures from day to day, ruptures which at the present stage of the campaign of robbery are beyond all repair. For a time the speaking-trumpets of England poured forth encouragement in abundance, urging perseverance and concerted action. The brotherhood of interests was subjected to a veritable dopping process in order to exact the utmost effort. Let them only hold out, brave and strong, till the three-million island-army should arrive to sweep up the Germans all at once. The credulous victims sprang into the breach, and only too late awoke to the knowledge that the promise of sweeping, which had been made with so much assurance, was just as empty as the numerous promises which had preceded it.

The countries which we have subdued are already taking oaths of fidelity to the governors appointed

by the Monarchy, and are happy to be at last rid of their dynasties. The inhabitants of Servia and Montenegro are returning in masses to the homes they had forsaken, and the period they spent in misery, far from home and against their will, has sufficed to convince them that their own leaders were their real enemies. They approach us now with confidence, for they see that we do not bring the scourge of violence and retribution, but the blessings of civilisation and of a peaceful and contented future. Taught always to regard us as enemies, they have nevertheless found that we are the leaders destined to conduct them to the promised land of civilisation and earthly prosperity.

There the weapons-of-war have accomplished their task, but on other fronts the battles for our just cause continue still. Day by day each side flings new battalions into the battle-line. And those men who bear the responsibility for the war have been hopelessly and mercilessly humiliated by the force of the Central Powers. It is not a matter of importance that they were deceived in their calculation when they declared it was an easy task to dismember our country, nor that their honour is lost and they are overwhelmed with shame; it is only important for us to destroy their vanity and ambition by every means of warfare at our command. Their humiliation will be an eternal source of hatred and revenge. We have long since deprived them of their illusions, proving by deeds that they are incapable of defeating us... In vain we ask, what more do they wish? Hatred and revenge leave no room for serious reflection. It is useless to seek for understanding hidden behind blind passions, for it does not exist. Thus we must continue to bleed, for they are not yet entirely bled to death...

A short time ago His Holiness the Pope, the Head of the Catholic Church, once again raised his voice against the war. But he sees the war only up to the frontier of Italy, and the voices of the suffering millions, the cries of horror of the war, are muffled by a thousand obstacles before reaching his windows. And yet he says: »This war is the suicide of civilised Europe.«

It is not our custom to depreciate the strength of our enemies and their great technical resources. These merit recognition, but form the subject of another chapter. All the more pre-eminent rises the military strength and the death-defying valour of the Central Powers. The twenty months of war have shown us a picture of our sons inspired with heroism and patriotism such as can rarely be met with in the pages of history. We are ever more and more penetrated with the conviction that an army which, like that of the Hungarians and their allies, can stand firm as rocks in a sea of dangers, must inevitably triumph.

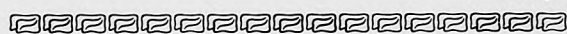
As far as the opinion of our enemies is concerned, what has now become of their much-vaunted

love of Right and Justice? Where is their respect for the rights and peace of others? Who shall give an unprejudiced answer to this question? The boastful defenders of Right and Justice who, with the help of their moneybags have aspired to decide the fate of the world, will stand perchance with simulated fortitude and candour to answer for their acts before the judgment-seat of History.

We, for our part, await the judgment openly and without apprehension. The challenge to battle we accepted because our existence was at stake. With the employment of base tools, the enemy treacherously assailed the pillars of our existence in order to satisfy his long-cherished criminal desires. As we ventured to stand in the way of the realisation of his audacious plans, it was necessary to trample us in the dust. His watch-word was conquest and economical expansion, and there-with the destruction of all who opposed his schemes and desires.

The future has still great tasks in store for us, and we stand prepared for all the vicissitudes of fortune... But our heroic resolution and endurance, our unswerving faith in victory will still remain unimpaired even if the power of gold should succeed in raising new enemies against us.

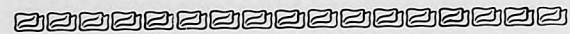
M—y.



