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# HUNGARY

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Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.*

## The Struggle for Truth.

*Privy-Councillor Albert Berzeviczy.*

AT A FESTIVE gathering of the «German Brotherhood-of-Arms», recently held in Berlin, Albert *Berzeviczy*, the former Hungarian Minister of Education delivered a great speech in the course of which he discussed the question of Truth involved in the existing conflict among the nations.

From this powerful speech, which was received by the audience with prolonged applause, we are permitted by the kindness of the orator to communicate the following extract.

Since the time when the question, «What is Truth?» fell from the lips of Pilate up to the present day, the problem has remained unsolved. What is Truth where the question is not of tangible, visible or calculable things, but of the judgment of mens' actions, intentions and feelings? What is Truth in the present conflict of opinions, the existing riot of passions?

It is an undoubted fact that, just as the present war is without parallel in magnitude, so no war at any epoch has brought into such sharp collision the divergent views of men relative to matters past and present, never have unfettered animosities clashed so violently, never were such sanguinary and destructive accusations raised against nations, and never were the principles of Truth as com-



H. R. H. Archduke JOSEPH

monly understood by civilised men so shaken as in the course of this war.

A conspicuous place among the mass of doctrines and assertions, audaciously advanced by our enemies in defiance of the truth, is that doctrine of ancient origin, developed prior to the war into a whole literature, to the effect that the conglomeration of oppressed nationalities in the Dual Monarchy were destined to be liberated and redeemed by their brethren of the neighbouring States and joined to their kindred at the expense of the Monarchy's collapse.

Those Powers which have most loudly proclaimed the principle of uniform States in accordance with Nationality, are least of all

justified in propagating the doctrine. Of these Powers, Russia and England, Russia, with a population of 170,000,000, has a non-Russian population of about 45,000,000, that is, more than 35 per cent, and as for Great Britain, if we count the colonies and states under her rule, 45,000,000 English exercise dominion over a highly miscellaneous population of 380,000,000.

But, as far as the alleged oppression of the races constituting the minority of our population is concerned, the condition of affairs in Hungary is as follows. Without considering Croatia, there is in Hungary a population of 18 million, of which 10 million are Magyar, not quite 3 million Roumanian, 2 million Slovaks, nearly 2 million Ger-

mans, while the Serbs, Ruthenians and Croats each provide contingents of less than half a million. The conglomeration of races in Hungary is therefore such that the disintegration of the country on a national basis is not only inadmissible from the stand-point of our history and public law, but it is also a physical impossibility, for of the 90 counties and towns with their own jurisdictions, in 49 there is a Magyar majority, in 17 no single nationality has an absolute majority, and only in the remaining 24 is the majority divided among the different nationalities.

Hungary therefore, if we consider its racial constituents, cannot be other than a single polyglot State in which each nationality is free to develop its own language and its own racial characteristics, but in which all are bound to conform with the requirements of a uniform State and a rational administration. Accordingly, the language of the nationality possessing the absolute majority is employed as the language of Legislature, Government, and the Administration of Justice, and this is the language used in general intercourse and taught in every school in the interest of all citizens of the State, but at the same time far-reaching concessions are enjoyed by the languages of the other nationalities in local government matters, in the administration of justice where both written pleas and oral proceedings are permitted in the language of the parties, and finally in the schools as languages of instruction. In our country the State maintains elementary schools where-in the instruction is imparted through the medium of the languages of the nationalities. For example, in 2233 of the 16,861 elementary schools in Hungary, the language of instruction is Roumanian, a proportion corresponding approximately with the number of Roumanian-speaking inhabitants.

It is therefore impossible to speak of any suppression of the nationalities in Hungary. On the other hand, the little neighbouring States, Servia and Roumania, oppress their nationalities in the most brutal manner.

In addition to the charge of oppressing the nationalities, there is another still more flagrant accusation brought against the Central Powers, especially against Germany, and that is, the lust of power, the striving for a world-wide dominion, which our enemies are wont to connect with responsibility for the out-break of the war. But the truth is that both Germany and the Monarchy have for some decades past given remarkable proofs of their love of peace, where-as Russia and England have striven to extend their power constantly by force of arms and a variety of other means.

