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ANNO VI

INDIANA, PA., SABATO 27 SETTEMBRE 1919

No. 26

L'EROISMO DI D'ANNUNZIO SALVA FIUME

Una grande quantita' di viveri giunge misteriosamente ai nostri generosi ribelli del Quarnero

IL GABINETTO TRABALLANTE

Sebbene le dimissioni del Ministro degli Esteri Tittoni, dimissioni annunciate dal "Giornale d'Italia", non abbiano avuto finora alcuna conferma, pure in tutti i circoli politici e parlamentari della Capitale si insiste nelle voci che il Ministero Nitti, a causa della questione di Fiume, è molto goffo e si ritiene molto verosimile una completa crisi ministeriale ovvero un largo rimpasto.

Secondo il giornale "Messaggero" ed altri organi favorevoli all'on. Nitti, tali voci son premature e messe in giro dagli avversari del Gabinetto.

Il "Messaggero" dice che il Ministro Nitti finora non poteva agire diversamente da quando ha fatto altrimenti avrebbe messo l'Italia allo stesso livello di uno staterello balcanico o al livello di qualche turbolenta repubblica dell'America Centrale.

Senza dubbio la popolarità che il Ministro Nitti era riuscito a guadagnarsi durante gli ultimi due mesi, con l'approvazione della Riforma elettorale e con l'insuccesso dello sciopero generale, è molto diminuita in seguito al suo vivacissimo attacco fatto nel Parlamento contro d'Annunzio ed i suoi commilitoni.

I Nazionalisti ed i sostenitori di Orlando e Sonnino attaccano con vivace violenza il Ministro Nitti ed anche parecchi dei sostenitori dello stesso Nitti sonorimasti piuttosto sfavorevolmente impressionati per le parole vivaci usate da Nitti nel denunciare l'atto di d'Annunzio e dei suoi compagni.

Secondo alcuni il Gabinetto Nitti sarà costretto a rassegnare le dimis-

sioni, altri sono di avviso che Nitti continuerà a reggere il Governo e che sostituirà parecchi degli attuali ministri con altri uomini politici.

Il "Giornale d'Italia" insiste nel dire che Tittoni ha dato le sue dimissioni ed aggiunge che Nitti avrebbe invitato l'attuale Sotto-Segretario agli Esteri, Conte Sforza, ad assumere il Dicastero degli Esteri.

Il "Messaggero" ammette la pos-

sibilità di un rimpasto ministeriale però, questo secondo il detto organo ufficio, avverrebbe dopo dissoluta la questione di Fiume.

D'Annunzio insiste perché il Ministero sia rovesciato

In un proclama diretto da d'Annunzio, pochi giorni fa, alla cittadinanza di Venezia il Poeta-Soldato dice fra l'altro: "Se non insorgete, se non rovesciate un Governo che vi

disonora, siete indegni di chiamarvi italiani.

In un appello diretto alla popolazione di Trieste d'Annunzio dice:

"Noi siamo determinati a restare a Fiume contro qualsiasi opposizione decisa a morire di nelle vie di Fiume, ad essere seppelliti sotto le sue rovine, bruciati vivi nelle sue case incendiate, pronti ad affrontare la morte più crudele. Per conseguen-

za noi siamo invincibili.

Conclude invitando la popolazione italiana ad inviare danaro e rifornimenti a Fiume.

UNA NAVE CON VIVERI GIUNTA A FIUME MALGRADO IL BLOCCO

Informazioni da Fiume annunciano che una grossa nave, carica di fornimenti e di viveri, per oltre un milione di lire di valore, è giunta a Fiume eludendo la vigilanza delle navi italiane che mantengono il blocco.

D'Annunzio ha fatto sbarcare dalle nave quanto ha ritenuto indispensabile per le sue truppe e per la popolazione ed ha quindi lasciato il resto a bordo mandandolo indietro. Si ignora il nome della nave, donde essa sia partita.

"L'Idée Nazionale" pubblica che D'Annunzio oltre numerosi aeroplani dispone pure di parecchi cannoni di grosso e piccolo calibro. Dalla zona di armistizio continuano a giungere alla spicciolata altri volontari.

In aeroplani è giunto a Fiume Benito Mussolini, il quale ha portato a D'Annunzio il ricavato della sottoscrizione iniziata al giornale il "Popolo Romano."

Altri giornali italiani hanno aperto sottoscrizioni per D'Annunzio ed i suoi volontari.

IL DANARO DEGLI STATI UNITI

Il vostro danaro Americano è migliore nel mondo oggi. Non cambiatelo per nessun'altro.

