

Statement of John Archdeacon Murphy, Late Commissioner in Charge in Paris, of the American Commission on Irish Independence.

"The question has been asked why the advocates of Irish freedom do not submit Ireland's case to the League of Nations when constituted. The answer is simple that insofar as that body as represented by the 'Big Three' has been able to arrive at a determination of the case of Ireland it has been by them pre-determined to complete abandonment. While in Paris this information has come to me from sources of high authority and undisputable authenticity that the settlement of the Irish question which was placed in the hands of Premier Clemenceau as president of the Peace Conference has received a secret consideration and decision. This was done before President Wilson left Paris and was known to Mr. Secretary Lansing; that nothing would be done to help to settle the claims of Ireland by the Peace Conference. This was privately arranged by Premier Lloyd George, President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau and has up to now been held under a veil of secrecy in the interest of England and with the consent and co-operation of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. While in Paris as Commissioner in charge I addressed to Premier Clemenceau a communication requesting the honor of an interview. He has not answered the letter, nor has he denied the truth of the statement that as president of the Peace Conference he has advised that no action or consideration on the Irish question shall be given by the Peace Conference.

The Shantung embroglio has at least been given the light of publicity. The almost comic, if it were not tragic, manner with which Lloyd George disposed of Wilson's fourteen points and substituted a "made in Britain" treaty has reached the press, but the 'Big Three's' arrangement on the Irish question has so far been withheld from the knowledge of the American public, it being plain in the minds of these gentlemen that publicity on the subject would stir America and the Senate to such a degree that the treaty with its entangling alliances never would be ratified. The withholding of this information from the American Senate and from the American people in this hour of national crisis will be considered a rare example of how President Wilson in practice observes his doctrine of "open covenants openly arrived at." It is easy to understand what happened when the Senate resolution expressing the sympathy and support of the Senate for the aims of the Irish people in seeking a Government of their own choice, was officially transmitted to the Peace Conference and how the British Premier successfully stored it in a pigeon hole to be secretly buried and how successful he was in obtaining the acquiescence of President Wilson in this conspiracy of silence against the interests of Ireland and in direct opposition to the expression of the U. S. Senate on the subject. Lloyd George refused to accept or countenance any interference in the matter, with the result, that President Wilson weakly capitulated and agreed to the English demand to ignore and deny the Senate's wishes. President Wilson recognizing that the publication of this summary rejection of the Senate resolution would endanger the ratification of the treaty consented to this whole scheme of secrecy.

The entire Irish question including the Senate resolution was publicly turned over to Premier Clemenceau "for solution." This was done to placate the Senate. A decision having been already arrived at, that silence was to be maintained about it, until after the Senate had ratified the treaty. The same decision was accorded to the Walsh-Dunne request for an international tribunal to investigate the charges of inhumanity and barbarity charged in their report against the British authorities in their present domination by force of the people of Ireland. The whole scheme shows not only a total disregard by President Wilson of the sentiment expressed in the senate resolution but shows his intrigue with European diplomats to circumvent and defeat it. It also bares to the world his weak desention of his often enunciated lofty principles for which America entered the war.

The elections held in Ireland last December, when by practically a four-fifth majority of the entire population, the people of Ireland declared for an Irish Republic is in the mind of fair and reasonable men a plebiscite sufficient to squarely test the sincerity of American's declarations in favor of "rights of small nationalities to self-determination.

Ireland demands from the Peace Conference that her Republican form of government be recognized, that she be restored to her ancient status as a sovereign state. She demands that the present English army of occupation shall evacuate the land and leave the people of Ireland undisturbed in the problem of working out her own destiny.

Copy of Letter to M. Clemenceau.

Personal and Urgent. Paris, July 22, 1919.
M. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference and Premier of France, Paris.

Monsieur le President:
We are in receipt of information from sources of high authorities that, as president of the Peace Conference, you have notified American peace plenipotentiaries, that, so far, as further consideration of the Irish question is concerned, the matter is one in which you will take no action.

We understand this decision covers:
1. That the resolution of the American Senate, officially forwarded to you by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and the recommendations contained therein expressing sympathetic support to the people of Ireland in their efforts to obtain a government of their own choice, is, by this action, denied in a manner suggestive of your entire disre-

gard of American public opinion as rendered in the deliberate resolution of our highest legislative body.

2. That the Peace Conference further ignores the request of the Honorable Messrs. Walsh and Dunne for the appointment of an international tribunal to investigate into the charges of barbarities and inhuman conduct, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, perpetrated by the British Government through its military forces in occupation of Ireland, and upon its defenseless people.

The knowledge of your decision in these matters, has been up to now withheld from the American public. The results of the publication of this information will doubtless have very material weight at this time while the attention of the United States Senate is occupied in matters of international importance, in which we feel France has a material interest. Arrangements have already been made for giving wide-spread publicity in America to this decision on your part. But before taking this step, we respectfully suggest that an audience may be granted by you to the undersigned to present the importance of the situation, particularly in its relation to the future interests of France, of America and of Great Britain.