## Thought and Deed.

One of our Bishops has proposed a scheme for assuring the existence of soldiers disabled in the war, and at the same time, or somewhat earlier, another prelate, Arpád. L. Várady, Archbishop of Kalocsa, has made a valuable donation for the purpose of maintaining invalided soldiers. Archbishop Várady has given a part of his Kalocsa estate to provide dwellings, schools and work-shops for the crippled heroes. Here will be a place of refuge for those who cannot seek work and have no other means of engaging in useful labour. The agricultural colonies and the work-shops will be under the control of experts who will seek for dan organize the work and realize the profits. For this purpose Archbishop Várady has given land sufficient to support 300—350 invalids. In addition of this, he has given 40.000 crowns in cash, to which is added a donation of 60.000 crowns from the See of Kalocsa and 10.000 crowns from the township of Kalocsa. This sum has been increased to a quarter of a million crowns by the Administrative Office for Disabled Soldiers. The money is to be used for the purposes of the work-shops, which will be provided with all requisites for the manufacture of wooden-ware, baskets and brushes. The agricultural colony will be occupied with bee-keeping, cattle-breeding and horticulture. In connection with the colony there will be a school for the study of agriculture, under the control of an

expert teacher, in which the invalids and members of their families will receive instruction in agriculture and horticulture. The colony will be organized on strict altruistic principles, the profits being distributed among the invalids. Already 340 invalids have begun studying there, and most of these will remain engaged in a life of peaceful labour.



## Hungarian Post-Buildings.

### The Post-Office of Pozsony.

The erection of post-buildings on modern principles was begun in this country towards the end of last century.

In 1908 the Hungarian Minister of Commerce collected and published a volume of communications relating to „The more modern technical installations of the Hungarian Post and Telegraph Department“ in which we find the following remarks concerning the building of Hungarian post-buildings :

„The localities necessary for the service of the Hungarian Post, Telegraph and Telephone Department were procured at first almost exclusively on the hire-system. The rapid development of the service, however, continually calls for installations and arrangements of a more technical nature, and these requirements can only be fulfilled in buildings specially constructed for the purposes of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Department.

The necessity of constructing State buildings has become especially urgent since the Telephone service has developed with such rapidity. The transference of telephone-centres demands to some extent a transformation of the over-head and underground cables of the local net-work, and thus the placing of any greater telephone-centre in a hired locality cannot in general be said to be an economical procedure.

Accordingly, new buildings are continuously being raised for the Post, Telegraph and Telephone service, according to the means at our disposal, and everything is being done to render the service speedy and efficient, to satisfy the requirements of the public and also of the officials employed in the service.

In buildings designed for this purpose, the following points are taken into consideration :

1. The departments manipulating the arrival and despatch services must be readily accessible to the public, and the localities maintained for the public must be roomy and equipped with all the apparatus required by the public using the service.

2. The reception localities shall stand in organised connection with the localities required for manipulating the material received, corresponding to the nature and order of the manipulation.

3. The localities for delivering arrived material shall be of easy access to the public, the delivery and transmission of goods shall be effected systematically without disturbance.

4. Telegraph and Telephone technical installations shall be placed according to the purpose for which they are required, and so that they may be easily connected with the overhead and underground cables outside.

5. The offices reserved for the staff shall answer all requirements.



THE POST-OFFICE OF POZSONY.

6. The whole building must fulfil all sanitary requirements, and all localities must be well lighted, ventilated and heated.

7. If it is in the interest of the service, there may be dwellings in the building.“

\* \* \*

The new Pozsony Post-Building was a subject of discussion for ten years before it was planned. The determination of the site presented the great-

est difficulty. The principal question to decide was, whether the new building should be on a new site or in place of the old one.

At last the Minister of Commerce decided in favour of the old site, and in July, 1902, invited architects to send in plans. The first prize in the open competition was awarded to the plans of Julius Pártos.