Russia during the last 200 years has spent 129 in warfare, almost always in the pursuit of conquest. It is a matter of common knowledge that all the complications and wars in the Balkans can be attributed to the intrigues and instigations of

Russia. The rôle of Russia as a disturber of the peace is obvious. Not so obvious, but even more dangerous is the rôle of England, for it is accompanied with much greater cunning and hypocrisy. No State in the world has conquered so many countries, subjugated so many peoples and extended its power over such vast territories.

Great Britain is indeed today the greatest State in the world, and a considerable part of her great dominions is of recent acquisition. If we regard England's present position as a Power, her still unsatiated desire of expansion, her method of exploiting the war for weakening France and Russia, for making Italy dependent on herself, for settling herself securely in Calais, seizing the colonial possessions of Germany, strangling Central Europe with her sea-power, enslaving maritime commerce and violating the rights of Neutrals; if we consider these things it is clear to us what are the causes and aims of the present war, and why Europe must continue to bleed and fall into ruin. Not to stem the threatening growth of German world-dominion, but to enable England's world-dominion to be established for all time without opposition. This would be the only result if our enemies were victorious, and this only our victory can prevent, at the same time preserving the peoples' liberty.

This, I think, is clear to all of us. Of course we shall never convince our enemies of this truth. But a most deplorable characteristic of our days is the circumstance that public opinion in the neutral States is greatly more disposed to adopt the falsehoods of our enemies rather than our truths. This struggle we must fight not only against a superior weight of armed forces, but also against the misled majority of public opinion throughout the civilised world. This is the tragic feature of our struggle, and this also explains why we need twofold heroism, for we not only fight for our rights and existence, but it is also our sacred duty to restore the reign of truth by the force of our weapons in the face of a whole system of falsehood, lying and slander.



### Interview with Bishop Ottokar Prohászka.

THE LEARNED Bishop of Székesfehérvár recently proposed an admirable scheme devised for the transfer of land now owned by the Church and great land-holders to *the crippled heroes of the war*, who should thus become *small land-owners under the title of permanent tenants*.

In the course of a conversation the Bishop made the following observations concerning this important theme which is now engaging the lively attention of society in Hungary.

My proposal relating to a land-reform, that is,

to providing the wounded heroes of the war with land, is still a matter under consideration. This afternoon I shall attend a meeting of supporters of the movement. At present I am unable to say when the committee will finish its work and appear before the public with concrete proposals. At all events, I can say, the sooner the better. *Bis dat qui cito dat*. It is but natural that my proposal should meet with numerous criticisms and objections. It is said that perpetual tenancy is opposed to the Hungarian public law and also to the private law. But what is written in the law is not important; it is important to provide land for the people who cannot live without land. If this is opposed to private law, then the private law must undergo a change. The order regulating house-rent also interferes with private rights, but we submit to it as a social necessity. But I, for my part, do not cling to the system of perpetual tenancy. If a better scheme is proposed, it must be adopted, but it is important that something shall be done in the matter. I chose the system of perpetual tenancy because there-in can be found the best solution of the two main requirements which are, first to provide land for the people, for the crippled heroes, and then to enable these people to retain it, because no good end is served by giving a man twenty acres of land if he loses them again after a brief period. I do not object to the solution of the question by means of associations of land-tenants, for this method would also attain the desired object. The objection has also been raised that it is difficult to determine the maximum for a large estate, for instance, whether it shall be five thousand acres or ten thousand, but this is only captious criticism and a question of secondary importance. One critic declares that according to my idea a million acres at most would come into the possession of crippled soldiers. Happy indeed should I be if Hungarian society would arrange for the transfer of a million acres to the wounded heroes...

In this great question the apprehension that the Church may be weakened in consequence of the reform cannot be admitted. How can the Church be weakened if it brings about so great a reform in the interest of the people? This can only strengthen the Church. From a material point of view it would be decidedly more advantageous to the Church than is the present state of affairs, the income would be greater and the large sums derived from the transfer of property would be employed with more economical effect by the Church than are the real estates now in her possession.

My object in making this proposal, however, is not only to solve this great social question of the crippled soldiers and the Hungarian people, but also to direct attention to the question of great landed-estates, to set the forces in movement and initiate the absolutely necessary action for the complete regulation of this great question. Partial solu-

tions are insufficient, although we view them with respect and gratification. The Bishop of Kalocsa, for instance, has given us an admirable example with his action relating to settlements for the disabled soldiers, but a completely satisfactory solution of the question can only be effected by a national institution. For example, here in my own bishopric is the estate of Sárkeresztur, 2300 acres in extent, which I would gladly give on lease in parcels to small farmers, but this would not be the great social solution at which we are aiming. After a bad crop the farmers would come imploring a delay, a remittal of rent, and I should not be able to refuse their entreaties. The Hungarian peasant, with all his excellent qualities, yet cherishes an inclination to begging, and this only ceases when the small tenant is confronted by the great land-owner.

