

# PROCLAIMS UNION OF ALL RUMANIANS

Action of Transylvanian National Assembly Celebrated  
at Gyula-Fehervar.

## SOCIALIST PARTY WON OVER

Rumanian Troops Expected to Occupy at Once Twenty-six Provinces of Hungary.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Dec. 9.—A great festival of Transylvanian Rumanians was held at Gyula Fehervar, or Klausenburg, north of Hermanstadt, on Dec. 1, when the National Assembly solemnly proclaimed the union of Transylvania with Rumania. According to Magyar papers a crowd of 100,000 people in all sorts of picturesque costumes filled the military training ground and enthusiastically acclaimed the speeches of the national leaders. Perfect order was maintained by the National Guard and armed peasants, and there was no drunkenness.

The National Assembly of 200 members met in the offices of the Casino, among the guests being a Rumanian General and French airmen. National Leader Pop presided. A resolution was

unanimously passed declaring the union of all Rumanian people in all the territories they inhabit, and affirming the inalienable right of Rumanians to all the Banat Territory between Maros Theiss and the Danube. Full liberties are to be guaranteed to all national minorities in respect to language and administration.

Other points of the declaration are universal suffrage, religious equality, radical reform of labor legislation, and the formation of a National Council, with full authority to represent the nation internally and externally during the preliminary negotiations.

The Socialists said they would vote for the union only on condition that the Rumanian Kingdom was democratized, but on hearing from Ernest Gogu, who had just arrived from Bucharest, that universal suffrage and land reform were guaranteed in Rumania, the Socialists withdrew their opposition, and the union was voted unanimously amid great cheering. The Socialist leader, Sarmanka, declared that the Socialists would not forsake their Magyar brothers in their class struggle, but nationally must be with their own people. The National Council was elected, among its members being Octavian Goga and Lucacis, who is now in Paris.

A Cabinet was formed, with Pop as Premier and Foreign Minister; Manin, Minister of the Interior and War, and Goldis Minister of Religion and Education.

The seat of the Government for the present is Hermannstadt. Later it will possibly be Klausenburg. It is expected that Rumanian troops will occupy within the next fortnight twenty-six Hungarian provinces claimed by the Rumanians.

Negotiations between the Magyar Government and the Czechoslovak Envoy, Hodja, have been interrupted owing to the issue in the Prague press of a communiqué stating that Hodja is not empowered to act as plenipotentiary, but only to liquidate all relations between the Budapest Government and the Slovak Nation. Hodja states that this is probably a misunderstanding caused by the fact that his interviews have

reached Prague before his official reports. He will explain everything to President Masaryk when he arrives.