

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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A CONTRAST

As compared with the Orange spirit of intolerance and persecution which holds the northeastern corner of Ireland in its deadly grip, the spirit of tolerance of the rest of Ireland is constantly being testified to by leading men of the minority. There is no week passes in which these men do not feel called upon to give public expression to their gratefulness for the fairness and kindness shown them by the vast majority of another way of thinking, among whom they live. Just to hand, there are two remarkable samples of this kind of testimony to the broadness of the true Irish spirit. One is from the Protestant Bishop of Ferns (Wexford), the other is from a leading Dublin Protestant Unionist, Howard Hely.

"RELIGIOUS BITTERNESS OR INTOLERANCE UNKNOWN"

The Irish daily press reports that the Right Rev. Dr. Day, Protestant Bishop of Ferns, presiding at a Diocesan Synod at Enniscorthy, County Wexford, said: "There is another thing which I find where ever I go, a real spirit of toleration, Protestant and Roman Catholic families living side by side in perfect friendliness. They help each other in times of hay-making and threshing. Their interests are identical, and such a thing as religious bitterness or intolerance are almost unknown I think in this part of Ireland."

A PROTESTANT UNIONIST'S TESTIMONY

The Dublin Irish Times, a Protestant organ, prints a letter from Howard Hely, who, a leading Dublin Unionist, is also a member of the Dublin Board of Guardians—in which he says: "At first I thought my presence on the Dublin Board of Guardians would prove unpleasant to me. I have come to change my opinion after a year and a quarter's work with my Sinn Fein colleagues. Although a non-Catholic and a non-Sinn Feiner I have always been allowed to give free expression to my views of the tactics and aspirations of the Sinn Fein movement, although they must, at times, have necessarily been very unpleasant to my Sinn Fein friends. From the three non-Sinn Fein Guardians two have been elected chairmen of committees, and I would have been similarly honored were it not for my defective hearing. There was a complete absence of political or religious considerations in making appointments under the Board." In conclusion, he states that there is not, nor is there likely to be, anything in the nature of religious persecution under Sinn Fein, to the good-will of which the sole passport is to be "a good Irishman." Such testimony to the fairness and liberality of Sinn Fein Ireland, throws out, by contrast, the cruel thirteenth century narrowness and venomous hatred of its neighbors which is the leading characteristic of Belfast.

REPUBLICAN COURTS

The Republican Courts are now functioning throughout Ireland. Magistrates, defendants, advocates, members of the public and representatives of the press were present at the first open Parish Court held in Dublin. The Registrar declared the Court open in the name of the Irish Republic, and while he made that declaration all present stood up. The first case reported from the Court sitting for the Northern side of the city was one in which a lady was charged, at the suit of the Corporation, with selling adulterated milk, and after hearing evidence on both sides, the Court imposed a fine and administered a severe warning against further offending. Some interesting points were raised by solicitors, one being that previous convictions "in other courts" should not be brought against defendants. The offences for which the defendants were being tried under "the new procedure" should be regarded as "first" offences. The President of the Court advised a defendant not to appear there again. He (the defendant) was living in a district where there were "hundreds of children, future citizens of the Republic." These, said the President, were to be protected, and the Court must look after their interests.

THE EFFICIENT REPUBLICAN POLICE

The Republican police are now doing the chief part of the country's police duty—doing it with a thoroughness and efficiency that was unknown for the ages during which Ireland lay strangled under the fearful net-work of that elaborate and very mean spy-system, known as the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Irish Republican Chief of Police has explained the system in an interview which he gave to the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in Dublin. This correspondent gives his own testimony as to the efficiency of the Volunteer

Irish force. He says that "Those who have observed the Volunteer Police on duty, always in mufti, and sometimes with a brassard or ribbon, will agree that they work efficiently and quietly, though perhaps without the long-trained patience of the best English metropolitan constabulary." Such a degree of perfection may perhaps arrive if peace is made, and when possibly the Dublin Metropolitan Police join the ranks of the Volunteers. "For quite ten months," the Chief explained, "the police have been under the Home Office, and have had a complete civilian organization of their own. Each man is a Volunteer, and came either from the Republican Army or from the civilian population. The men are unpaid, and only get certain allowances for distance duty. Many of them have private work to do by day, and go on duty at night. Others have the day occupied with police work alone. Nearly all of them are young men, and they are very keen and painstaking. Often they have difficult and dangerous affairs to handle." He went on to tell how a Volunteer policeman, who was sent to arrest a man, was fired on, and lost an eye in consequence. In this particular case the police had to appear in force to make the capture. "Ordinarily, we make no use of arms or of force. We want to be quite different from the R. I. C., and we can only keep the confidence of the people by avoiding a military or semi-military method. We never carry arms, except under the most exceptional circumstances, and even then we do not fire if it can be helped."