To the objection that the peasant will not have working-capital I answer that he must and will have it. Indeed it follows as a matter of course that, if we give land we must also take care that everyone shall have a certain amount of working-capital at his disposal. The money-grants to crippled soldiers appear, in the first place, suitable for this purpose, for these, which are too small to live on, are yet enough to furnish a part of the working-capital when the soldier has his own land. It is not too much to imagine that the State will establish a public fund or institute with capital secured by State-bonds in one of the various forms recommended for this purpose by the scientific writers on the subject. But this again is a question of detail which in due course will come up for discussion, when we have already resolved to do something and have already carried out the resolution. It is not enough, however, to take care that working-capital shall be provided for the land, we must also see that the Hungarian people shall receive also a thorough agricultural training. A great task awaits the elementary schools in this respect. In the elementary schools the peasant-children are taught the elements of the constitution, but they are not taught even the most primitive matters in connection with agriculture, although it is necessary to educate the people to a method of intensive culture adapted to the needs of present-day agriculture if the land is to acquire its true value in their hands.

In my county, for instance, there are very many large estates, not farmed by the owners, but by great tenant-farmers. As I travelled on the railway I noted the wide stretches of splendid green crops, and pleasant it was to see the promise for the future, for these crops are life itself to us, but sad it was to see near the railway only a few villages at wide intervals, indicating that in these parts the people are not the owners of land.

And this is the sad cause why the country people, who must have land and cannot receive it here, emigrate to America. They leave their Hungarian

home with tears of regret, but they leave it because it cannot give work, agricultural work to the honest Hungarian agricultural labour.



### 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.*



### Roumanian «National Heroes».

THE ROUMANIAN people, always abhorrent of blood-shed, have assuredly become the victims of unscrupulous and self-seeking political agitators.

For the benefit of our good friends abroad to whom events in a distant land may have been presented in a neatly-prepared form and appear dimly out-lined as through a fog: for these good friends we give here a true description of one or two persons who have been fêted in the guise of «National heroes». We exhibit here two traitors who passed the greater part of their life in Hungary where they rose to prosperity, and then seized the first favourable opportunity of decamping into Roumania, to cultivate there the politics of a «Great Roumania». One of them is Ladislaus *Lukács*, the priest of Laczfalu, the other, Octavius *Goga*, the poet. These two men fled from their native-land into Roumania, and there behaved so scandalously in their blind hatred for Hungary, that even the Roumanians themselves have come to regard them with contempt and indignation. At the outset of their career as rebels in Roumania they were stigmatised as «sheep with sharp claws» by the Bucharest newspaper, «L'Independence Roumaine». They were, however, regarded as worthy associates by the members of the league which worked with Entente money. They gave *Lukács* the name Feul de Siresty, «The Lion of Laczfalu». It is recorded in Gergely Moldován's interesting book on the Roumanian question («The Russian Hand in Roumania», published 1911 in Kolozsvár) that, among the people at home, *Lukács* was commonly known only as «The Devils Priest». (Popa dracului) because he was everywhere busy in sowing hate and discord. *Lukács* is now a man of sixty-four and has more than once undergone punishment for his crimes. Religion, his position as priest, professor and member of parliament, his assumed martyrdom, the cause of the Roumanians —

all these were items in his profit-account. And yet he was a ruined man when he fled to Roumania to hand over to the Roumanian Government the plans for the occupation of Transylvania. *Lukács* commenced his career as a teacher in the secondary-school of Losonc, but, finding this a poor business, left the school and took up the position of a priest in Érszentkirály.