There are 20,000,000 citizens of Irish blood in the United States, and the effect of this information, when published there, needs no characterization by us to indicate how grave may be the danger to the continuance of those same relations of amity and esteem that have marked the friendships existing between the French, American and Irish peoples.

Trusting that I may be accorded the honor of this audience with you at your earliest possible convenience, and, with assurances of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to remain,

Sincerely yours,
American Commission on Irish Independence.

Short Notes of Interest.

The Santa Fe Archdiocese has a greater Catholic population than the total population of the State of Kansas.

Before visiting the United States, Cardinal Mercier will go to Rome for an audience with the Holy Father.

In the United States are now two Catholic schools of journalism: the one is at Notre Dame University, the other at Marquette University.

Admiral Sims says of the Knights of Columbus: "They foster contentment and morale in the Navy."

Rembrandt's "John the Baptist" has been sold to the Kleinberger galleries of New York for \$60,000.

At Ghent, in Flanders, Belgium, the handsome church of Dombrogen-Ez-Sollegem; with its valuable paintings and works of art, was destroyed by fire last month.

In Dublin, Ireland, the Knights of Columbus have opened a club house.

The recently appointed Belgian Minister to the Holy See is Count Leo Dursel. In presenting his credentials the Sovereign Pontiff expressed his unflinching sympathy and good will for that martyred country.

Late News of Ireland

Carlow

At Carlow Urban Council, Mr. Shackleton drew the Council's attention to the moneys available for paying demobilized men for doing work of public utility, and he thought the Council should consider the matter. He suggested clearing the sites for the housing schemes. The council decided to secure particulars.

Cork

At a public meeting in Buttevant of the workers connected with the recent dispute, which was settled, a resolution was passed thanking the Rev. W. Barry, C.C., and Sergt. Crowley, R.I.C., for their efforts to bring about a settlement. It has been decided to refer future disputes to a permanent Conciliation Board.

Mother Stanislaus Murphy has died at Loretto Convent, Rathfarnham, in her eightieth year. She was a daughter of the late John Murphy, Castleview, Marcroon, niece of the late Canon Murphy, Youghal, and sister of Rev. E. Murphy, P. P., Killeagh. She was ten years Superioress at Letterkenny, and afterwards filled a similar office at Killarney and Kenilworth square, Dublin, and for the last thirty years she was Provincial of the Order in Spain. She had returned to Ireland for a general chapter of the Order.

Died—At Pearson's Bridge, Bantry, Jeremiah S. Crowley.

Dublin

The American packing company of Armour & Co. is setting up a big stock of their foodstuffs at the North Wall, where they have secured premises at the rear of the warehouses of the Burns Line of Glasgow steamers. In conversation with the Dublin representative of Messrs. Armour it was learned that thousands of tons of the firm's products could be accommodated in the premises, and that Dublin would be made the center for distribution to all parts of Ireland. Regular shipments would be made to Dublin and ample stocks kept in store.

Kerry

Master J. F. O'Driscoll, son of J. O'Driscoll, the Arcade, Tralee, was, at the examinations of St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney, awarded a scholarship in medicine at University College, Cork.

Died—July 22, at Kenmare, Mary, widow of the late Richard C. Aldwell, of Kenmare, and sister to the late Rev. Arthur Moy-nihan, Adm., Listowel. Funeral Old Kenmare.

Limerick

Much regret has been caused in Limerick by the death of Jack O'Mara, brother of Stephen O'Mara (O'Mara, Ltd.), and uncle of the Mayor.

Died—At Nelson street, Limerick, Mrs. Mary Winter.

Mayo

The death is announced of Miss Anna Coen, Ballaghaderreen, sister of Dr. J. A. Coen, J. P., and Dr. P. D. Coen.

Tipperary

Dr. J. Cashin, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a native of Glogheen, and formerly resident surgeon at Jarvis Street Hospital, Dublin, has received the O. B. E. for his war services.

Tipperary Guardians expressed regret at the death of Very Rev. Canon Power, P. P., Kiteely, to whom they paid a high tribute as a Churchman and an Irish Nationalist. They tendered sympathy to his brothers, Messrs. William Power, V. S., Tipperary, and L. Bower, V. S. Cash.

Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, N. Y.

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., AUGUST 28.

The pinnacle of an unusual social season was reached on Saturday evening at a reception tendered by the College Camp to Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commander-in-Chief of the State Guard at the present time and during the War Commander of the Famous 27th Division, and his family. General O'Ryan came to Cliff Haven as a guest of the beloved chaplain of the Fighting 69th, the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, D. D., who is spending the Summer in the Camp. The reception took the form of an entertainment at the New York Cottage South, given by the Campers and their friends, followed by a dance at which the General and his family were by no means idle spectators. The cottage was tastefully decorated and refreshments were served by Mr. Connolly, caterer at the General Dining Hall. During the course of the evening General O'Ryan left the New York Cottage for a few moments to address the audience that had gathered in the auditorium for the entertainment being given by the Buffalo players. Father Duffy acted as chairman and introduced the distinguished soldier with several interesting personal anecdotes.