Mantenetelo qui dove è salvo sotto la supervisione del governo degli Stati Uniti e dove potete ritirarlo quando volete.

Noi paghiamo il 4 per cento di Interesse.

Il nostro Dipartimento Italiano è sotto la direzione dell'avvocato J. C. Macro. — CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, Indiana, Penn'a.

OPERA DI RIGENERAZIONE

Un Proclama di D'Annunzio

"Soldati e Marinai. Rispondo io per voi con la mia testa, col mio spirito, con tutto me stesso.

"Voi state compiendo un'alta opera di rigenerazione.

"Disertori sono coloro che abbandonano la nostra Fiume, coloro che la ripudiano, la respingono, la calunniano, commettendo il più vile e basso delitto contro il patriottismo, che mai sia stato perpetrato sulla terra. Essi non sono meno vigliacchi di coloro che si diedero alla fuga a Caporetto, i quali oggi sono ricompensati con un'ammnistia.

"Ripeto, io prendo su me stesso ogni accusa, ogni biasimo e la gloria insieme ed io rispondo della vostra immunità.

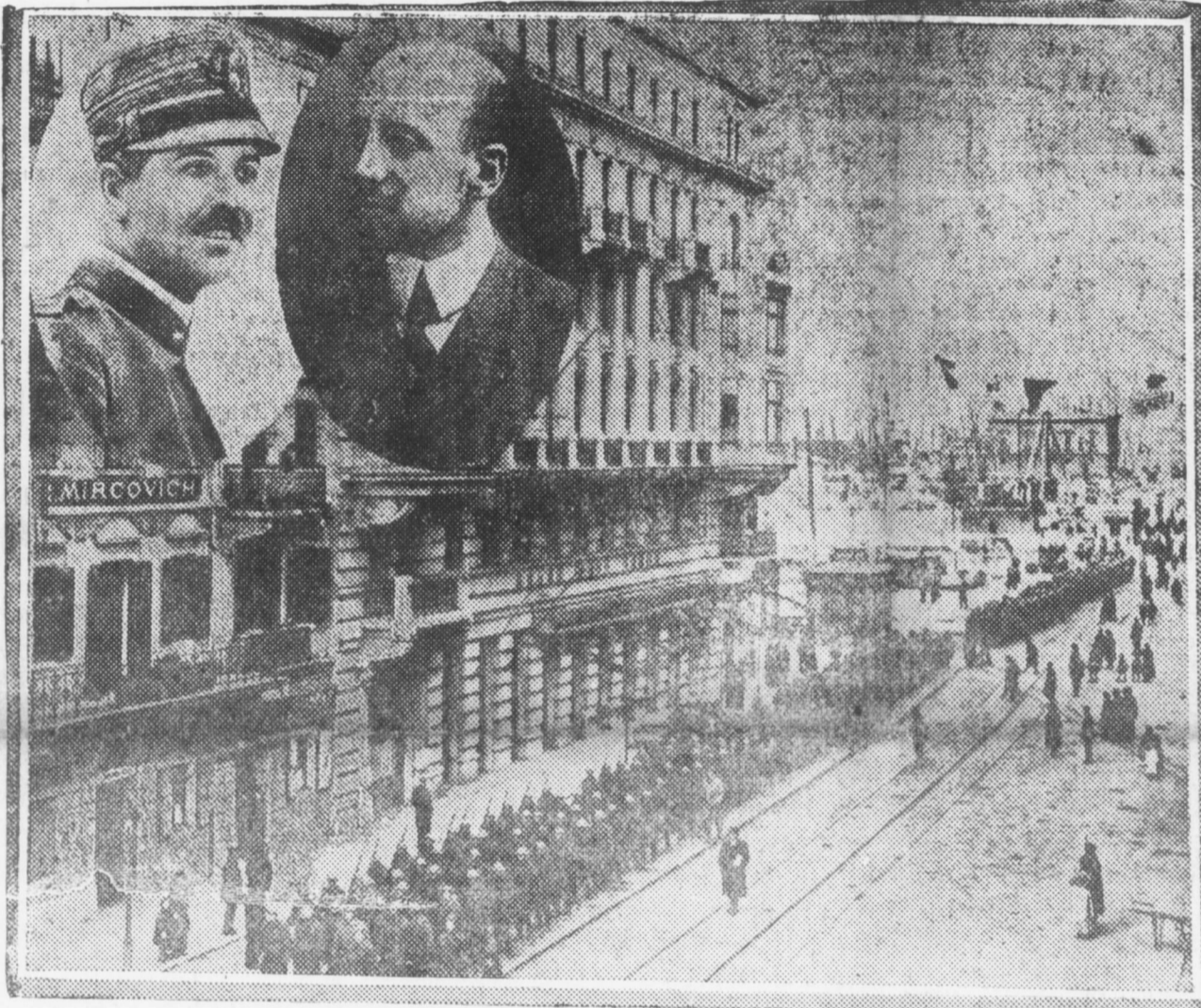
"Il vero esercito italiano è qui formato da voi, combattenti senza paura e senza rimproccio. L'aver partecipato a questa audacissima impresa sarà il più puro titolo di gloria. Tutti i vostri nomi saranno ricordati dalla storia, incisi nei marmi eroici e ricompensati dalla gratitudine del popolo.

