

# ROOSEVELT DEFINES AMERICA'S WAR AIMS

## Must Beat Germany to Her Knees and Free All the World from Her Domination.

### PREACHES FULL LOYALTY

#### - Compares the Immigrant Who Looks Back to Lot's Wife—Great Celebration in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 4.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made the following statement of America's war aims at a luncheon in the home of General Bird W. Spencer today, preceding his address at the Fourth of July celebration:

"The one vital work before us at the moment is to speed up the war, so as to exert the fully developed military power of this nation with our utmost strength at the very earliest day. We must not be contented until our army in France is larger than the French and British Armies combined, for it has been France, England, and Italy that have been protecting us during our two and one-half years of neutrality and one and one-half years of preparation.

"Moreover, we must at all costs fight the war through until we beat Germany to her knees, and the victory will not be complete unless the subject races of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey are made independent nations. On the western front Belgium must be freed and indemnified, Luxemburg returned to her, and Alsace-Lorraine restored to France. But this is not enough. If Germany is allowed to keep her strangle hold on Russia, and if Austria is permitted to keep the Italians, Rumanian and Bohemian and southern Slavs in subjection, and if Turkey is permitted to continue in Europe and allowed to rule over the Armenian and Syrian Christians and the Jews of Palestine—if all this is permitted, the peace will represent a German victory and Germany will have made a great stride toward world domination, and we ourselves or our children will have to fight the whole war over again.

"Russia must be freed from the Germans, and to do this a peace commission is not enough. We need an allied army as a nucleus around which Russia can rally to build again the great Russian Army, so as to restore Russia to the Russians, to wage relentless war against the Germans and against all Russian traitors who helped the Germans.

"Poland must be a separate and independent commonwealth, and the Czechoslavs must be a separate and independent commonwealth. All the southern Slavs must make a Yugoslav or Serbo-Croatian independent commonwealth, Italian Austria must go back to Italy, and Rumanian Hungary to Rumania.

"The Turks must be driven from Europe. The Jew must have Palestine. The Syrian and Assyrian Christians must be freed; Armenia must become a separate commonwealth, and probably, like Albania, must be put under a guarantee by the allied powers. We do not intend to impose tyranny, but once for all we intend to make free all nations from their tyranny and to remove the menace of German world domination."

Colonel Roosevelt was the central figure in the celebration held in this city, whose population is 52 per cent. foreign-born, and the largest street pageant in the history of northern New Jersey took place. The program was arranged by a committee whose Chairman was Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the Passaic Chapter of the National Security League. Governor Walter E. Edge came to deliver an address of welcome to the former President and to introduce him to the audience.

The auditorium of the Passaic High School, where Colonel Roosevelt spoke, has a seating capacity of only 1,500, but 2,000 persons crowded into the hall, while 10,000 stood outside.

Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Edge, General Spencer and Adj. Gen. Frederick Gilkyson rode at the head of the parade, in which 20,000 participated. They also reviewed the procession from a special stand in front of the City Hall.

In his address Colonel Roosevelt said, in part:

"My fellow-Americans, I came here today to preach the doctrine of straight-out Americanism without compromise and without regard to the man's creed, birthplace, or origin, and in the doctrine I have to put before you today there is no room for compromise. There are plenty of questions upon which there can legitimately be a compromise, upon which legitimately you can come to an agreement by each side surrendering a portion of its convictions, but there are certain subjects upon which no compromise is possible for an honorable man or woman, and among those subjects is that of Americanism.

"There is a matter I shall touch on later—that is, fighting the war through. There is no room for any fifty-fifty Americanism. There is not any room for a ninety-nine to one Americanism. Either a man is absolutely an American and nothing else or he is not an American at all, and any one who comes here and looks back to the country from which he came will do well to read the parable of Lot's wife, and I will do all in my power to turn him into a pillar of salt.

"Some people in this country after America entered the war," the Colonel added, "said: 'We can't send our American boys over there to be killed.'"

Some one in the gallery interrupted

the Colonel at this point by calling out the name "Hearst." The Colonel paused a moment, and then looking up in the gallery from which the voice came, said:

"Was that the hiss of a snake that I just heard?"

There was no further interruption.

Colonel Roosevelt referred to this war as "an exclusive war," and mentioning the Spanish-American War, said: "I was permitted to fight in that war—that was not as exclusive as this one."

There were a dozen veterans of the civil war in the front row, and Colonel Roosevelt, speaking to them, said:

"I see in this great audience the men who, more than any other men, we delight to honor—the men who in the great days of the civil war proved their truth by their endeavor and showed their willingness to risk everything, life itself, for the nation's right. These men fought to make this a free country and to make this a country with one flag. Their grandsons and sons, your sons and brothers and husbands, are today fighting to extend liberty to all the well-behaved nations of the earth, great or small, and to decide forever for this country, exactly as after the sixties we had to decide there should be no sectional flag to divide our loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, that there shall be no national flag to divide the loyalty of any of our citizens with the flag of this nation."

Speaking of the German language, the Colonel said:

"I have just been speaking with a clergyman of a Polish Catholic church, who tells me that he carries on services in Polish and English: in Polish because it is necessary that the old people shall have a language which they can understand, and in English because that is the language and the only language that the children want to speak; in other words, treat the use of the foreign tongue as a transmissional use, whether in the church or in the newspapers.

"And in the schools permit no language but English. In higher institutions of learning let them learn any foreign language they wish, even Dutch, but let them learn it as a foreign language."

Speaking of immigrants learning the English language, the Colonel said:

"I would have us do our duty by the immigrant far more clearly and completely than we have ever done it in the past; and in return, while seeing that he got the full benefits of American citizenship, if he does not become an American citizen within a certain period I would send him back. If he treats this place, if he treats America, merely as a somewhat better trough into which he can get all four feet, then I would send him back to the old trough. We don't need him here."

"The obligation of Americans is a two-fold obligation. In the first place, to insist that the American shall be American and nothing else; that in the next place he is to show himself to be a good American, to abhor the unspeakable baseness and meanness that would discriminate against him in any way because of his birth, his ancestry, his creed.

"When I spoke in Milwaukee I was introduced by the Chairman of a meeting, August Vogel, of pure German blood—three sons in the army and the fourth going in just as soon as he becomes 18—no slackers in that family.

"You know, I am pretty proud of my boys and I have to tell what a friend of my son, Peter Dunne, (Mr. Dooley,) said to me about a month ago:

"Hello, Colonel, I want to congratulate you upon what your four boys are doing. The first thing you know they will have put the name of Roosevelt on the map."

"I met a Red Cross man the other day who had seen Archie in the hospital. In the next bed to him was another young officer of a Massachusetts regiment of old New England stock. Then there was a third fellow in the next bed who had been shot through the point of the heart, and he had literally to lie without moving a finger for eight days until the muscle at the point of the heart was healed, and my Red Cross friend got to talking to him and finally asked him his name. The young Lieutenant looked at him and said: 'Say, don't faint. My name is Von Holtzendorf. Wouldn't the Huns feel gay if they knew they had gotten a man of that name?'

"There lay those three boys on cots, side by side, all wounded while wearing Uncle Sam's uniform, all having fought with the same courage and idealism for the same cause, all three representing different race stocks, all three Americans and nothing else, and thrice over shame and disgrace to any man who would try to sunder the one from the other."