£1,500 WORTH OF HARDSHIP

At the English quarter Sessions, Lord Bandon, of Bandon, County Cork, who was kidnapped by the Sinn Fein, many months ago, and who was released after the true, claimed £3,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from his kidnapping. At the hearing of the case, he described how he had been kept on the move during all the time he was "in kidnap." Like the story goes in the old Irish Folk Tales, Lord Bandon seems never to have slept two nights in the same bed, nor eaten two meals at the same table. Some nights, he said, he had no bed at all—which was worse entirely. And sometimes, the poor man actually had to walk three or four miles to reach his bed. Very inconvenient indeed, for one of that class who (if tales are true) are usually carried to bed. Worse still, he was sometimes whirled in an Irish jaunting car, over mountain roads, and had the break broke inside of him, and soul jolted out of him. He was gone three weeks and a day, and, poor man, lost fourteen pounds weight of aristocracy. On being cross-questioned he complained that the people were as kind to him as they could be under the circumstances; and, but for the fact that they nearly killed him, treated him well. The English judge awarded him £1,500.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS

It will be recalled by many readers of this column, that some fifteen or sixteen soldiers of the Connaught Rangers, who, because of Ireland's treatment, mutinied in India, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment—after some of their leaders had been shot. One of these has succeeded in making his escape from an English Military Prison at Woking, to which he had been transferred. Although he got away from the prison in a daring manner, and headed into the heart of a hostile country, and though police and military have been scouring the territory for many miles in every direction during weeks past, the brave fellow succeeded in throwing them off his trail, and still at large. And it is devoutly hoped that he shall so remain.

"THE STORY OF THE IRISH RACE"

Readers of this column, and more especially those who are casting around for a suitable Christmas present for their friends, may be interested to know that my new History of Ireland entitled "The Story of the Irish Race," on which I have been working for three years, is now ready. It is a complete (popular) history of Ireland from the earliest times down to the sitting of the Peace Conference. A blank page is left for recording the results of the Conference. However poorly my part of the work may be done, the printer and book-binder have together turned out a truly beautiful book of 720 pages bound in Karatol and gold. It is published at \$6 by the Irish Publishing Co., P. O. Box 1300, New York City.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

All the doubts of sceptics are as nothing, or as very little, compared with the great doubt which arises in men's minds from the ways of Christians themselves—saying one thing and doing another.—Jowett. If, in heaven, we could have one regret, would it not be that we had profited so little by time?—Madame Cecilia.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY

THANK AMERICA AND DEAL WITH PEACE CONFERENCE

Dublin, Oct. 21.—The Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at their annual meeting at Maynooth welcomed the Anglo-Irish Peace Conference and prayed for its success. They hoped that under Divine Guidance its deliberations would eventuate in peace which would satisfy the national rights and aspirations of the Irish people and thereby induce a condition of permanent friendship between the two countries. They went on to say:

"A golden opportunity now exists of establishing that blessed and long-wished-for concord by a great act of national freedom untrammelled by limitations, and free from the hateful spirit of partition, which could never be anything but a perennial source of discord and fratricidal strife. "That memorable Conference enters on its solemn work supported, as we know, by the prayers and good wishes of the British and Irish peoples for its ultimate success. We appeal for co-operation on all sides to facilitate the removal of its undoubted difficulties. Especially do we appeal for a cordial observance of the Truce so happily established, and so faithfully kept outside one unhappy district."

URGE CAMP RELEASES

In Ireland the release of the men in internment camps has been strongly urged by all the public boards and leading citizens. This claim has been supported by many individual bishops. Speaking as a body the Hierarchy as a body reinforced the demand in these words:

"And, as a very potent factor towards the attainment of peace, we urge with all earnestness the immediate liberation of the internees, whose prolonged confinement, in most cases without charge or trial, is, to say the least, a cruel hardship, and exasperating cause of resentment and ill-will."

A sub-committee of the Conference was appointed to go into this question and to take measures to insure a strict observance and if possible an extension of the truce.

REPLY TO U. S. HIERARCHY

The message from Cardinal O'Connell on behalf of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States to Cardinal Logue conveying the assurance of their sympathy, their prayers and their united good wishes for the happy outcome of the Conference was submitted to the meeting. The reply ordered to be called said:

"That magnificent message, assuring us and our people of the sympathy, united good wishes and prayers of the Church of the United States for a happy outcome of the Peace Conference has deeply stirred the heart of Ireland and filled us with enthusiastic hope. For Ireland recognizes in that message not the voice of a province or a nation, however multitudinous its people, but the voice of a Church, after Rome the most glorious in the world, that covers half a Continent and counts amongst its myriads of devoted children representatives of every branch of the human family. We feel that the united prayers of such a Church and people will not ascend to Heaven in vain."

