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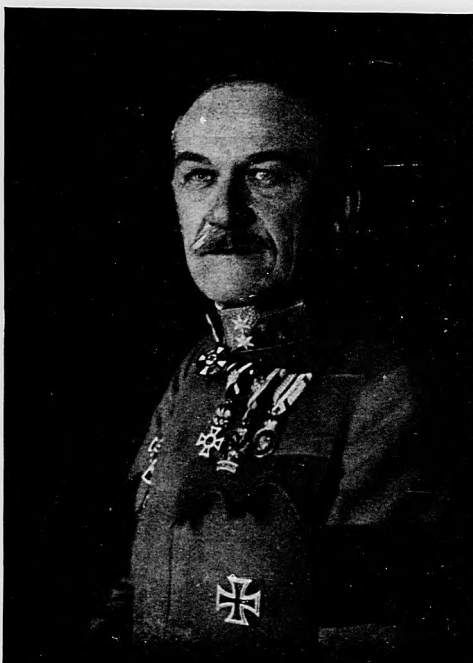
For the Victims of the War.

The State's Scheme.

SOME DAYS ago the official gazette published the plan by which the Hungarian Government desires to organize war-relief uniformly throughout the country. This is the first step taken by the State on behalf of the victims of the war. No one can doubt that the organization contemplated in the Ministerial Order deals with this great question with much circumspection and in a spirit of warm affection. It is, however, another question whether the provisions of the scheme answer expectations, or furnish such a solution of this great problem as those who have actually lost all in the war for the defence of the commonwealth have the right to hope of the State.

According to the plans of the Government the solution of this question, of what we may openly call compensation owed by the State to the victims of the war, is divided into two parts. One of these consists in financial aid to the disabled and to the families of the fallen heroes, the rendering of which is, according to the Government's programme, the undoubted duty of the State. The second part of the compensation consists in supplementing the deficiency in the State-aid, and this, in conformity with the Government's plans, must be the combined work of the public authorities and of society.

The main problem is to decide what shall be the State provision for individuals and for families. We believe that, without discredit to the magnitude of the question, the State compensation in the form of a pension as contemplated in our ancient laws, need not seriously be taken into



Lt-General ALEXANDER SZURMAY, Hungarian
Minister of Home-Defence.

consideration. It would require a considerable augmentation, and in fixing the amount we must calculate that there will be no speedy fall in the high prices after the war.

The provisions of the Order dealing with organization are of a systematic nature and must be recognised as wisely designed for the creation of an organ to protect the interests of those who have suffered from the war. They provide for the utmost possible autonomy in order to facilitate the co-operation of the authorities with members of society. But yet there are occasional flaws in the sys-

tem. If the guardian meets with widows or orphans of soldiers who cannot be persuaded to work, such cases are to be announced to the local-judge or to the chief-of-police. Why are such cases immediately submitted to the police and not to the guardians-of orphans office? This is a point worthy of consideration. Remarks might also be made on the circular accompanying the Order. The Government expects much of the ecclesiastical authorities in the matter, but that it should be necessary to make special provision for supervision of adherents to particular confessions under the leadership of the Church is perhaps no very necessary factor in the solution of this great problem.

The Care of Victims a National Task.

The Minister-President, Count Stephen Tisza, has addressed a circular to the counties and towns in connection with the Government's Order organizing provision for the disabled soldiers and their families, and for the widows and orphans. The first clause of the Order designates the work

as a national task to be fulfilled by the State authorities and the members of society acting in co-operation. The members of society take their part in the work as guardians, and their office is to support the victims of the war by their advice and action. The Order divides the guardians, who participate as patrons in the work, into two groups. To the one group belong the «protectors» whose business it is to care for the orphans, to the other the «advisors» who attend to the disabled and their families, and to the widows, that is, to the adults.

The Protection of Orphans.

