

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF TROUBLE IN IRELAND DISCUSSED IN REPORT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31. — Religious aspects of the troubles in Ireland are discussed in a report made public here today which supplements the 30,000 word findings of the Commission of the Committee of One Hundred investigating the Irish question.

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 Ulster 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."

All of the members of the commission, excepting United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who were chosen by the committee to conduct the inquiry, are Protestants. These members are Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Frederick C. Howe, former United States Commissioner of Immigration, New York; James H. Maurer, President American Federation of Labor of 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," says 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 charge sometimes heard in Protestant circles that Republican sentiment has its chief origin in ecclesiastical agitation."

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 says. Unable to obtain testimony from eye-witnesses or any member of societies "devoted to the cause of Protestant ascendancy in Ulster" the commission says 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, 56 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."

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 Catholic, 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 4,000 nationalist 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 flare-up of smoldering 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."

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 except as it has been fostered by them to serve their political and their economic interests." "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 says it found, had 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 says it was "impressed by the evidence of lack of any religious strife." It also charged that Sir Edward Carson, former leader 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."

the rest of Ireland. This small minority is, of course, physically at the mercy of the Catholic majority. Yet there is on record not one single case of attack upon the life and property of any Protestant on account of his religion. The Catholics were aware of the Ulster pogroms. They suffered under imperial British forces predominantly Protestant in religion who did not spare their priests, convents and churches, yet they were guilty of no reprisals of any sort upon their Protestant neighbors."

The alleged "excess 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 nationalist leaders in Ireland's history were Protestants." 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 Erskine Childers.

The commission said it was convinced that "not only were some Protestants, Republican 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 prayer for Terence MacSwiney during his hunger strike."

RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IS NOW IMPOSSIBLE

VIENNA, March 31.—Republicans in this city exultantly declare that the visit of former Emperor Charles to Budapest and the fiasco attending his attempt to regain power has dashed whatever chance may have existed for the restoration of the monarchy, either in Hungary or Austria. Monarchists reluctantly admit that restoration seems impossible.

This is not only due to the disappointment which naturally follows failure, but as the details leak out there is a touch of the absurd attaching to the whole adventure which has reacted sharply against the former emperor. It has also depressed the legitimists, who, while not desiring Charles to return, hoped for the future restoration of the Hapsburgs in the person of his son. The dramatic declaration of Charles to his friends here Friday that he would never leave Hungary alive, was repeated in Budapest when Admiral Horthy, the regent of Hungary, remonstrated against his presence in that country, yet Premier Teleky found him a few hours later fleeing toward the border and taking refuge in the palace of Bishop Mikeš in Steinauer, later praying that he be given shelter.

LOOKING TO OPENING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

BELFAST, March 31.—Cardinal Logue, primate of Ireland, was interviewed Tuesday by Sir William Goulding and three other southern Irish unionists, with the object, it is understood, of securing the opening of peace negotiations between the Irish republican parliament and the British government. The interview took place at Dundalk, county Louth.

Sir William Goulding is a prominent Irish railway man, a resident of Dublin. He is chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, and of the Irish Railway Clearing House. He was a member of the Irish convention of 1917-18 and is a former high sheriff of the county of Dublin.

Charlotte Observer.

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NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be held a City Primary Election for the nomination of candidates for the office of City Council for the City of Gastonia, and for the office of School Commissioners for the Gastonia Graded School District, on Monday, April 25th, 1921, from 7 o'clock A. M. until sunset at the City Hall; in the City of Gastonia, N. C., the said City Council being composed of five members to be elected at large from said City, and the Board of School Commissioners being composed of seven members, one of whom shall be elected from each Ward in said City. No names shall be placed upon the general ballot at the said City Elections except those nominated at such Primary according to the provisions of the law. All persons desiring to become candidates for the nomination for such offices by said Primary, must at least ten days before said Primary Election file with

the City Clerk of Gastonia, a statement of such candidacy in substantially the following form: "State of North Carolina, County of Gastonia. I, _____, hereby give notice that I reside at _____ Street, City of Gastonia, County of Gastonia, State of North Carolina; that I am a candidate for the nomination to the office of City Councilor (or School Commissioner, as the case may be) to be voted upon at the Primary Election to be held on the fourth Monday, in April, 1921, and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official ballot for the nomination by said Primary Election for such office." "Signed _____" Candidates for the office of School Commissioners shall specify in the foregoing statement the Ward in which they reside. Such candidates shall at the same time pay to said City Clerk the sum of \$5.00 to be turned over to the City

Treasurer. Said Primary Election shall be held under the laws as set forth in Chapter 156, Public Laws, 1917, sub-chapter IV, or amendments thereof, and other laws applicable to the election of such officers for the City of Gastonia. The ten candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be the only candidates whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for the City Council composed of five members, at the General Election, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, from each of the seven wards shall be the only candidates whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for the Board of School Commissioners of the Gastonia Graded School District, composed of seven members. J. A. Hunter, of Gastonia, N. C., has been appointed Registrar and Geo. R. Rawlings and Albert R. Rankin, of said City, have been appointed judges for said election. The registrar will be furnished with registration books which he

LISTEN MR. CAR OWNER! We are located just outside the city limits and do not have to pay the high city taxes and we do our own work so we know our work is done right and you will too after trying us once and you can pocket the difference in the high taxes and rent of the up-town garages, for we give our customers the advantage of it. To Get Honest Work at Honest Prices. Try DIXON & HOWE GARAGE South Marietta Street Near Seminole Mill. Phone 3313. will have open at the City Hall on the four consecutive Saturdays next preceding said election, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., and all persons entitled to register and vote who have not already registered and are entitled to vote will apply to him for registration at such times and place. This the 14th day of March, 1921. F. A. 2265 S. G. FRY.