The advantage of the old site lies in the fact that it is centrally located and accessible from three sides, and its disadvantage the great diffe-

the work arranged so that the Telegraph and Telephone Centre, with a separate entrance, separate stair-case and lift and with all accessory localities, with heating and lighting, etc. should be completely finished before the demolition of the old main-building, that is, before the erection of the new walls.

The great difference of level presented a further difficulty in planning the structure, together with the necessity of maintaining the pavement's continuity of slope. Consequently the building is grouped so that the great hall with its separate entrance, the hall containing all the compartments for the use of the public, is situated on the low-lying part of the site, and the great court intended for carriage traffic, with the surrounding store-rooms and localities for despatch work, are placed on the high-lying part of the site.

This „great court“, which is at a level about six metres above that of the street behind, gave the builder, or rather, the technical manager of the postal department, the sound idea of supplementing the somewhat narrow „great court“ by constructing a lower court underneath for the use of automobiles. Thus a technical difficulty obtained a solution, a raised court was built, and the disadvantage arising from the great difference of level advantageously converted into a convenience for the development of traffic.

It should be mentioned that the roofing of the lower court is made of iron-beton supported on iron-beton pillars standing 12 metres apart, with primary and secondary iron-beton holders, cassette-shaped and fitted with „Luxfer“ glass (strength 1:00 kilogrammes per square metre) to admit daylight to the lower court.

The great room of the letter-carriers occupies the entire length of the lower court, receives daylight entirely from the street side, and communicates directly with the letter despatch-office above.

On the ground-floor around the higher court are all the parcels-offices, with closed iron compartments from which the parcels are delivered directly into the post-carts.

The work of building was completed exclusively by Hungarian artisans. The building costs amounted to 1,300,000 crowns, to which must be added 742,300 crowns for the installation of the Telegraph and Telephone Centre, a total of about two million crowns.

### 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 language 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.

rence of level, six metres, between the two streets. A further drawback was the relatively narrow shape of the site and the circumstance that the building had to be executed in sections, because the telegraph and telephone centre could only be dismantled, that is to say, the old main-building only then demolished, when the new installation in the new building was completed and at work.

Consequently the plans had to be prepared and

## Bethmann-Hollweg and Asquith.

At the present moment the eyes of the world are fixed on the armies in the valley of the Maas and on the Woevre plain, engaged in a battle which, if not the greatest of the world-war, is undoubtedly one of the most decisive. In times of great historical importance, nations speak instead of states-men, not with words but with deeds, and there is more eloquence in the clash of arms than in any diplomatic declaration.

The great speech of the German Chancellor is, however, worthy of consideration, for Bethmann-Hollweg is not a man of empty phrases, and what he says is a verbal summary of the deeds of the German soldiers. In his speech are reflected German unity, resolution and self-sacrifice, as well as the cause and aims for which Germany resorted to arms. The voice of Germany, fighting to assure her own existence and the welfare of the nations of the world, is heard in the Chancellor's speech, and this it is which renders his speech important. His words exercised a profound effect on all his hearers. Every sentence was a heavy blow against our enemies, every thought sincere and honest, clean as the German sword itself.

„Reference must be made to some declarations and calumnies uttered by leading states-men of the Entente. Asquith for his part premises as a preliminary condition to any kind of peace-negotiation, the final annihilation of Prussia's military power. Each party is disposed to consider proposals of peace emanating from the other party. If I should propose to Mr. Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine into the possibilities of peace, and Mr. Asquith began by desiring the final and complete dissipation of Prussia's military power, the conversation would cease before it had well commenced. To such a condition of peace there is only one answer possible, and that answer is given by our sword.“

„Germany desires no subjugation of peoples“ said the Chancellor, „but desires to assure the possibility of her own free development, desires to exclude the danger of the German nation, with its 70 millions of population, being hindered from any quarter in its peaceful pursuits of labour.“