The care of the orphans is undoubtedly a task of the highest importance. It is the duty of the «protector» to accomplish his task in the manner most suitable to the requirements of the individual cases. He will arrange that motherless orphans shall find a home under the care of a reliable family, or shall be placed in a suitable institute for children. The protector shall take care to provide the orphan with an education of the kind the child would have enjoyed if the father had remained alive. If the child requires special care in a school for weak or abnormal children, the protector must find a suitable institute. If the orphan does not receive State-aid, or receives this to an inadequate extent, the protector must apply to the proper authority for remedy. If the orphan is engaged in agriculture and desires to buy land and has the necessary means and other qualifications, the protector shall further his plans by intervening with the official Committee of War-guardians, the constitution of which is described below.

The Advisor of War-Widows.

It is the duty of the «advisor» to give advice to the disabled soldiers and their families, and to the widows in all their affairs. He shall take care that the cripple who has undergone the first operation successfully shall be subject to further treatment, and shall be supplied with artificial limbs and other orthopedic conveniences. If the cripple's powers of earning his living can be increased by study, it is the advisor's business to persuade him to pursue this study. If the advisor cannot secure employment for his wards in their native places, he must find work for them in one of the working-settlements established for the benefit of cripples and widows. If the cripple or widow receives support and, in spite of all persuasion on the part of the advisor, prefers rather to beg than to work, the advisor must report the case to the chief local-judge or to the chief-of-police. The advisor must provide for the education of the children of cripples and widows, and if the children require special treatment in a pedagogic sanatorium he must put them in a suitable institute.

The Registration of Guardians.

On the occasion of the first organisation, those persons who are suitable for the position of war-guardian and undertake the office are registered in their parishes. The conscription is made by the local-judges in the country and by the mayors in the towns, under the control of the high-sheriff of the county. The guardians in the parish constitute together the Parish Committee of War-Guardians. The first duty of the committee after its constitution is to ascertain what orphans, widows and disabled soldiers live in the parish, and to send in a list of these persons to the Board-of-Orphans through the local-judge. Thereafter the legally constituted Committee-of-Guardians elects the acting guardians. The protectors are chosen from among the guardians and are appointed by the Board-of-Orphans after appearing before the Board for examination. The Board supervises the work of the guardian and may at any time relieve him of his office if he appears unsuitable. The Board-of-Orphans decides as to whether the petition of a person who desires the guardian's suspension shall be granted.

The Committees of Guardians.

In addition to the parish committees-of-guardians and the district committees in the large towns, the Ministerial Order constitutes Committees of Guardians for judicial and administrative procedures. Such committees are formed by the local-judges from among the guardians and work through a smaller elected committee of four or five members co-operating with the chief administrative officials of the district. The members of such committees receive their nomination in the first instance from the High-Sheriff, but after being constituted new members are elected at a general meeting of the guardians. Their task is to supervise all matters of procedure dealing with guardianship and to express their opinion of such questions to the local-judge.

The Office of War-Guardianship.

The National Office of War-Guardianship, which is responsible to the Minister-President, is at the head of the country's organisation of relief for war-victims. The President of this office has been already appointed by the Minister-President in the person of Count Kuno Klebersberg who has accepted this position without remuneration on his retirement from his post of Secretary-of-State in the Ministry of Education. This office has superseded the office for Disabled Soldiers, the Council of this latter office having been merged into the Council of the Office of War-Guardianship. The constitution of the Council is regulated by a special Order of the Minister-President. The Govern-

ment has determined the principles to be followed in the organisation of this Council, declaring that it shall consist not only of the interested official authorities but also of representative experts in matters of public health, public charities, children's education, and social and agricultural associations.

The Ministerial Order, which comes into operation from the day of issue, does not extend to Croatia, and also not to the town of Budapest where the organisation for the care of war-victims is controlled by the Metropolitan authorities.

In the circular letter which accompanies the Order addressed by the Minister-President to the county authorities, he states that much is expected from the assistance of the clergy and of teachers in the great work of providing for the victims of the war. There is no doubt that the higher ecclesiastics of the Churches and the religious unions under their leadership and likewise the guardians to be appointed in the interest of different confessions will all work zealously in the fulfilment of their task.