His plans were ambitious; he aspired at becoming a bishop. He addressed a memorandum to the Pope in which he propounded a scheme for incorporating the Roumanians of the Greek-Oriental Church in the Greek-Catholic Church. It seems that the idea met with approval in Rome, for *Lukács* soon after obtained the Parish of Laczfalu, and began there to make Catholic propaganda. He established a journal, and had the intention to make Laczfalu into a place of pilgrimage. With this end in view he published a tale to the effect that he had discovered a miracle-working portrait of the Holy Virgin at the springs. This discovery proved to be a lucrative business for him. Ladislaus *Lukács* drew a considerable revenue from the poor pilgrims by promises of Heaven, and the like. The poor ignorant people were beginning to regard him as a holy man when a slight misfortune occurred. The bishop asked for an account of the money paid for Masses and other parochial matters. *Lukács* simply declined to give an account. A scandal arose out of the affair. *Lukács* came into conflict with his superiors and slandered the Bishop, but to this day the good man has never accounted for the Mass-money. In the political life of the last decade of the last century he played a chief rôle at the Memorandum trial. His imprisonment in Szeged raised his reputation politically, for it enabled him to pose as a martyr.

After leaving prison he enjoyed a transitory greatness. He frequently visited Bucharest, and his champagne and music-hall orgies are mentioned in the newspapers of those times. For a period he was a Member of Parliament, but at the new election the Roumanian voters turned against him and he failed in two constituencies. At home he did not venture to openly declare his irredentist plans, but since his flight to Bucharest he has been in the pay of the Pravoslavia, the Russian Church and the Entente. His first work was to found a russophile committee in the League for Culture, himself being president, and among the members of this committee were Filipescu, Jonescu, and that other traitor to his country, Octavius *Goga*.

There is less to be said of him. He was engaged in literary work, tried his luck with socialism and with translating Hungarian books into Roumanian. Entente money, however, had greater attraction for him than the laurels of literature, and he also took flight to Roumania. And out there these two men played the rôles of Massary and Battisti. Not much was expected of them, and they are not likely to meet with the fate of Battisti. They are

men of another kidney, and will not be found fighting in the front ranks like the Italian traitor, and consequently cannot be taken prisoner, Russia is wide and in case of misfortune they will surely flee from little Roumania, and the punishment they deserve, into great Russia where they can easily disappear among the crowd of tools broken by Russia's hand.

*Dr. Andrew Bartal.*



## New General-Colonels.

*The Crown-Prince. — Archduke Joseph. — Baron Samuel Hazai, Minister for Home Defence.*

HIS MAJESTY, at the beginning of November, gratified the brave soldiers, who are now fighting for their country, with the bestowal of a number of advancements and distinctions. The distribution of these rewards, the well-merited recognition of heroism at the front, meets with the joyful approbation of the general public.

Among the «fall of stars» we must mention two particularly bright examples. His Majesty has raised the General-of-Cavalry and Admiral, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph to the rank of General-Colonel and Grand Admiral, and General-of-Cavalry Archduke Joseph to the rank of General-Colonel. These two members of the Royal House occupy a special place in virtue of their high rank and the affection entertained for them by the people. They proceeded to the field of battle with the rank due to their high birth, and through individual courage and charm of personality have become popular figures in the highest degree, so that the gracious act of His Majesty is perfectly in harmony with popular sentiment.

Our young Crown-Prince has won the highest distinction obtainable on the field-of-battle. His advancement, however, like every other rôle with which he is connected, is not only important for the military hierarchy; it has also a political significance. The Hungarian nation accompanies every step and word of the Crown-Prince with hope for its own future. The King has appointed him General-Colonel, but the nation sees in him the leader to the «promised land» where the nation's desires will be fulfilled. Whenever he visits Hungarian soil or meets with Hungarians abroad, the nation rejoices and it is the desire of all hearts that his affection for the Hungarians may endure. This feeling can only be increased by experience, and everywhere in the different parts of the Monarchy where he meets with Hungarians he can personally convince himself of the nation's loyalty and military qualities.

His baptism of fire as a leader in these sanguinary struggles has given him the opportunity of displaying those military virtues now recognised and rewarded by his High Commander. The Italian battle-fields and the devastated region of Transylvania were the scene of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph's most notable military achievements. Victory

and triumph accompanied the forces under his command on both these frontiers, and there amid clouds of smoke shone forth his popularity among the troops. It was there that the soldier's enthusiasm for him appeared, and there was confirmed his respect for the dynastic Hungarian nation, for there he saw the Hungarian nation's troops, the strongest pillar of the Throne and Fatherland. And as the affection and tender care of the Hungarian people accompany him in every phase of his royal career, so also accompany him the desire and hope that in him we may always find the highest advocate for the just and lawful exercise of loyal Hungary's political rights and for the development of the Hungarian Army for Home Defence.