"Siate fedeli a Fiume e leali all'Italia! nessuno ci può smuovere di qui. Per mio conto, io non andrò via di qui vivo, né certamente potrò andar via quando sia morto; io rimarrò qui sepolto per essere una cosa sola con questo sacro suolo.

"Ogni giorno da tutte le parti del mondo piovano su voi messaggi calorosi. Anche cittadini americani chiedono di venire qui per compiere i più umili servizi.

"La bellezza e la bontà della nostra causa toccano tutti i cuori. Io sono certo che ciascuno di noi a piè fermo, col capo eretto, vorrà ripetere il detto romano, il motto del Legionario, "qui rimango irremovibile."

Il Generale Badoglio ed il poeta-eroe-ribelle G. D'Annunzio



WORK OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN WAR

PRAISED IN LETTER TO "GAZETTE TIMES" OF PITTSBURG

By An Italian Marchioness

In the short time I have been in the United States—after an absence of six years—I have been surprised beyond measure at the little knowledge and appreciation of the American people in regard to the very important and vital part that Italy took in the war. People with whom I have spoken did not even know that aside from the extensive front where Italy, without the help of any other nation, kept at bay the Austro-Hungarian forces from the time she entered the conflict until she finally decided its end by the greatest and most astounding victory of the war, that aside from this extensive front she had also her part of the front in France, where she kept an army of 50,000 men with large reserve forces under command of Gen. Albrici, who held several of the most strategic and vital positions in the Argonne, with the famous defense of Bligny, where the Italian soldiers saved that section of the French front from the overwhelming attack of the Germans in June, 1918, also at Chemin-des-Dames, and captured from the Germans points of great strategy. Even in the German newspapers there was mention made of their Italian foes in France as being soldiers of great valor.

Besides, there was an Italian Army Corps in Russia, also in Solonica and in various part of Macedonia. Albania was conquered entirely from the Austrians by the Italian forces only. Also in Tripoli there were considerable Italian forces, the Turks, Arabs and Bedouins being kept in a continual state of revolt by German propaganda. There were also Italian contingents in Asia Minor, and in other countries where there hap-

pened to be Allied forces. All of this does not seem to be known to the American people—why, I do not understand. Probably it is the French and English censors who purposely endeavored to keep from the American public all the marvels that Italy has accomplished during the war. Several times Italy has saved the Allies and most of all France. First, when Italy declared her neutrality and thus enabled France to withdraw from her southern front 400,000 men who were guarding the French territory adjoining Italy and threw them on the Germans, then advancing fast towards Paris. The second time was when Italy entered the war to save the cause of the Allies. The Russians were fast retreating across the Carpathian mountains and Italy faced the victorious Germans and Austrian Hungarian armies and won many brilliant and extraordinary victories over inaccessible mountains and treacherous soil fortified with the most perfect means of modern warfare, capturing forts, mountain passes and mountain peaks often with the simple bayonets as their only means of offense, as Italy, that first year of the war, had not yet made all the ammunition and cannon that she later did. You must remember that Austria held all the strategic points in her own territory that dominated Italy from her high mountains, on each of which impregnable forts, massive breastworks munitioned with great quantities of cannons and every means of offense and defense. Yet the Italian soldiers with their marvelous and unequalled courage and force equal to their ancient Cyclopean ancestors, broke down three barriers, routed the ene-

my and took some of their most important positions. This saved the Russian army, enabling them to attack the Germans, who, in turn, were obliged to lessen their forces then attacking the English and French in order to meet the Russian pressure on the East.

Faced Germans and Austrians

The third time that Italy saved the Allies was when, after the Russian defection, she was left alone to withstand the German and Austrian-Hungarian army, double the Italians in numbers and finely munitioned. The enemies' armies with picked divisions and enforced by the very best of the German troops brought down from the Western front, attacked the Italian army, which, retreating to the Piave, defended alone without the most meager help of the Allies, and alone checked the German-Austrian advance, who, had they been able to break through the Italian line, would have been able to go up on the opposite side into France and by the rear surround the entire army of the Allies, which would have been vital and decisive to the Allies' cause and would have ended the war then in favor of Germany.