Lieutenant-General Alexander Szurmay.

New Hungarian Minister of Home-Defence.

GENERAL-COLONEL Baron Samuel Hazai, trained in the war into the powerful administrator of the Hungarian Home-Defence forces, has been commanded by the King to undertake another important office. The ministerial chair vacated by Baron Hazai has been occupied at the King's command by Lieutenant-General Alexander Szurmay.

Szurmay needs no introduction. Every-one knows him, and every Hungarian speaks of him with affection as «The Hero of Uzsok». He was the leader and the soul of the famous army which defended Hungary in the battles of the Carpathians.

He is every inch a soldier and a Hungarian. Now he returns from the battle-field, where so much precious Hungarian blood is flowing, to take his seat on the red velvet cushion, and his field-service is his best letter of recommendation to the Ministry of Home-Defence.

He knows best of all what every Hungarian owes to his Fatherland and what the Fatherland owes to every Hungarian soldier...

M...y.

Bőrgyógyító és bőrszépítő intézetünk
dr. Jutassy kozmetikai tanár vezetése alatt már 25 év óta működik. Illusztrált prospektust díjtalanul küld a *Kozmetikai Gyógyintézet* Budapest IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4.

To Turkey in War-time.

Prof Dr. Julius Germanus.

II.*

THE JOURNEY from Bucharest to the Roumanian frontier was attended with no great discomfort. Upwards of a hundred Italians of the working-class, who had been called up for military service, joined the train at Bucharest. The Italians were in great good-humour and sang continually. They were welcomed enthusiastically by the Roumanians at the different railway-stations, and were abundantly treated to refreshments. In expressing their joy they frequently spoke of the Hungarians in terms which betrayed their conviction that Roumania would, sooner or later, be involved in the war. Their good-humour, however, was not of long duration. We had scarcely crossed the Danube at Ramadan when the singing of the Italians ceased, the people at the stations cheered no more, and the unsympathetic reception on the part of the Bulgarians obviously had its effect. Once or twice the Italians became boisterous, but the Bulgarian railway-officials reminded them that they had arrived in a country of sober customs where uproar was forbidden and human emotions could only be expressed within the limits of the existing regulations. This was a relief for the other passengers, myself included. We soon perceived that we were on neutral territory where enemies and friends were treated alike. I was obliged to stop at Rustchouk to arrange for the transfer of my goods. Accompanied by First Lieutenant Ali Riza Bey I had the pleasure of walking through the little town, which is inhabited for the most part by people of Tartar origin who still speak Turkish better than they speak Bulgarian. I entered into conversation with people in the streets, and ascertained that the feelings of the people were decidedly in sympathy with the Central-Powers.

On rising next morning we received the unwelcome information that the Rustchouk—Sofia railway was under water as a consequence of the heavy rain-falls, and the journey to Constantinople could only be continued if we made a considerable détour via Sumlák and Tronovo. The discomfort was moreover greatly increased by the circumstance that, from some unknown cause, only one passenger-carriage was attached to the train, and this was occupied not only by Bulgarians and travellers of other nationalities, but had also to find accommodation for some forty Italians who had been summoned to join the army. These latter were put into a goods-carriage, precisely the one which contained me and my cargo. The carriage, which was more than half-filled by my four tons of freight, was fitted-up with benches for the Italians. Thus were assembled Turks, Hungarians and Italians, all together in Bulgaria, a truly neu-

* No I appeared in last September's issue.

tral country, the sober-minded, honest Bulgarians treating all with the same measure of justice. The society seemed interested in us, and in spite of the protests of my Turkish companion, I entered into conversation with them. Hearing their own language the Italians melted towards me, and cheered by the first rays of the sun awakening in them the culture attendant on kindness, they quickly opened their hearts. With enthusiasm they talked of the war, of Italian liberty, of the great and powerful Italy, impeded in its development by Austria, determined now to break a path for itself. The words they uttered in their enthusiasm were spoken with such childlike and delightful simplicity that they forcibly called to mind the charming book of De Amicis «Il Cuore», a work so full of warm words adapted to move the hearts of children to love of-country, that we who are not Italians could never read it in our childhood without deep emotion. Human innocence is the quality used as a tool by heartless men to lead these childish souls to blood and crime and pain. These unfortunate Italians inspired me with pity, for indeed they are worthy men who are capable of such enthusiasm and obedience when the fire of enthusiasm is fanned in the shadow of death.

