

JUSTICE TO AUSONIA

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ITALIAN MIND

The characteristic firmness of Orlando and Sonnino reflects said quality in the entire nation. Once an Italian, the builder of the moral family, makes up his mind on a question of right, justice and liberty, he would rather perish than see that long cherished principle destroyed.

WHY SHOULD A VANQUISHED PEOPLE RECEIVE SO MUCH THOUGHT

A very elementary argument arises in the writer's mind, i. e., that the reader should not forget that the so much beloved Jugo-Slav of today, under false attire, was the most bitter Austro-Hungarian of yesterday, fighting against Italy and her allies. This statement has been, beyond a reasonable doubt, substantiated by the military dispatches of General Conrad. Then, why in the name of common decency, should we give these vanquished people so much consideration? Is it imaginable that, had Italy been in her place she, as vanquished, would receive consideration at the hands of those barbarous people? No, and a pronounced NO will the acquiescing of their claims prevent future wars in the Balkans, which has been the hotbed for many wars in Europe. If that were the case, Italy would generously and magnanimously concede the point, but wars will never cease as long as ambition remains in men.

It is well to remember that under no circumstances at least for the next two decades can that bitter hatred which existed in the hearts of those people yesterday depart so subitaneously today. No. It is not natural and finds itself contrary to the human course of events.

HLATCHA'S UNJUSTIFIABLE REMARKS

Colonel Ugo Pizzarello, who four times was seriously wounded and for FOUR times dared monster death itself, writing an unbiased article on the Italian claims to Fiume and the Adriatic littoral, which was severely criticized by an unknown R. F. Hlatcha, who still owes five months board to Mrs. Enrichetta Leone, of 39 Tunnel St., Pittsburgh, Pa., by Mr. Hlatcha's article appearing in the N. Y. Times on December 29, 1918, saying: "It is unworthy of the Italian Government to violate historic facts in this way for political ends," with such Croatian irony, forgetting that it was they, who, with their barbaric hordes and invasions mercilessly destroyed the wealth and civilization which the Romans had brought to this eastern shore of the Adriatic, as the inhabitants of Illyria never obtained a political unity. It was thus that her boundaries were never clearly defined and her ancient language was divided into two groups; that of the northern population allied to the Venetian, and that of the southern population allied to the Messapian, now represented by the Albanians. Mr. Hlatcha should know if he is cognizant of history, that the colonization of Illyria from that side of the shore did not begin until the seventh century B. C., and the most important parts colonized were: Epidaurum, now called Durazzo; Trogrinum, now called Trau; Rhizon, now called Cattara; Salona, now called Spalato; Epidaurum, now called Ragusa Vecchia; Zara, the islands of Curzola, Lesina and Lissa.

HISTORY OF THE JUGO-SLAVS

The writer, after having perused many standard authorities, historically speaking, has failed to find anything registered of a Jugo-Slav civilization in the annals of history. In the year 156, B. C., the Roman general Caius Marcius Figulus, conquered Dalmatia, and in the following years the Illyrians were definitely subjugated and no signs of any Jugo-Slavs are to be seen. Then Publio Sulpio Nasica captured Delminium and in the year 119 B. C. Lucius Caecilius Metellus brought victories upon Illyria and conquered for himself the title of "Dalmatius." So this, finally, became, as history says, one of the training camps for the Roman legions.

This is the land that gave unto civilization great Aurelius, Claudius, Probus, Diocletian and Maximian. Roman culture had now extended to whole of the Dalmatian coast, and this thoroughly Romanized country had attained its zenith when the barbaric hordes of the Huns, like the wolf in the fold, came, as in 1914, and furiously began their characteristic cruel invasions of this beautiful country, thus profoundly modifying the character of their civilization. Then in 441 A. D. and 447 A. D. this magnificent country was sacked and ruthlessly devastated by these Huns. Then in 481 A. D. picturesque Dalmatia, with all its art and literature, which at this time had been partially destroyed by ancestors of our brethren, the Jugo-Slavs, was placed under the yoke of the Ostrogothic kingdom, but the Romans, being a brave, persistent and tenacious people, reconquered a good portion of it under Justinian in 536 A. D. Along the year 565 A. D. again this region was put in destruction by the Avaric and Slavonic bands. Between 600 and 650 A. D. a good portion of the Illyrian immigrants were Croats and Serbs. The Croats at this time fell under the Italian in-

fluence and the Serbs suffered of the Byzantine influence with that of the Greek Church. Both the Croats and the Serbs have tried surreptitiously to destroy the independence and Italian character of the Illyrians, but, notwithstanding the dastard attempts of denationalization which have always proven so futile, the rich and stately Roman cities have maintained and will ever maintain against any foreign aggression their independence and their distinct Italian character.