The preacher at the High Mass last Sunday morning was the Rev. Michael Mahony, S. J., of Fordham University, the evening lecturer during the preceding week. Father Mahony chooses for the subject of his sermon "The Rosary," suggested by the fact that the Chapel is dedicated to our Blessed Mother and gave an interesting practical instruction on how most to profit by this wonderful method of prayer.

The Rev. Thomas McMillan, S. P. presided at the usual Sunday evening Family Gathering, urged his audience to cooperate in the great work that the Summer School is doing. Only by unity in aim and effort, said Father McMillan, can anything worth while be accomplished. The other speakers were Mr. Charles O'Hara of New York and the Rev. Richard D. Bean of Columbus, Ohio. Musical numbers were furnished by Miss Irene Flynn, Miss Marie O'Dougherty, and Mr. Harold S. Roche.

The sociological class was brought to a conclusion last week by John A. Lapp, Educational Director of the National Catholic War Council, who gave five lectures on "The School as a Community Centre." Three of these lectures were devoted to the "Teaching of Civics in the Grades"; one to physical education, and one to "The School of Public Health." "Ancient and Modern Systems of Memory Culture" was the subject of five lectures by the Rev. Richard B. Bean, M. A., Prof. of English Literature at the Pontifical College Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio. The third morning course was given by the Rev. Edward F. Gareche, S. J., of St. Louis University, and Editor of the Queen's Work, St. Louis. Mr. Father Gareche's subject "Some Apostates of the Laity" included lectures on "The Catholic Child," "The Catholic Social Centre," "Our Catholic Young Folks" and "Some Inspiring Opportunities." The evenings during the week were made delightful by four piano recitals by an old friend of the Summer School, Miss Eleanor M. Payez of Brooklyn.

On Saturday evening Cliff Havenites had the opportunity of enjoying a violin recital by an artist of national reputation, Carmine Fabrizio.

SISTINE CHAPEL SOLOISTS HERE

Rome's Famous Quartet of Singers With Cammetti, Composer, Arrive.

By Myles Murphy.

The announcement that the celebrated Roman Vocal Quartette from the Sistine Chapel had reached this country was received in many places with a smile of incredulity, as it has been assumed that the members of that famous choir, the oldest in existence, at least in our western world, would never leave Rome under any circumstances. Some people asserted that these singers had no connection whatever with the Sistine Chapel; that there were no soloists in that organization and it was entirely choral.

It can now be stated, upon the best authority, that the Roman Vocal Quartette is a part of the Sistine Chapel Choir. More than that they are the soloists of that body. That is now definitely proved beyond a shadow of doubt by the documents they have brought with them. Letters from Cardinal Merry Del Val, Cardinal Pompili, the Vicar General of Rome, from Abbe Perosi, who if anyone, should know as he is the musical director of the Sistine Chapel, and from Dr. Ernest Boezi, maestro of the choir in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter in the Vatican, all certify that the members of this quartet are connected with the Sistine Chapel Choir and are the soloists there. These are proofs that should convince any sceptic of the validity of their claims.

The Abbe Perosi writes the following:

"I can certify that Professors Alessandro Abrielli, Luigi Gentili, Elio Cecchini and Augusto Dos Santos are very artistic singers and for years and years they have sung in the Sistine Chapel, meeting with general satisfaction."

From Dr. Boezi, who is the Commander of the Pontifical Order of St. Sylvester, we have this certificate:

"They, (the Roman Vocal Quartette) always take part in all the principal functions in the Major Basilica and other churches of Rome and especially in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter in the Vatican where I am the maestro.... I can also certify that the said artists sang at all the functions of the Sistine Chapel, as soloists for many years."

Last Thursday, His Grace, Archbishop Hayes, came to New York and sent for the singers whom he received at his residence. After learning their plans, His Grace gave them his blessing and wishes them the best of success on their tour through the country.

The first American concert of these distinguished artists will be at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, September 14th. It will be an event of unusual interest as it will be the first time the music of the Sistine Chapel will have been heard outside of Italy, or the singers from that body have strayed outside of Roman limits.

The object of the present tour of the Sistine soloists is to illustrate the height of artistic perfection to which music has been brought in the Vatican, and to give the American public some idea of the beauties of the sacred music of the Sistine Chapel. Their singing of numbers from the works of Palestrina, Michel, Perosi and other great masters of composition should be a stimulus and inspiration to American choirs and musical directors.

up 25c

et

Co. ATORS need

ase 1174 alivered

W Main NG CO

Freight in Street

Sons

acks mra ery ct ain 2638 ys

Co

kera, and

Street

2

Co.

rd rest

Y Co

RK

1777

u, fold-velopes, in the u.

is

Mah