In the evening we arrived at the Balkan mountains. Our road lay through the Sipka Pass. The moon shone in full splendour and bathed the thickly-wooded heights in pale light. The balmy evening with all its mysterious charm was in complete harmony with the lovely melodies of our enemies, our Italian companions chanting their songs on the road to death. The Bulgarian land was silent, the deep valleys and forests swallowing up the roar of our train in the stillness of the night, but underneath lived the Bulgarian heart, pulsating with that invincible force which has hitherto remained unvoiced. For me there was no thought of sleep. The narrow bench was not inviting to repose, and besides, eternal Nature looked down with such glorious calm on our hurrying train with its load of living passengers and devastating material, a symbol of the transitoriness of all things that exist. The night had also its effects on the Italians. They ceased conversing with me and began singing in unison. A harmonica was produced to lend its bizarre accompaniment to the human voice. Everyone was thrilled with rhapsody, the Italians absorbed in the anticipation of future bliss, I in the contemplation of the eternally Beautiful; only my Turkish companion thought of bodily comforts. He desired to sleep, but his bench and the noise were obstacles to sleep. He was subject to no emotional effect. He was a soldier, a machine, and knew his duty. The Italians were not to his taste. Nor did he long reflect how to get rid of them. He was a man of military talent and had soon prepared his tactics. Only he had to wait for a station. Towards midnight we reached one. He then spoke to the guard who had long

regarded the Italians with angry eyes, no doubt consigning them and their music to perdition. The guard and my Turk soon arranged the matter, and I was requested to explain to the Italians that they had to get out here and wait for the next train. In haste they collected their baggage and had just time to get out before the train started, some of them wishing us good-night, for, to be sure, we were not enemies in the railway-carriage. The whistle was blown, the train in motion, and I remained alone with my Turkish friend. I found it strange that the Italians should have to change for Dedeagacs and therefore made inquiries. Then to my amazement Ali Riza Bey laughingly confessed that he had arranged with the guard, so that he could sleep in peace, averring that it was all the same for the Italians whether they spent the night in the carriage, at the station, or in the open air. The brilliant trick had not much charm for me, but I could not long call my friend to account, for scarcely had the singing ceased when weariness overcame me and I fell asleep.

When we awoke it was already almost noon and we were approaching the Turkish frontier and Adrianopolis. Joyfully I crossed the Turkish boundary in the company of Mustafa Pasha, and it was pleasant to think of what had happened ten years previously when I visited Turkey then under the tyrannical rule of Abdul-Hamid, how they took away all my books, examined me minutely as if I had been a criminal, and how I felt afterwards that spying eyes accompanied all my movements. Now I had entered a free land, the country of a free people, awakened from a dream of centuries, a people that desires to live and will indeed live. The close bond which has attached me since youth to the Young Turks seemed now welded with new strength and hope. But my joy was indescribable when after nine days of fatiguing and exciting travel I saw at the railway-station of Adrianopolis my old acquaintance Dsevad Bey who has now advanced to the position of commandant of the town. He immediately invited me to spend a day in Adrianopolis, view the fortifications and wait to see the Crown-Prince who would visit the garrison next day. I immediately accepted the invitation, and my Turkish companion also was glad to remain in Adrianopolis where he had a prospect of sleep and rest.