FIUME IS ROMAN

Even Kostelski, the Croatian historian, admits that Fiume is Roman, and according to this same authority Fiume was built by the Ancient Romans at the sea on the right bank of the river. This new fort has been called "Oppidum at Fiumine" castle at the river from which the city derives its name. Before the war, the population of Fiume, according to De Ambris, was composed of 26,000 Italian subjects of Austria; 6,000 subjects of the kingdom of Italy, 12,000 Croats and 6,000 Magyars, consequently the Italians constituted a majority of 65 per cent of the population. In Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, there are 10,000 Italians and only 3,000 Croats. Now of the 450 miles of Dalmatian littoral Italy only asks 90 miles solely for protection. Is she equitable? Has she a right to protection in the Adriatic for her self-preservation, which Emerson says, is the first law of Nature. These questions the reader may answer himself.

Therefore, Italy should have Fiume and what part of Dalmatia is assigned to her under the treaty of London, on the following basis:

1. Because of her well established historic right,
2. Because of her well established national right,
3. Because of her justified right to the safety of the Adriatic.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPORTING ITALY'S CLAIMS AND HER ADRIATIC POLICY.

The just and judicial claims of Italy are supported by some of the most prominent and unbiased newspapers of the country, e. g., The N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Sun, N. Y. Tribune, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Republican Journal, Boston Transcript, Boston Record, Boston Herald, Illinois State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, Evening Dispatch, Detroit Journal, Des Moines, Iowa, Capital, Des Moines, Iowa, News, Providence Journal and numerous others, but I shall not take time to mention. The N. Y. State Senate, by a unanimous vote, went on record as supporting Italy's legitimate demands, and the writer is pleased to observe that Representative Emerson, of Ohio, with a broad vision of international affairs, has presented a resolution in the House, May 20th, 1919, calling upon the American peace commission at Paris "To see that Justice is done to Italy in the matter of Fiume, because of her great assistance to the Allies."

You all know that Italy's Adriatic policy is to her precisely what Alsace-Lorraine is to France, and France has received many concessions including that of the rich Saar valley, where not one Frenchman is to be found. Japan gets without a murmur the Shantung peninsula, where millions of Chinese will be in bondage under the imperialistic yoke of Japan. The comparison between Fiume and Danzig is very apropos at this point. England, on the other hand, had grabbed and automatically received, by its grabbing procedure, a fine chunk of Mesopotamia, with several mandates over rich territories. We fought to make the world safe for democracy, beg pardon, for autocracy. England's maritime hegemony has not been molested—nay, it has on the contrary been strengthened through the English seizure of a good portion of the German Merchant Marine. The world was so overjoyed to emancipate itself from the Teuton hegemony, but it has fallen into a worse one. O, freedom of the seas. How beautiful it sounds in theory, Mr. President, but when we come to Italy as to her part of the spoils—Oh, she fought for GLORY. And forty millions of Italians in Italy are going to be fed on glory? Behold, what travesty on justice is being committed.

FRANCE'S PERPETUAL JEALOUSY OF ITALY.

France fears Italy on account of her overgrowth in population; perhaps, justly, but Italy can never forget the French invasions of the Italian soil a century ago; Italy can never forget the incident of Pietro Micca; Italy can never forget the Sicilian Vespers; Italy can never forget, O Latin Sister, the wholesale slaughter of those poor Italian miners at Acquemonte, France, and, lastly, she can never forget the nefarious political policy of Cardinal Richelieu colluding with Catherine dei Medici to Italy's detriment. Is that friendship a la Francaise?

