

The Evening Times

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Austrian Leads Campaign To Ostracize The Hyphens

Young Leader is Strongly Pro-Ally But Many of His Followers Sympathize With Central Powers—Oppose Interference by States in Any European Matter

(Correspondence Toronto News)

New York, Dec. 6.—"The people of the Central Empire have degenerated to beasts. They have gone not only beyond the pale of civilized warfare, but also of civilization. The raping of Belgium settled the question for me."

So striking were these words, coming as they did from the man seated before me, that I looked at him in some uncertainty. He was a young New York lawyer and real estate operator, 38 years of age, who was born in Austria. He had come to America when only four years of age, but his speech still bore traces of his descent and early home training. He was William Lustgarten, the man who started, and is heading, the movement against the "hyphens" of the United States.

Opposes Intervention

Mr. Lustgarten is strongly opposed to the United States actually taking the side of the Entente Allies or the Central Powers. In reference to The Hague convention guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, he believes it was never intended that the United States would ever be called upon to decide the status quo of any European power, small or great. Such action would be opposed in principle to the Monroe Doctrine. He attempted to explain his point. Participation of the United States in the war might, he feared, disturb the present relations of the Central and South American States.

"Then again," he said, "it is only a question of years before we are going to have a revolution in the Americas. We must not give any European Power an excuse to interfere by establishing a precedent in the United States in a European conflict. We must not interfere in European matters."

Mr. Lustgarten declared his belief that the great mass of the foreign born in the United States were in sympathy with the Entente Allies, because they had the nature of the fight, because of the failure of the Central Powers to fight as combatants should fight, and, especially, because of the crime of Belgium.

"The people of German or Austrian birth who came to the United States left their native land because they hated the system of government and the military power," he said. "Yet they hate and fear Russia. I believe that if Russia were fighting on the side of Germany and Austria, there would not be a single sympathizer."

Discredited Them All

It was then told of the circumstances surrounding the organization of the Loyal American League.

"It was the defence, by United States citizens of German birth, of Archibald, the war correspondent, who started the patches for the Austrian Embassy which proved the last straw," said Mr. Lustgarten. "A number of others and myself felt that something should be done. The action of a few hyphenated Americans made it appear that we were all engaged in treasonable activities. I decided to issue our appeal to American citizens of foreign birth or foreign parentage."

That call to persons of "foreign origin but rooted Americanism" to protest against the disloyal actions of those citizens who were lending themselves to the work of foreign interests in the United States, read in part:

"The time has come when to remain longer silent is to place the great mass of loyal American citizens of foreign birth or foreign parentage under a burden of unjust suspicion and undeserved reproach. For months there has been an element in this class of foreign origin who have carried on in these United States the propaganda of their foreign sympathies, not as fair and patriotic citizens in the open channel of public debate, but secretly and in alliance with agents of foreign monarchies. They have lent their aid to plot and subterfuge, secretly subsidized organizations and to acts designated and executed for the purpose of embarrassing the government of the United States and its president in the delicate and troubled hours of this European conflict. They have broken the spirit and letter of the country's neutrality. They have broken their allegiance to the United States in an active allegiance to monarchies from whose tyrannies they or their parents have fled. Such men have even gone so far as to intimate there may be some doubt, in the improbable event of a conflict between the United States and any foreign power whatsoever, whether the citizens of foreign birth or parentage will be found loyally supporting the land of their adoption. They have bowed to the monstrous idea of dual citizenship and lent themselves to the manipulations of democracy and free ideal of these United States of America have been and are abandoned."

"American citizens of foreign birth or foreign name must rise to the responsibilities of the citizenship and of the themselves plainly and unmistakably to the record of American history in these times or be classed with those who have American citizenship is but a folded piece of paper and who have proved themselves fundamentally incapable of assimilation."

Those Who Signed Appeal

It was signed by William Lustgarten, Emanuel M. Klein, Ira Helstein, Albert Klamroth, Henry Paul Freund, Joseph H. Pink, Val J. Aitriah, Richard P. Kiltz, John G. Westcott, Wm. McClellan, Philip Schwell, John J. Murphy, August Weymann, John D. Feinhold, Louis Gesser, Olof Engelsen, Alfred Meyrhoen, Joseph H. Newman, Jacob C. Neu, Harry Weinberger, H. P. Rulweth, Sydney E. Levenberg, Jacob Wolner and F. T. VanLew.

Mr. Lustgarten frankly stated that most of those who signed the original call were pro-German in sympathy. Personally he was strongly pro-Ally. The Loyal American League, "the new organization is known, is securing signatures to the following resolution:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, to whom the idea of 'dual citizenship' is abhorrent, solemnly protest against any acts by American citizens which subordinate loyalty to the United States to allegiance to any foreign prince or power; and hereby approve appropriate action to voice such protest and to denounce and repudiate any act or propaganda, whether conducted by avowed agents of foreign powers, or under the cloak of American citizenship designed to corrupt the allegiance of citizens of the United States."

Blames the Politicians

"The origin of the hyphen dates back to the time of the Civil War, when professional politicians and political leaders endeavored to get control of the vote of a number of people in masses. They attempted to sway voters of German extraction in a body, of Italian, Irish, French and other elements likewise."

"It was a feasible political expedient to band men of various national inheritance to vote as a bloc. This practice developed into parties, clubs and other organizations consisting of members of various racial origins. This practice developed into parties, clubs and other organizations consisting of members of various racial origins. This practice developed into parties, clubs and other organizations consisting of members of various racial origins."

