

# ROOSEVELT BARS THE HYPHENATED

**No Room in This Country for  
Dual Nationality, He Tells  
Knights of Columbus.**

**TREASON TO VOTE AS SUCH**

**Makes Ringing Argument for  
Preparedness, Physical  
and Mental.**

**DENOUNCES LABOR STRIKES**

**All Elements in Nation Must Be  
Properly Fused—"Malign Activ-**

**ity" of Two Embassies.**

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the Columbus Day celebration at Carnegie Hall last night, under the auspices of the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus, gave full vent to his feelings about hyphenated Americanism and preparedness for war. The Colonel's topic was "Americanism," and he was spurred on to his best efforts by 2,500 enthusiastic men and women who cheered themselves hoarse when the national anthem was played and fairly shouted their approval on hearing the Colonel hailed as the "first American citizen" by Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney.

The Colonel, who has often heard the plaudits of his fellowmen, said with undisguised emotion that the reception would have been sufficient reward for all of his strenuous life if he had received no other.

"But," he said, "I have. I've had a bully good time."

This started the crowd cheering again.

In a long speech, delivered with all the vigor and earnestness of which he is possessed, the Colonel told of his convictions, scored as traitors those who were not whole-heartedly for their country first, last and all the time, and offered his suggestions for the Americanization of those who come to the United States as immigrants. The foreign population, he said, must be an American population and Americanism was a matter of the spirit and of the soul. His beliefs he characterized as a "declaration of principles" which must be carried out if the great democracy represented by this country were to exist.

## **Labor Troubles Not American.**

"There is no place here for the hyphenated American," he said, "and the sooner he returns to the country of his allegiance the better."

The Colonel took a fling at Germany and Austria for attempting to stir up strife in the munition factories of this country, and spoke a bit scornfully of labor troubles here which were not caused by foreign agents. These must cease, he said, if we were to have the true American spirit. He characterized as worse than hyphenated Americans rich men who kept down the wages of immigrants employed so that they could not enjoy life and fostered discontent which tended to prevent true allegiance to the United States.

Reasserting his advocacy of the adoption of the Swiss plan of universal service, he put aside his manuscript to make this point:

"I would have the son of the multimillionaire and the son of the immigrant who came over in the steerage, sleep under the same dog-tent and eat the same grub. It would help mightily to a mutual comprehension of life."

## **Hits at a Popular Song.**

While talking of preparedness, he broke in also with this bit of sarcasm, which pleased the crowd immensely:

"I want to call the attention of the individuals who sing about the mother who didn't bring up her boy to be a soldier, to the fact that if the song had been popular from 1776 to 1781 there wouldn't be any one to sing it today."

There were addresses by Joseph Forrester and Justice Victor J. Dowling, and then Mgr. Mooney paid the tribute to Colonel Roosevelt which set the crowd cheering and so deeply touched the Colonel.

"It is peculiarly fitting," said Mgr. Mooney, "that we should have here tonight the first American citizen, who in every act of his life, either public or private, has exhibited every quality of true American manhood. If the Knights of Columbus have his approval then they can well submit their doctrines to the American people."

In the opening paragraphs of his address Colonel Roosevelt attacked those who permitted religion to creep into their political activities. It had invariably resulted, he said, in putting unworthy men into office, and no such movement could ever permanently succeed here. Continuing, he said:

## **Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.**

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans. When I refer to hyphenated Americans I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have even known were naturalized Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all.

"The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of it continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans, or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separate nationality, each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality than with the other citizens of the American Republic."

By reviewing history, Colonel Roosevelt pointed out that some of the great Generals in wars in which this country has been engaged, as well as men who were in his Cabinet while he was President, were of foreign birth, but nevertheless true Americans. Continuing, he said:

"For an American citizen to vote as a German-American, an Irish-American

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or an English-American is to be a traitor to American institutions; and those hyphenated Americans who terrorize American politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American Republic."

Turning to the question of preparedness, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I am, as you know, a most ardent believer in national preparedness against war as a means of securing that honorable and self-respecting peace which is the only peace desired by all high-spirited people. But it is an absolute impossibility to secure such preparedness in full and proper form if it is an isolated feature of our policy. But it is equally true that there cannot be this preparation in advance for military strength unless there is a social basis of civil and social life behind it. There must be social, economic, and military preparedness all alike, all harmoniously developed, and, above all, there must be spiritual and mental preparedness. To prepare a great army and navy without preparing a proper national spirit would avail nothing.