If any of my friends should go to Adrianopolis I would solemnly warn them against sleeping with open windows, lest the mosquitoes rising from the neighbouring swamps may infect them with malaria. But I, under the beneficent influence of Young-Turk rule and the happy re-union with old acquaintances with whom under the ancient régime I only ventured to speak in whispers, beheld only a happy, free and perfect Turkey, and entirely forgot swamps, mosquitoes and malaria. After having visited the fortifications in the company of Dsevad Bey and seen the preparations for next day's military review

with a great parade of cavalry, I at last laid my head, tired but contented, to rest on Turkish soil, leaving all the windows open in order that I might, even in my sleep, breathe the balmy air of a free Turkey. Happily and quickly I fell asleep, and the mosquitoes, no less happily and quickly, advanced through the open windows and settled in swarms on my face and hands to suck the blood of the Turk's Hungarian brother. I spent the night restlessly and feverishly, suffering considerable torture, and only at dawn, too late, was I struck with the brilliant idea of closing the windows.

Next day, with bitten face and bleeding hands, I was present at the splendid military parade arranged by the garrison of Adrianopolis in honour of the Crown-Prince Izzeddin. My face was burning with wounds as I stood before his Royal Highness and announced to him the object of my journey. Izzeddin even then looked weary and ill. He watched the review with an air of boredom, but his eyes brightened somewhat when I began to speak of the Hungarians and the gift I had brought to the Turkish nation. «I love and respect our Hungarian brothers», said he, «They too love us. Apart from them we have no true kinsmen». He inquired about the existing conditions in Hungary and about some of his Hungarian acquaintances. I was the last Hungarian with whom he spoke, and probably, as he himself said, the only Hungarian who spoke Turkish with him. Some months later, Izzeddin was found dead in his palace.

The same day, in the afternoon, I continued my journey to Constantinople, anxious to hand over my precious packets to the Minister of War as quickly as possible. At night I arrived in Stamboul and went to a Turkish hôtel. I do not like, and never liked, the European quarter of Stamboul. I always feel more at home among my friends the Turks. With the sensation of having well fulfilled my task I lay down in the hôtel of Sêhin Pasha, and gazed for a while dreamily at the moon which shone in the cloudless sky and looked down into my room from behind a slender minaret. It seemed to me different from the moon which sheds its rays on Hungary. Here in the home of cupolas, of cypress-trees and pomegranates it seemed to possess a strange and fairy-like beauty. I fell to musing on things past and present. During the fourteen short years in which I had from time to time visited Turkey, what changes had taken place! When first I knew the country there were no telephones, no electric light, no parliament, no freedom of the press: now there is everything which is to be found elsewhere in Europe. The people have so rapidly accommodated themselves to the transformation that they do indeed deserve our admiration. The people supposed by Europe to be on the verge of collapse unexpectedly arose and not only surpassed its enemies in the art of war but also displayed ability and a deep sense of humanity in the arts of peace.

A tremendous explosion interrupted my train of thought. I had scarcely recovered from the shock when the roar of cannons shook the air. I sprang out of bed and hastened to the corridor where I found a number of the hôtel-guests assembled. All at once one of the room-doors opening into the corridor burst in with a crash and showed the interior of the room devastated by a shell.

An English submarine had run into the Golden Horn by moon-light, had then risen to the surface and fired its guns at Constantinople asleep. After 10—12 shots the submarine had dived to escape from the fire of the Turkish shore-batteries. For me this night surprise was still a novelty, but a longer sojourn would have accustomed me to these nocturnal manifestations of English civilisation.

Next day when I waited on Enver Pasha, the Minister-of-War, he asked me with a smile how I was satisfied with the reception accorded me. «It was splendid», I replied, as I drew from my pocket a 6 cm. bomb-splinter, a souvenir of the bombardment during the night. «My English friends have delivered a salute in honour of my arrival in Constantinople.»



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.



Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

A Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltóbank báró Madarassy-Beck Miksa elnöklésével tartotta 47-ik évi rendes közgyűlését. Az igazgatóság jelentése részletesen beszámol az intézet múlt évi nagyszerű munkásságáról. A közgyűlés a jelentést egyhangúlag tudomásul vette és a nyereség felosztására vonatkozólag elhatározta, hogy a tartalékalapot 400.000 koronával, a nyugdíjalapot 250.000 koronával, az alkalmazottak segítőalapját 20.000 koronával dotálják, a részvényeseknek 30 koronával (7½%) április 2-től kezdve leendő beváltására 3,750.000 koronát fordítanak, a fennmaradó 1,818.152·28 koronát pedig az 1917. üzletévre vitte át. Az igazgatóság új tagjai lettek: dr. Freund István, Kraus Maximilian (Wien), Lévai Adolf és lovag Wahl Oszkár, Végül dr. Kövess Béla részvényes köszönetét és elismerését fejezte ki az intézet vezetőségének és a

tisztikarnak. Az igazgatóság Blau Gyula, dr. Bán József, Kann Sándor és Vágó József igazgató-helyetteseket igazgatókká, dr. Róz Jenő, Vargha Zsigmond és dr. Walko Loránd titkárokat, valamint Bognár Ernő, Eisner Sándor, Molnár Nándor, Strassnitz Imre és Vámos Kálmán tisztviselőket cégvezetőkké, Iványi Emil, Rudan Iduna és Samarjay Gyula fiókfőnököket pedig főigazgatókká nevezte ki.

A Magyar Jelzáloghitelbank gróf Khuen-Héderváry Károly elnöklésével tartotta 48-ik évi rendes közgyűlését. Az előterjesztett évi jelentést a közgyűlés elfogadta és magáévá tette a nyereség felosztására vonatkozó indítványt, mely szerint a részvénytulajdonosok 22 koronával váltják be. Niemesny Mihály részvényes elismeréssel emlékezett meg az intézet igazgatóságának elmúlt évi munkásságáról. Gróf Khuen-Héderváry Károly és báró Madarassy-Beck Gyula felszólalása után a közgyűlés véget ért. Az intézet igazgatósága a közgyűlés után tartott ülésében dr. Neumann Miksa igazgatónak az ügyvezető-igazgatói címet adományozta, dr. Kaldrovits Géza és Schön Lipót igazgató-helyetteseket igazgatókká, dr. Adler Mihály igazgató-helyetteset főügyésszé, dr. Ferenczi Lajos cégvezető-titkárt igazgató-helyettesé, Szabó Kálmán főpénztárnok-helyettes, Herendi Artur osztályfőnököt, Gárdonyi Henrik első levelezőt, Miklós Tivadar osztályfőnököt és dr. Elek Kálmán titkárt cégvezetőkké, dr. Häutler Géza intézeti titkárt első titkárrá nevezte ki.

Az Adria Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság Lánczy Leó elnökle alatt tartotta közgyűlését. A közgyűlés elé terjesztett 1916. üzletévi mérleg az előző évi 380.060·17 korona veszteség levonása után 659.200·51 korona tiszta nyereséggel záródik. Az igazgatóság már most gondoskodni kíván arról, hogy a hajóbeszerzések súlyos terhein előzetesen is könnyítsen, ezért az elért üzleteredményből osztalékul részvényenkint csak 10 koronát — a névérték 5%-át — fizetik, 800.000 koronát pedig külön tartalékoknak a háborús hajóveszteségek pótlására.

A Magyar Országos Központi Takarékpénztár Bujanovich Sándor főrendiházi tag elnökle alatt tartotta közgyűlését. A közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy a 3.135.225·69 korona nyereségből az alapszabályszerű járulékok levonása után osztalékra részvényenkint 75 koronájával 2.268.750 koronát, a nyugdíjalap javára 24.000 koronát, jótékony és közhasznú célokra 20.000 koronát, a tisztviselők külön javadalmazására 55.000 koronát, a tisztviselők rendkívüli háborús drágasági pótlékára 45.000 koronát fordított és a fennmaradó 392.634·98 korona a jövő év számlájára vezetett át. Az igazgatóságba dr. Hódossy Sándort, Wolfner Józsefet és Pucher Istvánt (új), a felügyelő-bizottságba Bessenyei Ferencz (új) választotta be a közgyűlés.