"Each party selects candidates representing these various racial groups. Candidates are thus too often selected for office, not because of their fitness for office, but because of their popularity among the masses of their racial group."

"The appeal to racial and national sympathies, and thus sway entire bands of men—in the earlier days, more than now, voters have been swayed by such appeals. It was an effective expedient, indeed, for professional politicians. Except to those who learned in the hoary statecraft of this country the entire sequence of events in the earlier days, more than now, voters have been swayed by such appeals. It was an effective expedient, indeed, for professional politicians. Except to those who learned in the hoary statecraft of this country the entire sequence of events in the earlier days, more than now, voters have been swayed by such appeals."

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ALLIES' REQUEST SHOCK TO CHINA

England, Russia and Japan Take a Hand

LATTER BEHIND ACTION

The Belief in Chinese Official Circles—Makes Japan Pre-eminent in Far East

Peking, Nov. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Peking was stunned by the action of Japan, England and Russia, in requesting that there be a postponement of the re-establishment of the monarchy. While the Chinese officials have been somewhat apprehensive as to the attitude of the foreign powers towards the proposed change in the Chinese government, they were hopeful that no actual destruction would be offered by the nations with interests in the Far East. Until three days ago there was a firm belief that China would abandon the republic with outside interference, and later on could get the recognition for the new government from the European powers and the United States.

The fallacy of France to participate in the suggestion of the post-nominal of the imperial movement has created much discussion. The French initiative, Mr. Coudy says he was without instructions from his home government. Europeans are also commenting much on the failure of the United States to participate.

Naturally the Chinese officials take some comfort in the fact that only Russia and England supported Japan. However, the feeling is general in Peking that Japan's success in getting the support of England and Russia makes her pre-eminent in Far Eastern affairs. The Peking Gazette, which has publicly opposed the abandonment of the republic from the time of its discussion, says of the representations of Mr. Oishi, the Japanese charge d'affaires, made to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs with the concurrence of the Russian minister.

"It would be at once and dangerous to disguise the meaning and significance of these various moves. We have no desire to claim any special gift of foresight, it does not seem improper to state that the Japanese charge d'affaires, Mr. Oishi, has been in the probability of this precise development of the situation has been indicated not once but repeatedly in our columns. Except to those who are learned in the hoary statecraft of this country the entire sequence of events in the earlier days, more than now, voters have been swayed by such appeals. It was an effective expedient, indeed, for professional politicians. Except to those who learned in the hoary statecraft of this country the entire sequence of events in the earlier days, more than now, voters have been swayed by such appeals."

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MAN HUNTING IN THE MARSHES OF FLANDERS



British scouts on the alert in a wood "somewhere in France." The photograph shows them in their winter goalskin coats.

GREAT EMPIRE IS ITALY'S GOAL

New Policy Swept Away Political Parties

TO WIN LOST PROVINCES

Trent and Istria Embraced in Newly Born National Aspirations—German Influence There Doomed

Rome, Dec. 1.—(Correspondence)

Premier Salandra made a speech at Turin the other day in which he said two words that summed up Italy's purposes in the war—"national aspirations." This policy of seizing the present moment, when all Europe is at war, for realizing Italy's aspirations has swept aside all established parties and brought new ones on the stage. It has given a name to a new party, the nationalist, and it has founded a newspaper in Rome, the Ideal Nazionale.

First and foremost of Italy's national aspirations is to get back her two lost provinces, Trent and Trieste. These two provinces are the Alpine and Lorraine of Italy; they are essentially Italian. Italy has deeply resented the loss of these two provinces ever since they passed under the political control of Austria. She has always aspired to get them back, but it remained for the present war to mould this sentiment into an irresistible movement of "national aspirations."

But Italy's national aspirations do not end with getting back her lost provinces. Just across the Adriatic lies Istria, that great stretch of country which used to be a Roman province and later was part of the Venetian republic. Italy does not forget that this valuable shoreland along the Eastern Adriatic was once Italian, and national aspiration feels that it should again be Italian. And beyond that lie the Aegean Islands, and the power lying nearest this dazzling field and having the largest coast line on the Mediterranean. In this, too, Italy does not forget that old Rome was mistress of the East and West, and that a Roman Emperor, Constantine, founded Constantinople and gave it his name.

The most notable feature of this new movement of national aspiration is the sudden disappearance of German prestige and influence. For years Germany had been building up a commanding position in the commercial, financial and industrial affairs of Italy. The Triple Alliance was the political bond, but German business men were doing more than the politicians. Practically the entire import of foreign goods, except coal, was supplied by Germany. German capital established great banks, built and operated railways, electric light plants, factories, hotels with German managers and German waiters. Some of the most influential capitalists of Italy were of German origin or with German backing, and gradually German influence became the short of predominant in Italian affairs. Even in political and international affairs German influence was often felt.

But the vast fabric of German influence in Italy was swept away in a day by the new movement for the realization of Italy's national aspirations. The Italian people have been so stirred by the war, Giolitti had been the great power in Italian affairs, believed by many to be the greatest since Cavour. He had more than three hundred of his partisans in the chamber, and his word was law. Early last May he came to Rome determined to keep Italy out of the war, and with the chamber full of his partisans about to meet it was supposed Giolitti would prevail. But the force of the new movement for national aspiration was under-estimated. It was led by skilful new leaders, with their own newspaper. The popular imagination was excited by appeals to get back the lost provinces and for the entire Italy to be determined to keep Italy out of the war, and with the chamber full of his partisans about to meet it was supposed Giolitti would prevail. 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