## Duties of Each Citizen.

"Again, every citizen should be trained sedulously by every activity at our command to realize his duty to the nation. In France at this moment the workmen who are not at the front are spending all their energies with the single thought of helping their brethren at the front by what they do in the munition plant, on the railroads, in the factories. It is a shocking, a lamentable thing that many of the trade unions of England have taken a directly opposite view. I am not concerned with whether it be true, as they assert, that their employers are trying to exploit them, or, as these employers assert, that the labor men are trying to gain profit for those who stay at home at the cost of their brethren who fight in the trenches.

"The thing for us Americans to realize is that we must do our best to prevent similar conditions from growing up here. In war time, when the welfare of the nation is at stake, it should be accepted as axiomatic that the employer is to make no profit out of the war save that which is necessary to the efficient running of the business and to the living expenses of himself and family, and that the wage worker is to treat his wage from exactly the same standpoint and is to see to it that the labor organization to which he belongs is, in all its activities, subordinated to the service of the nation.

"Now there must be some application of this spirit in times of peace or we cannot suddenly develop it in time of war. The strike situation in the United States at this time is a scandal to the country as a whole and discreditable alike to employer and employee.

## The American Groups.

"During the last year and a quarter it has been brought home to us in startling fashion that many of the elements of our nation are not yet properly fused. It ought to be a literally appalling fact that members of two of the foreign embassies in this country have been discovered to be implicated in inciting their fellow-countrymen, whether naturalized American citizens or not, to the destruction of property and the crippling of American industries that are operating in accordance with internal war and international agreement. The malign activity of one of these embassies has been brought home directly to the Ambassador in such shape that his recall was forced. The activities of the other have been set forth in detail by the publication in the press of its own letters in such fashion as to make it perfectly clear that they were of the same general character. Of course the two embassies were merely carrying out the instructions of their home Governments.

Following up this attack on the German and Austrian Governments for attempting to "keep alive separate national groups profoundly un-American in sentiment," the Colonel said:

"It has recently been announced that the Russian Government is to rent a house in New York as a national centre to be Russian in faith and patriotism, to foster the Russian language and keep alive the national feeling in immigrants who come hither. All of this is utterly antagonistic to proper American sentiment, whether perpetrated in the name of Germany, of Austria, of Russia, of England, or France, or any other country.

We should meet this situation by on the one hand seeing that these im-

migrants get all their rights as American citizens, and on the other hand insisting that they live up to their duties as American citizens."

## Three Elemental Things.

The Colonel suggested at this point that instead of a literacy test for immigrants they be forced to give a bond to learn to read and write, and that every facility be provided them. Continuing, he said:

"Therefore, we should devote ourselves as a preparative to preparedness, alike in peace and war, to secure the three elemental things: one, a common language, the English language; two, the increase in our social loyalty—citizenship absolutely undivided, a citizenship which acknowledges no flag except the flag of the United States and which emphatically repudiates all duality of intention or national loyalty; and third, an intelligent and resolute effort for the removal of industrial and social unrest, an effort which shall aim equally at securing every man his rights and to make every man understand that unless he in good faith performs his duties he is not entitled to any rights at all."

Colonel Roosevelt said he believed the only permanently safe attitude for this country, as regards national preparedness for self-defense, was along the lines of universal service on the Swiss model, which was free of militarism or aggressiveness. He made these further suggestions:

"We need that the navy and the army should be greatly increased, and that their efficiency as units and in the aggregate should be increased to an even greater degree than their numbers. An adequate regular reserve should be established. Economy should be insisted on, and, first of all, in the abolition of useless army posts and navy yards. The National Guard should be supervised and controlled by the Federal War Department. Training camps such as that at Plattsburg should be provided on a nation-wide basis, and the Government should pay the expenses. Foreign born as well as native born citizens should be brought together in those camps, and each man at the camp should take the oath of allegiance as unreservedly and unqualifiedly as the men of its regular army and navy now take it.