The Archduke Joseph has likewise earned his distinctions on the battle-field. He has not only acquired the devotion of his soldiers, but enjoys the enthusiastic affection of the whole Hungarian people. Ever since the out-break of war he has lived in the labyrinths of the trenches and, untrammelled by the garb of etiquette, kind and courteous in all his acts, has won the hearts of the Hungarian rank and file. His sympathy with Hungarian society is a tradition inherited from his father and grand-father, and this he loses no opportunity of cherishing. Permitted by His Majesty to reside permanently in Hungary, the Hungarian character of the Archduke and his family had won in times of peace the special affection, popularity and gratitude of the Hungarian public. But the fatherly care and kindness, and the genuine Hungarian feeling evinced by him for the Hungarian soldiers, protecting them in their misfortunes and comforting their sorrows, have won for him immortality in the hearts of the Hungarians. It is astonishing what a number of episodes and details concerning the Archduke's military life are revived for our entertainment whenever his Royal Highness is advanced in rank. Our character-sketch and gratitude would be deficient if we did not mention that his letters from the front to Hungarian soldiers and their families, written continually through the whole long campaign and full of noble sentiments, humane consideration and Hungarian spirit, will be important historical documents of the war and valuable specimens of Hungarian literature.

The third recipient of the highest honour graciously bestowed by His Majesty, is Baron Samuel Hazai, General-Colonel, His Majesty's Hungarian Minister for Home Defence. His portrait appears on the front-page of this paper. Baron Samuel Hazai possesses unequalled powers as an organiser. It is clear to everyone that work of the most strenuous nature is required to organise the great armies, and fill up the gaps in the regiments caused by this world-war. Baron Hazai as Minister for Home Defence has studied every detail of his office with close attention, and the success of his organising efforts is shown in the inexhaustible and well-filled camp of National Guards and Reserves.

## Arch-duchess Zita in Transylvania.

THE FUTURE Queen of Hungary, Crown-Princess Zita journeyed to the scene of war on the Roumanian frontier of Transylvania to be near her husband, the leader of the campaign against Roumania, and to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering and distress caused by the war in that region. Her Royal Highness was unwearied in lavishing tokens of kindness and affection on the wounded heroes of the war, solacing them in their pain and strengthening their fortitude with gracious words and bountiful actions. Her visits to the hospitals, the warmth of her gentle presence, infused confidence in the despondent and aroused enthusiasm in hearts grown numb with pain. This hospital-visitation, this consolation of the wounded by the Arch-duchess Zita is truly a royal occupation, an act to be recorded as part of the history of these great times. The nation will assuredly never forget the picture of the Crown-Princess making her rounds to bestow flowers, and kind words and soothing looks on the wounded in these days of our life-and-death struggle.

She visited the Transylvanian hospitals while her husband, the Crown-Prince, fulfilled his military duties at the army head-quarters, duties which consist principally in clearing Transylvania of the enemy and duly requiting the treachery of our former ally.

In spite of the numerous obstacles to travelling, the Arch-duchess went from hospital to hospital visiting the wounded. The transport of troops and the delivery of supplies for the front, continually obstructed the Arch-duchess's movements, but Her Royal Highness insisted on visiting the hospitals close to the front, and for this purpose frequently had to undertake carriage-drives on bad roads.

In the course of her travels, the Arch-duchess visited, in Kolozsvár, the Marianum Institute, the surgery-hospital in the Teachers' College, the University hospitals and the Pasteur Institute, the Csernovicz Military Hospital, the surgeries of University Professor Baron Eiselsberg in Beszterce, the camp hospital of Borgóprund, the Csernovicz hospital for reserve-troops, likewise transferred to Beszterce, and a transportable hospital at Naszód.

Besides talking to the wounded and continually distributing comfort and gifts among them, the Arch-duchess inspected the technical installations of the hospitals, also the kitchens and house-keeping arrangements, sometimes tasting the food prepared for the patients. Every step she took in rooms occupied by the sufferers was accompanied with warm looks and words of gratitude.

More genuine and spontaneous human feeling has rarely been evinced than in the hospitals for the sick and wounded visited by the Arch-duchess. New bonds of union have been woven between the Crown-Princess and the Army, bonds which extend to the whole Royal Family.