SECRET COVENANTS STILL MADE

A secret alliance has been entered into between United States, France and England. Can anyone explain the exclusion from this triple alliance of Italy, their most sincere ally? The act is full of moral turpitude and very base and certainly not very honorable. O, how easy it is to fall into

that stage of oblivious slumber. It now seems that President Wilson must have remasticated his 14 points, for the world knew him to be firmly opposed to secret covenants, since he has pledged the whole of the American people without popular consent. Have the people of the great and glorious United States lost all rights under the benign Presidency of Mr. Wilson? Or have they lost their rational powers? Awake, O sons of America.

The delivery to Italy of what was by sacred right and honor pledged to her, would make her a United Italian People, with a strong government, and a capable European power, to which position she is justly entitled to. This in turn would make for stability in part of Europe which is now threatened with all sorts and varieties of wars and disorders, great and petty, national and tribal.

REALITY OF ITALY'S RIGHTS

Italy's rights in truth are the concern of the better part of the Old World—not merely for the sake of justice, but for the security which is essential to the welfare of Europe, should those rights to which she is entitled be given her. Had it not been for victorious Italy, Austria would still remain a power, strong and more tyrannical than ever, and our Jugo-Slavia would have been nothing more than an iridescent dream. Notwithstanding they have proven to be such ingrates that the world has ever known. The reader will remember that the general of the Jugo-Slav army is General Borovich, who was in command of the Austrian army on the front at the Piave when the armistice was signed. Then at the Peace Conference when the Jugo-Slavs were heard their case was presented not by a Serbian, a Croat, or a Slovene, but by Trumitch, who is an Austrian.

WHY ITALY SHOULD HAVE FIUME

In fine the writer deems that Italy should have her legitimate demands for these two cardinal reasons: First, because she has more than fulfilled the terms of her agreement with the Allies. Second, because she has saved the Allies thrice before American intervention, i. e. (a) by her declaration of neutrality which permitted France to withdraw the troops on the Alpine frontier, thus enabling Marshal Joffre to turn the tide at the Marne in Sept., 1914, winning one of the most decisive battles in the history of the world; (b) her declaration of war May 24, 1915, not only cast about 5,000,000 well trained troops to the lot of the Allies, but she entered the conflict at a most critical time, when the Russian armies were in full retreat and the German-Austro-Hungarian troops very well might have been thrown against France, quickly crushing her, and our French friends would not have very much to say today, and (c) Italy's desperate and victorious defense of the Piave last May signaled the initiation of the counter-offensive of the allied nations against the Central Empires. Are such beneficent deeds to be forgotten? Italy nevertheless was not satisfied with this. She, with her indomitable spirit went still further and administered the knock-out blow, thus, decisively defeating her enemy, one of the most formidable members of the Teutonic military machine. It suddenly collapsed, expediting the termination of the World War. The world will little note nor long remember the immense sacrifices that Italy has had to make and that she will have to make for the next generation. O, Sons of Italy, awake from your dream and remove the opprobrious shackles with which certain nations are trying to bind you. The motto of Emperor Ferdinand I (1556-1564), though a German, is to the point, "Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum," which means this, "Let Justice be done though the heavens should fall."

D'ANNUNZIO'S FEAT

How is it possible to forget the benevolent act which our great poet-soldier, D'Annunzio, performed on his flight over Vienna. Not the daring of the flight, for that was a minor part for D'Annunzio, but the pamphlets which he dropped from the air which read and incited with poetic magic, the people of the dual monarchy to awake for Italy had come to help them and not to exterminate them. He, mark you, did not drop bombs as their aviators had done in Venice and other beautiful and romantic Italian cities.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ALLIANCE

Is Italy to get nothing in return for her great financial sacrifices and deprivations? The Allies would do well if they will apply the aforementioned motto, for they should not lose sight of the fact that within the next ten years a most powerful quintuple alliance between Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan and Russia may be perpetuated. Such a strong combination of natural resources on the part of Russia and Germany, man power on the part of Italy and financial aid on the part of Spain and Japan would in the near future, be mastery of the world after it had plunged the rest of the world, outside the alliance, into a greater and more dreadful war than the one we have just witnessed. Oft times it pays to take heed.

Brainy Bowers Practices the Darwinian Theory