The Chancellor describes the situation in detail, refers to all the problems of the war, and again points out that, with regard to the nationalities, the duty exists of creating guarantees which shall secure a lasting peace. In the first place he refers to the Belgian and Polish questions, openly declaring, „Belgium after the war will be a new Belgium“. „We did not wish for this war. When against our will the war began, we did not feel the necessity of extending our frontiers. We threatened no people with destruction, no national exis-

tence with devastation. And what gives us strength there on the battle-fields to oppose the overwhelming forces of the enemy, to fight on and conquer? Who can seriously believe that the thirst of conquest inspires the storming-columns at Verdun, and continuously accomplishes new feats of heroism? Or have the people forsooth, which have bestowed so much intellectual benefit on mankind, which for 44 years have been the most peace-loving of all nations, changed over-night into barbarians? No, this is an invention of the bad consciences of those who caused the war and are alarmed for their power in their own countries. It was not the intention of Germany and Austria-Hungary to stir up the Polish question. The progress of battle has raised it. Now it stands before us, awaiting a solution, and Germany and Austria-Hungary will solve it. But after such historical upheavals we cannot recognize the status quo ante. This Europe which will be born anew out of all these horrors will in many respects be unlike the old Europe.“

The German Chancellor's speech is a far-reaching memento in the midst of the roar of Verdun cannon, and at the turning-point of the war and the world's history.

Compare with this the arrogant tone of Asquith's speech which, as reported here, runs as follows:

„The condition on which we are disposed to make peace is, the attainment of the aims for which we took up arms, and these I stated in November, 1914. I did indeed say, among other things, that we should not sheathe the sword until the Prussian military power had been completely and finally destroyed. England and France did not intervene in the war for the purpose of crippling Germany, or of erasing that country from the map of Europe, not to destroy or dismember Germany as a nation, and surely not to interfere with Germany's free exercise of peaceful pursuits. We and France were constrained to resort to arms because Germany—and under this term is to be understood Prussia—constituted a standing menace to her neighbours from a military stand-point.“

„The Allies desire and are resolved to see Belgium again restored to her former condition. She cannot be allowed to suffer permanently from the attack directed against her liberty.“

„If the Allies employ their domination of the sea to exercise economical pressure on the enemy, they only exercise a right with regard to belligerents such as has always been recognized in ancient and recent times. We are prepared to justify our proceedings before any regularly-constituted tribunal, and to prove that they are in accord with the principles and spirit of International Law as employed in the course of the development of modern warfare.“

Asquith's visit to the Pope did not create a favourable impression in the Vatican. We are informed that in the course of his half hour's au-

dience Asquith expressed the opinion that the war would last still five years. These terrible words were of course not spoken from conviction, but with a view to arouse terror. It is therefore not enough that the tyrants in the English parliament furiously abuse the peoples of Europe, but the representative of the nation has the assurance, coldly and defiantly, to proclaim this blood-curdling resolution to the Apostle of Peace. The Holy Father must suffer it to be announced to him that endless strife and war shall endure.

\* \* \*

It is superfluous to add any explanatory comment to a comparison of the two speeches. Bethmann-Hollweg's is clear, comprehensive and straightforward, whereas Asquith's is obscure, evasive with regard to matters of importance, and gives evidence of a bad memory, or, what is still more worthy of condemnation, an intentional contorsion of facts.

KÖZGAZDASÁG. - Financial Notes.

A negyedik magyar hadikölcsön.

A hosszan elhúzódó háború nagy pénzügyi követelményeket támasztván az államkincstárral szemben, a hadi-szükségletek zavartalan ellátása céljából új hadikölcsön kibocsátása vált szükségessé. A hadviselés költségeinek fedezésére a pénzügyminiszter ezúttal — úgy mint az előző hadikölcsönöknél, azonban a zárolás mellőzésével — 6<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-kal kamatozó járadékkölcsön-kötvényeket és ezzel egyidejűleg 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-kal kamatozó állami pénztárjegyeket bocsát nyilvános aláírásra.

Az aláírás tartama és az aláírási helyek. Az aláírás időtartama 1916. április 19-től május 23-ig bezárólag terjed. Aláírási helyekül fognak szerepelni az összes állami pénztárak és adóhivatalok, a postatakarékpénztár és közvetítő helyei s az összes számottevő hazai pénzügyintézetek.