## Suggestions for Preparedness.

"Not only should battleships, battle cruisers, submarines, ample coast and field artillery, be provided, and a greater ammunition supply system, but there should be a utilization of those engaged in such professions as the ownership and management of motor cars, in aviation, and in the profession of engineering. Mapmaking and road improvement should be attended to, and, as I have already said, the railroads brought into intimate touch with the War Department. Moreover, the Government should deal with conservation of all necessary war supplies, such as mine products, potash, oil lands, and the like. Furthermore, all munition plants should be carefully surveyed with special reference to their geographic distribution and for the possibility of increased munition and supply factories. Finally, remember that the men must be sedulously trained in peace to use its material, or we shall merely prepare our ships, guns, and products as gifts to the enemy. All of these things should be done in any event, but let us never forget that the most important of all things is to introduce universal military service."

Nations which encourage unrest and strikes here in time of peace would do far worse to us in time of war, the Colonel said, and it was our duty therefore to secure the complete Americanization of our people. This, he said, could not be accomplished while we had immigration colonies or considered the immigrant only as an industrial asset. We cannot, he said, afford to build great industrial plants and herd men and women about them without care for their welfare or permit squalid overcrowding. We cannot, he said, afford to leave munition plants and general resources in the hands of workmen alien to America, and even likely to become hostile to America.

"Recent events," he said, "have shown us that incitements to sabotage and strikes are in the view of at least two of the great foreign powers of Europe within their definition of neutral practices. What would be done to us in the name of war if these things are done to us in the name of neutrality?"

## The Need for Unity.

Speaking to the members of the Knights of Columbus he said:

"I ask you to make a special effort to deal with Americanization, the fusing into one nation, a nation necessarily different from all other nations, of all who come to our shores. Pay heed to the three principal essentials: (1) The need of a common language, with a minimum amount of illiteracy; (2) the

need of a common civil standard, similar ideals, beliefs, and customs symbolized by the oath of allegiance to America, and (3) the need of a high standard of living of reasonable equality of opportunity and of social and industrial justice.

"Your organization is a splendid engine for giving to the stranger within our gates a high conception of American citizenship. Strive for unity. We suffer at present from a lack of unity, from a lack of leadership in these matters.

"Even in the matter of national defense there is such a labyrinth of committees and counsel and advisers that there is a tendency on the part of the average citizen to become confused and do nothing. I ask you to help, strike the note that shall unite our people. As a people we must be united. If we are not united we shall slip into the gulf of measureless disaster."

Among those on the platform with the Colonel, Justice Dowling and Mr. Mooney, were Father J. J. Hughes of the Paulists, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Judge Edward Swann, Father Luke J. Evers and Borough President Marcus M. Marks. Every seat in the hall was taken and hundreds were turned away.

There was a musical program by a trio composed of Kathleen Lawler, soprano; John E. Finnegan, tenor, and Francis Motley, bass. A solo, "Garo Noma," from Rigoletto by Miss Lawler was warmly received by the audience.

## NO COLUMBUS PARADE HERE.

### Italians Abandon Usual Demonstration Because of the War.

There was little of the pomp and display of other days in the celebration yesterday of Columbus Day. The 423d anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated quietly because of the European war, and for the first time in eighteen years there was no great street parade in honor of Columbus.

The Italian societies which have cooperated in honoring the memory of their great countryman decided that any public demonstration would be out of place when it is considered that thousands of their countrymen are giving up their lives upon European battlefields.

Half a million people witnessed the exercises and games at the various playgrounds in Manhattan. These began at 2 o'clock and included flag drills, patriotic addresses, athletic events, relay races, and football and tennis. The weather was ideal.

In Central Park there were football games and baseball contests, and to the spectators it seemed as if every foot of play space was occupied by children. Thousands of spectators were out to watch the sports.

One of the special features of the day was the "rediscovery of America" and the story of Columbus's hardship on his voyage to America. The character of Columbus was portrayed by John Acquillo, 455 East 116th Street. The program consisted of dancing of the native Indians with their warwhoop, which was given by the boys and girls of Thomas Jefferson Park Playground, the Italian quarter of the city at the foot of East 112th Street, which is especially adapted for the rediscovery of America as it is on the waterfront.