The same titanic maneuver was again attempted by the German empires in June of 1918, when again strengthened by their picked troops, chosen from all their fronts and commanded by their ablest generals, double in numbers to the Italian forces, they again made the famous onslaught in which the turpid, yellow waters of the Piave where red with blood and for days the swift current bore away the numberless dead countless as the fallen leaves of the autumn.

Again, for the hundredth time in the record of history, Italian valor stemmed and definitely stopped the

advance of the barbarian.

Austro-Hungarians Routed

The fifth time Italy ended the war by making her marvelous strategic attack with her insuperable soldiers and her wonderful generals, completely routing the colossal forces of the Austro-Hungarian armies and taking more than 500,000 prisoners and more than 5,000 cannons, thus completely destroying and annihilating the Austrian-Hungarian armies, also fierce and valiant fighters, and completely laying bare and open the Southern German frontier over which her troops could have marched without any difficulty and take the German army in the rear as the Germans had sought but failed to do in their attack on the Piave. Germany seeing her greatest ally completely beaten and her own doors open, naturally at once asked and obtained from the Allies the armistice, as Italy a week before had granted to Austria-Hungary. Italy by means of her wonderful soldiers, worthy descendants of 3,000 years of military valor, ended the war that without her victory would probably be still waging today. Yet I was sent some American papers in which they spoke of the Allied armies winning the last great battle! They have only then to read the official statement published by Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, giving in detail the precise number of the troops who took part in the Italian victory, to see what little and unimportant help the Allies brought Italy. Perhaps the American people do not know as I do that the French censors cut out several parts of the official statement of Gen. Diaz, and they themselves added a headlines, "The Allies Great Victory!" Perhaps the American people do not know that the French purposely kept them in ignorance in

regard to the achievements and victories of the Italian army corps fighting in France. Probably it has been the French and English censorship that has kept the people here in ignorance of the difficult and vigorous war waged by Italy among the high peaks and deep precipices of the Alps and the swift streams of the valleys. Is it still the British and French censorships that give the names of England, France and America as participating in the political situation of today, purposely leaving out Italy, the fourth great power? Or is it the unexplainable opposition of Wilson and his clique toward the Italian people and their just aspirations in the Adriatic? The French have always been very jealous of the Italian people for many reasons, too long and complicated to now go into detail. Then the French have never gotten over the Italians refusing the idea of the one command under a French general, as consented to by the Allies on the French front.

Italian Generals in Charge

Italy had her own generals who alone were the chief and supreme commanders of her army, men of great genius and strategical abilities, and always refused the one command represented in the person of Foch, who once when he was asked if he knew anything of an Italian attack then going on, answered that he knew nothing whatever. Italy entered the war for ideals; she fought for ideals; over 500,000 dead cry from their graves for the ideals for which they bravely gave their lives, but useless instruments and a long tear of physical anguish and suffering. Yet the just cause for which this grave nation entered the war in defiance of her former allies, who did all to keep her with them—this just cause has been trampled on

by the Allies when it came to Italy's realization of her national aspirations! Is it possible that the Jugo-Slavs, an inferior race, should be protected by America against the culture of the purely Italian cities of the eastern shores of the Adriatic? The people of these cities are the descendants of 3,000 years of Italic civilization and I have heard some of them say they would rather go away, leaving their cities and property, than submit to the yoke of the barbarous Slavs. Worst of all the Serbians! Surely no one has forgotten the repulsive murder of their King and queen 15 years ago, perpetrated by their most trusted officers! The other day in speaking of a Croat I met here, I casually asked him how he liked being under the Serbians. He answered me: "To not be under the Serbians I am going back to my country next month to take my family and go to live in Germany. I would rather die than be under the rule of those brigands." Yet it is to these Jugo-Slavs, among the fiercest enemies Italy had during the war, the cruelest and most trusted soldiers in the Austrian-Hungarian army, who fought in the Austrian ranks till the very last hour of the great battle of last November, of which thousands and thousands of prisoners of war were continually concentrated in the Italian prison camps, the most devoted soldiers and subjects of Austria, the clearest proof of which is the way Austria gave over to the Jugo-Slavs her entire naval fleet, when during the Italian victory of last November, her armies were definitely routed, she hoped to save what remained of her fleet by entrusting it to the most faithful among her subjects, the Jugo-Slavs.

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