Az aláírási ár. A kibocsátásra kerülő címletek aláírási ára aszerint, amint az aláírt összeg ellenértékének befizetése a kétrészre osztott aláírási időtartam első vagy második felében történik, avagy az alább ismertetendő kedvezményes (részletekben történő) fizetési módozat vétetik igénybe, az időközi kamatokra való tekintettel különböző összegekben a következőképp van megállapítva:

I. a kibocsátásra kerülő és 6<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-kal kamatozó járadékkölcsönkötvény aláírására minden 100 korona névértékért:

1. ha az aláírásakor az aláírt összeg egész ellenértéke befizettetik:

a) az 1916. évi április 19-től május 5-ig bezárólag történő aláírás esetén: 97 K 20 fillérben;

b) az 1916. évi május 5-ikét követő időben 1916. évi május 23-áig bezárólag történő aláírás esetén: 97 K 50 fillérben;

2. ha pedig a kedvezményes (részletekben történő) fizetési módozat vétetik igénybe, az aláírási határidő egész tartamára szólólag 98 koronában;

II. Az 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-kal kamatozó állami pénztárjegy aláírási ára minden 100 korona névértékért:

1. ha az aláírásakor az aláírt összeg egész ellenértéke befizettetik:

a) az 1916. évi április 19-től május 5-ig bezárólag történő aláírás esetén 91 K 90 f-ben;

b) az 1916. évi május 5-ikét követő időben 1916. évi május 23-ig bezárólag történő aláírás esetén 92 K 20 f.

2. ha pedig kedvezményes (részletekben történő) fizetési módozat vétetik igénybe, az aláírási határidő egész tartamára szólólag 92 K 65 f-ben. A fenti áraikon felül az aláíróval szemben sem folyókamat, sem jutalék felszámításának helye nincs.

Részletfizetési kedvezmény. Az esetben, ha a 6<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-os járadékkölcsönre aláírt összeg 100 K-t meg nem halad, az aláírás alkalmával az aláírt összeg egész ellenértéke

befizetendő. A 6<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-os járadékkölcsönre történő és 100 K-t meghaladó, valamint általában az 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-os állami pénztárjegykölcsönre eszközölt aláírásoknál azonban a befizetés részletekben is teljesíthető. Ez esetben az aláírás alkalmával az aláírt összeg 10<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-a biztosítékképpen leteendő, és pedig a m. kir. állampénztárnál és adóhivataloknál, a m. kir. postatakarékpénztár közvetítőhivatalainál, továbbá az 1898: XXIII. t.-c. alapján alakult Országos Központi Hitelszövetkezettel készpénzben, a többi aláírási helynél pedig vagy készpénzben, vagy olyan értékpapírokban, amelyeket az aláírási hely elfogadhatóknak tart. A részletek a következőképp fizetendők: a jegyzett összeg ellenértékének

25 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub> -a	legkésőbb 1916. június 9-ig
25 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub> -a	» 1916. » 17-ig
25 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub> -a	» 1916. » 28-ig
25 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub> -a	» 1916. július 8-ig

Az utolsó befizetés alkalmával az aláírási hely a letett biztosítékot elszámolja, illetőleg visszaadja.

Az 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-os állami pénztárjegykölcsön visszafizetése. Az 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-os állami pénztárjegyekben megjelölt tőkekövetelést a m. kir. államkincstár a beváltóhelyeknél a bemutatónak, az állami pénztárjegy bevonása ellenében, minden levonás nélkül, adó- és illetékmentesen 1926. június 1-én visszafizeti.

Adó- és illetékmentesség. A kibocsátásra kerülő címletek után járó kamatok éppúgy, mint a kölcsönvisszafizetés alkalmával a járadékkötvényeknek, illetve állami pénztárjegyeknek tőkeértéke minden fennálló és a jövőben behozandó magyarországi adó, bélyeg és illeték levonása nélkül fizettetnek ki.

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