IRELAND'S DESTINY

"You justly note that this is a solemn and momentous hour in Ireland's history. Her destiny is hanging in the balance. Her representatives have this day gone into the Peace Conference in London. Neither they nor the people whom they represent are unmindful of the difficulties awaiting them there. But they enter that Conference chamber fortified by your invaluable assurance of American sympathy, and encouraged by the noble tribute you pay them when you say that 'their statesmanship has challenged the admiration of the world.' "In the painful struggle that has cost her so dear, Ireland is not animated by hatred of any people, nor is her heart set upon any invidious triumph. She seeks justice only, and the application to herself of the principles of freedom every nation aspires to, and which find their noblest expression in the great world of the United States. She is strong in her faith that justice, especially when sanctified by sacrifices such as she has made, and blessed with the sympathy of mankind, is, under heaven, sure of ultimate triumph."

DEBT TO AMERICA

"You magnanimously acknowledge the indebtedness of your Church in America to the unfading faith of Ireland. On the other hand, it is not possible for Ireland, in any form of words adequately to manifest her obligations to America. That great country which has in our sorrowful past welcomed Ireland's exiled children to prosperity and honor under the American flag. "And now in these latter days, when our country lay bleeding under a terror we dislike just now to men-

tion, America has sent subsidy after subsidy, to the extent of millions sterling, through the White Cross and other channels of beneficence to alleviate the sufferings of our harassed people, to re-house the homeless, re-stock our devastated farms, and bring comfort, as far as money could do so, to every wounded heart within the four provinces of Ireland. But more important even than this wonderful manifestation of exhaustless beneficence is the moral strength transfused into the national heart by the consciousness of your nation's sympathy and by this inspiring message of yours from the majestic Church of the United States."

IRELAND'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"Therefore, for all this, in our own name and in the name of our people, we thank you, Lord Cardinal and all your Episcopal brothers, as well as the priests and people of America. And we join with you in fervent prayers that as a result of the good will now existing in England and Ireland, and under the blessing of God, the sadness of Ireland's history for seven hundred years, at last coming to an end, and that we are on the eve of national freedom, peace and prosperity. And when Ireland shall, as we hope, have reached that long-wished-for goal, and shall have leisure to contemplate the various forces that helped her to gain it, most certainly she will reckon amongst the first and greatest of those agencies, after the fortitude of her own children, the support she has got from the American Church and from the mighty country of which that Church is such a glory."—N. C. W. C.

IRISH CONFERENCE

ULSTER "LOYALISTS" MAY WORK "GREAT DAMAGE TO UNITED KINGDOM"

The Manchester Guardian, Oct. 21

It is reported with some authority that Mr. Lloyd George will not stay till Parliament rises, short though the time may be, but intends, if possible, to be present at the opening of the Washington Conference on November 11. That looks like a rather sanguine expectation, but it is to be hoped it may be fulfilled. Nothing of consequence can in these days be settled without the Prime Minister, and the inconvenience of that state of things becomes rather striking when his presence is required, as undoubtedly it will be, at the same time on both sides of the Atlantic. Great as is his nimbleness, that is a feat which unfortunately is beyond him. Undoubtedly it is important that he should be present for the first few weeks at least of the Washington Conference. Nobody can fully replace him, and his alert mind will lay hold, as in no other way would be possible, of the essentials of the problem there to be solved and the attitude of the various parties chiefly concerned in it. But when that other Conference proceeding behind closed doors meanwhile at his official residence? It took three months to get the Conference together; how can we expect to get all that really matters of its business done in three weeks? So far as the decision rests with the Government and Sinn Fein the thing might not be too difficult. . . . The position of the Government is in its essentials known. It was declared by the Prime Minister at the very outset of the discussion with Mr. De Valera. A great deal may remain to be explained, defined, adjusted, but if the main position of common citizenship within the Empire and of a common naval defence be accepted, all else is secondary. That was the position as stated by Lord Grey the other day with his usual impressive good sense and clarity, and it is the truth of the matter. But it is sometimes forgotten that there is a third party to be considered in any effective settlement, and that is the Irish minority, or "Northern Ireland," as by Act of Parliament it is now constituted, cannot be left out of consideration. An effort at least, and a determined effort, must be made to secure the co-operation of Ulster in any settlement. There can be a settlement which ignores Ulster and leaves the six—or will it be only four?—northern counties of Ireland with different powers, a different status, and a different relation to this launched? At what hour? With what probability of success?