## Miscellaneous Notes.

*Our New Ambassador in Washington.* It is reported from Vienna that the Government has come to a decision with regard to the choice of a successor to Ladislaus Dumba, our late Ambassador at Washington. The person selected is Count Adam Tarnovszky, who has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service. Till recently Count Tarnovszky represented the Monarchy at the Bulgarian Court in Sofia. It is stated that the new Ambassador will present his credentials to the President of the United States and take up the duties of his new position without delay.

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*Ten Per Cent.* The Government of the German Empire has issued an order to the effect that henceforth the profits of army-contractors on all goods delivered or labour provided during the war shall not exceed ten per cent. It is superfluous to commend a regulation of this kind. We need only read the foreign press, the journals of our enemies. They are full of lamentations concerning the wildly exorbitant usury, the blood-sucking vampire that exhausts the strength of belligerent nations.

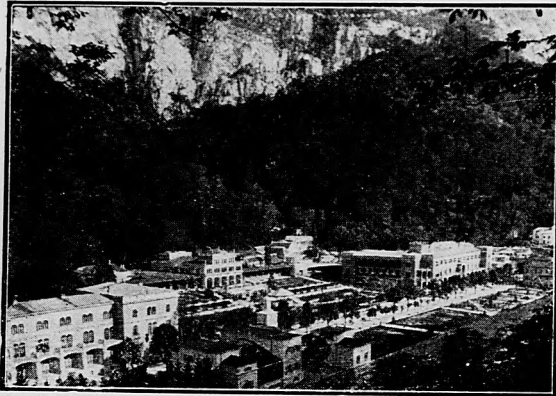
And what does the strong-handed German? He brings down his iron fist and says: «No further!» Ten per cent shall be the honest profit falling to the share of you contractors and manufacturers, and no more. This ten per cent profit is quite high enough, especially if we take into consideration on what enormous trade it is earned by the manufacturers and purveyors.

Our Government has also wisely seen the necessity of taking steps to prevent the public and the army from becoming the free booty of the usurers, and has issued a number of regulations for this purpose. To render these regulations more effective in their operation, the Government has created an organisation under the title of «The People's Provisioning-Office», principally for the purpose of controlling the price and quality of articles necessary for the people and for the army. The management of the Provisioning-Office is in the strong hand of Baron Louis Kürty who has already attained considerable success, and perhaps the time will soon arrive when we shall see all that remains of the last Hungarian war-usurer preserved in methylated spirits.

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*What the War teaches.* It is undeniable that the scarcity occasioned by the war has opened up new fields of work which have remained hitherto unnoticed, and which in the future times of peace will secure for large numbers of people a safe means of subsistence. As an example of this we publish the news that the Army-Assistance Department of the Ministry for Home Defence, desiring to promote the interests of the widows and orphans



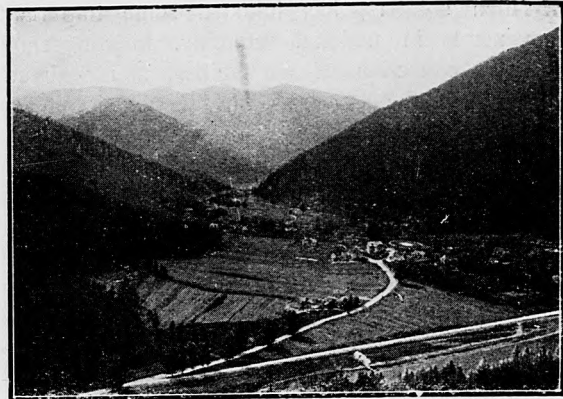
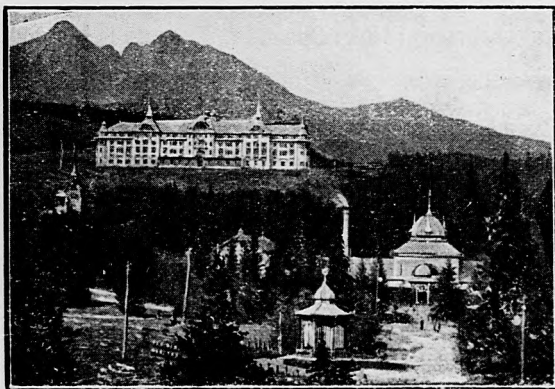


## HERCULES-BATHS.

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, 15<sup>th</sup>. May till 15<sup>th</sup>. September; Winter Season, 15<sup>th</sup>. 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, 15<sup>th</sup>. 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.**

