

WAR OF RELIGIONS IN IRELAND DENIED

Political Opinions Declared
Separate Matter.

TROUBLE IS HELD INCITED

Protestant Members of Committee
of One Hundred Issue Supple-
mentary Report on Probe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Religious aspects of the troubles in Ireland were discussed in a report which supplements the 30,000-word findings of the commission of the committee of one hundred investigating the Irish question. The supplementary report, made by the Protestant members of the commission, summarized the evidence presented at the hearings held here in November, December and January as follows:

1. "Outside of a part of Ulster, Catholics and Protestants live in peace and harmony and their political opinions are not primarily a matter of religion."

2. "Even in Ulster religious bigotry is not by any means wholly spontaneous, but is artificially stirred up by those whose economic and political interests are served by dividing the people."

3. "While it obviously lies beyond our province to pass final judgment upon the various aspects of the Irish issue, we have not only a right, but a duty, as Americans, to denounce the degradation of religion by such pogroms as occurred last summer. Upon this subject we owe it to our fellow religionists, both in America and in Ulster, to speak plainly."

Committee Mostly Protestant.

All of the members of the commission excepting United States Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, who were chosen by the committee to conduct the inquiry, are Protestants. These members are: James H. Hull, House, Chicago; L. Hollingsworth Wood, lawyer, New York; Frederick C. Howe, former United States commissioner of immigration, New York; James H. Maurer, president American Federation of Labor, Pennsylvania; Major Oliver P. Newman, formerly commissioner of the District of Columbia; United States Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, and Rev. Norman Thomas of New York.

"No examination of the Irish situation can ignore the religious issue," said the report. "It seemed peculiarly appropriate that the Protestant members should deal with the subject in view of the overwhelming predominance of Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the charges sometimes heard in Protestant circles that republican sentiment has its chief origin in ecclesiastical agitation."

Rioting Cases Reviewed.

The only evidence before the commission concerning serious religious controversy resulting in the destruction of life and property dealt with the Ulster riots of the summer of 1920, the report said. Unable to obtain testimony from eyewitnesses or members of societies "devoted to the cause of Protestant ascendancy in Ulster," the commission said it heard the testimony of three individual non-Catholics, two of whom were American citizens and the third a British citizen of Scotch Presbyterian stock. As in the case of the major report, the testimony of witnesses taken before this committee was made public at the time it was given.

Referring to the Belfast disorders, beginning July 21, 1920, in which, by the end of August, 58 persons were killed, the commission observed that "these riots between Protestants and Catholics in which Protestants were the aggressors, partook of the character of Russian pogrom against the Jews."

Labor Situation Scanned.

One of the witnesses, Mrs. Annot Robinson, the report said, declared that in October, 1920, she visited Ulster and found that "more than 20,000 expelled workers and their families were existing on relief." Some of them, the report said, were expelled not only from their jobs, but from their homes. The victims, it continued, were predominantly Catholics, though among them were Protestants suspected of "labor, socialist or Sinn Fein sympathies."

The killing of District Commissioner Smyth in Cork, the election of 25 men who "were not Orangemen" to the Belfast city council, whose total membership is 50; the alleged expulsion of 400 non-Catholic workers from the Belfast shipyards, and the destruction of the town of Lisburn, just outside of Belfast, were designated as "an appalling record of a revival of religious strife."

"The Ulster pogroms," the report continued, "were not primarily due to a spontaneous outburst of religious bigotry, but were rather promoted by those whose economic and political interests were opposed both to strong labor unionism and to Irish republicanism. Certain manufacturers and unionist politicians, it was alleged, had taken alarm at the solidarity of labor, Protestant and Catholic, shown in the great shipyard strike of 1919."

Belfast Manufacturer Quoted.

A large Belfast manufacturer was quoted as having said: "I know and all the manufacturers in this city know that the trouble is not a religious trouble because it has been fostered by them to serve their political and their economic interest. I warned them a long time ago that they were rousing up a monster they could not control and which some day might turn upon them." Politicians and manufacturers opposed to Sinn Fein, the commission said it found, have had "the aid of a large section of the press and of the clergy."

As regards the rest of Ireland, outside the region immediately about Belfast, the commission said it was impressed by the evidence of "a lack of any religious strife." It also charged that Sir Edward Carson, ex-lord in Ulster, "would seem to have accepted a home-rule act which gives his party practically what they want in Ulster at the price of delivering over the Protestant minority in the rest of Ireland to the majority rule of their Catholic neighbors."

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Alleged Excesses Eyed.

The alleged "excesses of the British forces in Ireland," the report said, "were tending to dispose southern Protestants favorably toward the republican government." Protestant business men, clergymen and farmers were reported as resorting to republican courts. The commission stated that Miss Mary MacSwiney and other witnesses had called to its attention that "many of the patriot leaders in Ireland's history were Protestant." It was said that they further testified that the republican leaders included a number of prominent Protestants among them Ernest Blythe of the Irish congress (the Dail Eireann), Captain Robert Barton and Erskin Childers.

The commission said it was convinced that "not only were some Protestant republicans in sympathy, but that there were Catholics anti-republican." The latter included members of the Catholic clergy, who at best, it was said, were "decidedly lukewarm toward Sinn Fein." One of the witnesses, the report said, cited the case of a priest who refused to lead his flock in prayers for Terence MacSwiney during his hunger strike."