The pageant was preceded by a parade of the boys impersonating Columbus's following, the "Wild" Indians and the children who took part in the dancing.

Forty girls gave a flag drill, and this was followed by the ceremony of pledging loyalty to the flag and dancing. Ten thousand persons witnessed these events and the athletic meet which followed the tableaux. There was much enthusiasm when Park Commissioner Ward presented medals to the playground baseball champions. The victorious teams were the Jasper Oval players, the Reservoir and the Chelsea teams. Commissioner Ward in an address urged close co-operation between the park officials, the police and the boys, and lauded the work of playgrounds and physical training in relation to "physical preparedness."

Among the prominent officials who attended the function were Justice John J. Cowan, Judge John J. Freschi and Alderman Trau. The activities were directed by William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Park Department, and Miss Mary E. McKenna, assistant, together with a staff of trained play leaders. Silver and bronze medals were awarded to the winners in all the games, which were donated by the Bureau of Recreation.

## WHITE WINGS IN FIFTH AVE.

### Suffragists Follow Parade with "Clean Sweep" Brooms.

The big brass band of New York City's Street Cleaning Department led

the street cleaners' annual parade, which started at Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and, with 500 members of the department in line, marched down Avenue C to Fourteenth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, and thence up to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Broadway, and before the reviewing stand before the First Field Artillery's armory.

On the theory that their plans included "cleaning up the city" also, an automobile parade of woman suffragists fell in behind the street cleaners when they reached Fourteenth Street and journeyed to the end of the route, flying campaign banners to which were attached tiny brooms. On the way they handed out campaign literature and souvenirs. There were six automobiles loaded with suffragists. The souvenirs they gave were pencils with brooms attached, and the steps of the six automobiles swarmed with masculine souvenir hunters throughout the slow march.

Placards bearing the words, "A Clean Sweep for Women; Vote 'Yes' for Woman Suffrage on Nov. 2," adorned each automobile. Open-air campaign meetings were held at the suffrage headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street before and after the parade, and another at the end of the march for the benefit of the voters among the street cleaners.

In the street cleaners' parade proper were exhibits of new street-cleaning apparatus, an auto truck snow plow, and floats picturing some of the new dumping stations. Before the parade started blue ribbons were awarded to the best horses of the department. Lizzie, of Manhattan; Nellie, of Brooklyn, and Prince, of the Bronx, won the ribbons.

## GARMENT WORKERS AT PLAY

### Observed the Holiday Despite the Order of Mayor's Council.

Not a single member of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union or of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union went to work yesterday, according to a report received by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

On Oct. 5, the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, appointed to act in arbitration in all matters of dispute among the members of the unions, ordered the workers to make no observance of Columbus Day, and to work their full hours. On the following day, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, objecting to the order of the council on the ground that its new ruling was not binding because of the absence from the meeting the day before of seven of the representatives of the workers who were on trial for murder, decided to ignore the order of the council and to observe Columbus Day as a holiday.

At a hasty conference held Monday night at the house of Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, Benjamin Schlesinger declared that a strike had not been called, and defended the decision of the Joint Board on the ground that it was then too late to send out a countermarching order to the workers. The matter was then shelved till the next meeting of the council, appointed for Oct. 22.

## German Steamers Flew Flags.

All the German steamers lying at Hoboken were decorated yesterday with flags fore and aft in honor of Columbus Day. They attracted considerable attention from the passengers on the ferryboats and passing river craft.

## KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES HERE.

### 110 Germans Arrive, Going Home by Way of Copenhagen.

A party of 110 German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, arrived in New York yesterday overland from Seattle on their way home to Germany, and went to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, lying at Hoboken, where they will remain until they sail tomorrow on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav for Copenhagen.

In the party there are 53 women and 33 children, including a Chinese baby called Gretchen, and 24 men, who have been detained in Kiao-Chau since last Winter, when it was captured by the Japanese.

Among the women is Mrs. Anna Tafel, who was a missionary in China for thirteen years, and adopted the Chinese baby after the death of its mother in Shanghai last Summer. Rudolph Hoffman, 4 years old, whose spine was injured by a fall, made the trip from Kiao-Chau across the Pacific to Seattle, and by rail to New York, slung in a canvas hammock.