A Kereskedelmi Bank jubileuma. A napokban tartotta a Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank alapításának 75-ik jubiláris közgyűlését, a mely az intézet fejlődésének mértőföldjelzőjeképp méltó módon ünnepelte a nevezetes évfordulót.

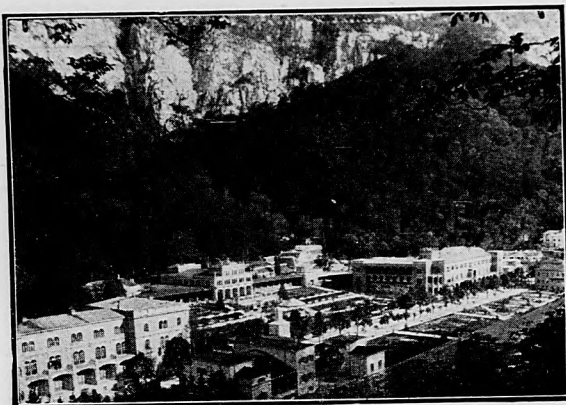
Megnyitóbeszédében Lánczy Leó titkos tanácsos

emlékezett meg az intézet multjáról és nagyarányú fejlődéséről. A nyereség felosztására vonatkozó indítványokat a közgyűlés elfogadta, a felmentvényeket megadta s kimondotta, hogy a 113. számú osztalékszervények e hó 27-től kezdve 180 koronával fognak beváltatni.

A napirend e részének befejeztével tértek át a jubileum megünneplésére. Hegedüs Loránd ügyvezető igazgató bemutatta az üdvözléseket; meleghangú üdvözlőtáviratot küldött Teleszky pénzügyminiszter, annak a reményének adva kifejezést, hogy az intézet, feladatának magaslatára állva, közgazdaságunk szolgálatában, mint a multban, úgy a jövőben is üdvös tevékenységet fog kifejteni. Szíves üdvözléssel kereste fel az intézetet a főváros nevében Bárczy István polgármester is. Hegedüs Loránd előterjesztette az igazgatóság jubileumi indítványait. E szerint az eddigi adományokon kívül jótékony célokra egymillió koronát fordítanak. A tisztviselők jólétét előmozdító adományokra vonatkozó indítványt a közgyűlés egyhangúlag magáévá tette. Dr. Vass János részvényes lelkes szavakkal ünnepelte a jubiláló intézet vezetését, legelső sorban Lánczy Leó elnököt. Dr. Strasser Imre a kereskedő- és iparosvilág háliját és elismerését tolmácsolta; e nagy eredmények elérésében fáradhatatlan munkatársai voltak Weiss Fülöp és Fellner Henrik. Huszár Ernő az intézet tisztviselőinek nevében mondott köszönetet az igazgatóságnak nagylelkű elhatározásáért, míg Huppert, a Monorkerületi Hitelbank igazgatója, a vidéki pénzügyintézetek közönetét fejezte ki. Lánczy Leó elnök hálás köszönetét fejezi ki a maga és az igazgatóság, valamint a tisztviselői kar nevében a közgyűlés különösen bőséges elismeréséért. A közgyűlés hosszasan ünnepelte az elnököt. Végül Thék Endre udvari tanácsos, részvényes indítványára közfelkiáltással újra megválasztották az igazgatóság tagjaivá Dreher Jenőt, Gajáéy Ödönt, Lánczy Leót, Szabó Jenőt és gróf Széchenyi Bélát, új tagul Serbán Jánost, a felügyelő-bizottság tagjaivá pedig Blau Adolfot, Gold Zsigmondot, Hertelendy Ferenczet, Kovásy Sándort, Reimann Lázárt és Rusz Oszkárt.

Az Első Magyar Iparbank Vas Ferencz elnökle alatt tartotta közgyűlését. A közgyűlés elhatározta, hogy a 924.435·78 koronát kitevő nyereségből belső tartalékolásokra 250.000 koronát fordít, részvényenkint 15 korona osztalékot fizet és az egyéb alapszabályszerű levonások után még fennmaradó 105.845·43 koronát új számlára átviszi.

A Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár-Egyesület Hajós József főrendiházi tag, cs. és kir. kamarás elnökle alatt megtartott 77. rendes közgyűlése elhatározta, hogy a 10.387.733·K 04 fillért tévő tiszta nyereségből adassék osztalékul minden részvény után 700 K, azaz 7.000.000 K, fordítassák az agio-tartalék-alap növelésére 1.000.000 K, az egyleti nyugdíjalapra 100.000 K, köz- és jótékony célokra 50.000 K, folyósítsassék a tisztviselők külön jutalmazására 200.000 K, a fennmaradó 1.062.586 K 91 f pedig vitessék az új számlára.



HERCULES-BATHS.

Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**

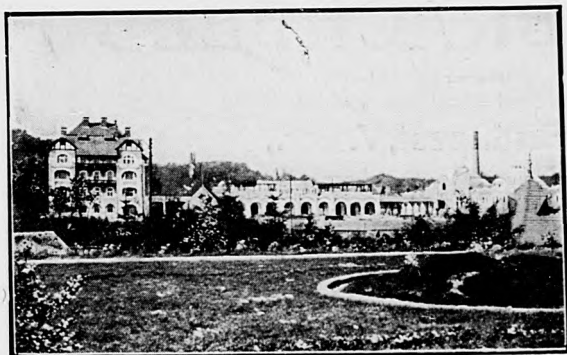


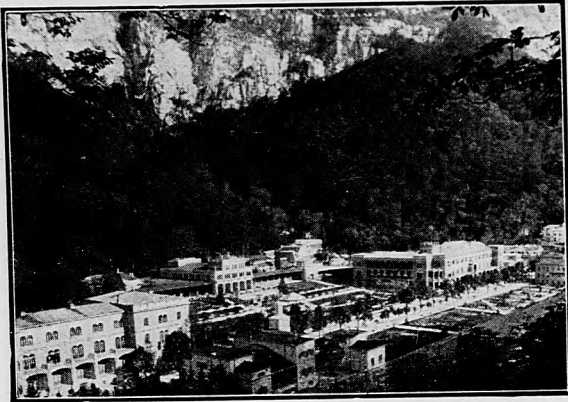
FENYŐHÁZA

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary canal, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

VIZAKNA

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszeben-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**



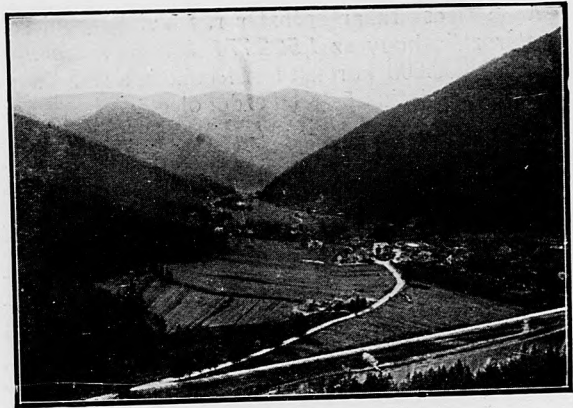
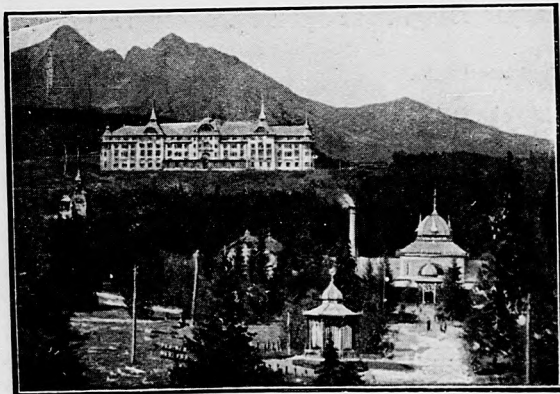


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