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"Never before have the people known such poverty and want and lack of food," said Mrs. Tallman. "We have opened three homes for the little children of the very poor. The children have two meals a day, with a little lunch of bread. They eat corn and bean flour gruel, corn and bean flour steamed bread, chopped meat turnip and a millet gruel—not much variety, but oh, so much better than in their homes. I will send you a little parcel containing some of the things they are eating, brought back after a trip into the country to distribute relief funds—ground cornbobs and tree bark, straw and weeds, bean pods and dried leaves; these count as very good fare."

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"Last week I passed two days in the country looking for poor little children. One very common sight is that of deserted mud walls—homes destroyed and desolate because the family had sold the timbers of the roofs and the wood of the door and window frames for fuel in order to get food. Some kept one little room, some moved into temple courts and many have started off to try to find food at some other place. Many a home is empty of everything that can be sold. It is heart-breaking to know that buying of little girls is going on, and some parents choose that rather than let the child go hungry."

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REPUBLICANS FAVOR ADAMS FOR LEADER

Dover of Washington Stirs Up
Opposition in Own State.

PARTY INTEREST GROWS

Tacomam Overlooks Home Con-
gressmen in Attempt to Gain
Prestige at White House.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 2.—There is keen interest in republican circles over the coming election of a national chairman to succeed Will H. Hays. Mr. Hays retires to give all of his attention to the duties of postmaster-general, it being the expressed wish of Mr. Harding that no member of his official family remain in any position of organized party leadership. The contest, as matters stand now, is between John T. Adams of Iowa, the present vice-chairman of the national committee, and Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Wash., who was secretary of the national committee many years ago under Mark Hanna.

Charles Dawsey Hilles of New York, former chairman, has been urged to seek the place, but has declined, and Senator Harry C. New of Indiana, favored by many leading republicans, will not listen to such a proposal, because he thinks it might interfere with his campaign for re-election to the senate two years hence.

Mr. Adams seems Likely Winner.

At this time Mr. Adams looks likely to be the winner. Three months ago Mr. Dover had a good start, but he handled himself in a manner to stir up active opposition out in his home state of Washington, as well as causing some antipathy at a few other points on the map. In company with Guy Kelly, the republican national committeeman for Washington, Mr. Dover appeared here with a life-sized boom for himself for national chairmanship, which was unveiled to several of his friends. Private exhibitions were held for members of the Washington state delegation who at first appeared to be impressed.

Mr. Dover and Mr. Kelly no more than disappeared from the national capital, however, until members of the Washington congressional delegation discovered that Dover had brought something more than a boom to town. Here and there was uncovered the fact that he came down here with a programme to dispose of much of the big patronage, state and nation-wide.

Own Congressmen Ignored.

With head high in the air, Mr. Dover had stalked right through the prerogatives of the two senators from Washington, and without consulting the gentlemen who represent the state in the two houses of congress, it is said, had assumed control of some of the most important patronage. Among other things, he it was found, had been active in seeking the appointment of Colonel Charles R. Forbes of Spokane to the shipping board, while the Washington delegation, with tears in its collective eyes, was appealing for the appointment of former Representative William E. Humphrey of Seattle.

As the story is told here, Dover knew little about Colonel Forbes personally, but had heard of the latter's closeness to Mr. Harding and Harry M. Daugherty. He tied up with the Forbes boom, it is charged, and played the role of political opportunist as a means of dragging himself into an advantageous position. With Forbes once on the shipping board, it is said, Mr. Dover believed he would receive much of the credit, looming up as one powerful enough to ride roughshod over the senators from his own state and some from adjoining commonwealths. The proposition was more than state-wide, because it was planned not only to beat the candidate of the Washington delegation, but also to keep George Chamberlain off the shipping board.

Colonel Forbes Indorsed.

The assumption then was that the president would not name more than one member from the northwest, and Mr. Dover intended to see that this man was Forbes. He thought it was a downhill pull. So sure was William H. Crocker, republican national committeeman for California, that only one man would be chosen from the northwest that he placed an indorsement of Colonel Forbes in the hands of Mr. Dover to be delivered at the White House.

Since that time Senator Chamberlain has been tentatively picked for the board and California has had to fight for every inch of the way for a representative on the board, with the chances of success very slender at most times since.

While Mr. Dover has doubtless provided himself with the support of National Committeeman Kelly of Washington and Crocker of California, it is believed that in antagonizing the congressional delegations of Washington and Oregon he has hurt himself in the other states where the contest is yet open. When it is learned that the official representatives in congress of the republican party in those states are not feeling kindly the members of the national committee, it is thought, will hesitate to name Mr. Dover to party leadership. The first question to be asked will be whether the candidate has a united party behind him at home.

An indication that the Dover programme of dispensing patronage was rather broad may be had by asking most any leading republican from Washington state about some mysterious candidacy which has suddenly appeared from that direction. The answer is likely to be, "Oh, that is some more of that Elmer Dover stuff."

Williamette Vacation Begins.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Or., April 2.—(Special.)—Spring vacation, extending until Monday, April 11, began with the last classes

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