"Whatever decision I took, I did not have before me a certainty. I trusted to the probabilities which I believed best founded, and for the rest, I felt myself and told myself that I was the instrument of a force more powerful than myself. All military men will tell you the same. We can only repeat the words of Bossuet: *Man moves and God leads him.*"

Cardinal Mercier concluded by inviting the faithful to ask Our Lady of Peace for the complement of victory; the union of hearts and wills for the reconstruction, prosperity and the unity of the Belgian nation.—N. C. W. C.

Belfast that he is about to be called into council. He is not himself an irreconcilable, though no doubt a stout upholder of what he conceives to be the interests and traditions of the important party of which he is the accepted leader, but he is to do with a good many irreconcilables, and he will have to consider them. The attitude of the Ulster minority has been hitherto consistently unhelpful and negative. It is that of a dominant minority which resisted desperately all attempts to interfere with its dominance, and which only when it saw that it could no longer be dominant consented to accept a change in the old order on condition that it could shut itself off in a fixed area of its own from a Home-Ruled Ireland and there exercise an undesired and unwelcome Home Rule of its own. That settlement is already obsolete, or rather it has never come into effective existence, for Northern Ireland could, under the Act, only receive its powers over police, finance and the rest when Southern Ireland—either voluntarily or under the sort of Crown colony government which was to be the alternative—had received its corresponding powers, and so far neither the one thing nor the other has happened and Ulster is living in a kind of constitutional limbo, with all the nominal apparatus of a Parliament and Government but with none of the necessary resources and powers. It is indeed a testing time for Ulster statesmanship. Ulster has the opportunity now of entering, pretty much on her own terms, into friendly partnership with the rest of Ireland, or by holding out in barren and impracticable aloofness she may render her present position full of danger and difficulty and that of the rest of Ireland no less difficult. She may play for a breakdown of the whole negotiations, and she might conceivably succeed, but it would only be at the cost of her own deadly loss, the destruction of the best hopes of Ireland, and great damage to the United Kingdom.

NOT MILITARY GENIUS
FOCH REGARDED HIMSELF ONLY AS INSTRUMENT OF GOD
Brussels, October 26.—Cardinal Mercier assisted recently at the solemn crowning of the statue of Our Lady of Peace on the square in front of the Cathedral of Saint Gudule. This statue has been venerated for many centuries in the church of Saint Nicolas at Brussels. On this occasion the Primate of Belgium, in a pastoral letter, reminded the faithful of the duty of gratitude, by pointing out how many chances Germany had in 1914 to succeed in her enterprise. Marshal Foch, the Cardinal said, was the first to recognize the pre-eminence of Providence in the military preparation of victory. The Cardinal continued: "We personally had the joy and pride of hearing the great marshal, and if I am indiscreet in repeating his virile words here, I beg him to forgive me on account of the supreme interest which is my aim, an interest greater than his and his glory, namely, the glory of my Lord and my God. "It was after the armistice, on one of those national days when the sovereigns of two worlds had come to offer their homage to the first soldier of the Yser, and strengthen with him the bonds of friendship which had led to the triumph of right and the confirming of our independence. "In a quiet corner of a royal drawing-room, in the presence of General Weygand, who has since been the support and guide of Poland, on the 15th of August last year, I was endeavoring to express to Marshal Foch the admiration and gratitude which filled me in his presence. "I had made use of the words 'military genius.' "There is no question of genius," said the hero, with a force which imposed silence; 'at no time during the War was I conscious of being the master of events. I had meditated, without doubt; I had not voluntarily allowed any unknown quantity to be overlooked; yet in spite of all the unknown encircled me. I wanted a counter-offensive; I knew it to be necessary; but on what point of the front should it be launched? At what hour? With what probability of success? "Whatever decision I took, I did not have before me a certainty. I trusted to the probabilities which I believed best founded, and for the rest, I felt myself and told myself that I was the instrument of a force more powerful than myself. All military men will tell you the same. We can only repeat the words of Bossuet: *Man moves and God leads him.*"

Cardinal Mercier concluded by inviting the faithful to ask Our Lady of Peace for the complement of victory; the union of hearts and wills for the reconstruction, prosperity and the unity of the Belgian nation.—N. C. W. C.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK NEGOTIATIONS

DANGEROUS TACTICS STIRRING UP ORANGE FACTION

By "Politicus," in Manchester Guardian

Great efforts are being made by the enemies of peace to upset the negotiations. They are employing very dangerous tactics. They are trying to excite all the inflammable feeling of a very explosive population in Ireland and to set up the idea in England that the Orange population is in danger. The English Government, it is alleged, are conniving at a great Sinn Fein conspiracy and are allowing the importation of arms. This is ridiculous nonsense. Searching for arms still goes on, and the Orange population is, of course, in no kind of danger.

The truth is that these mischief-makers are very much afraid that a settlement is going to be reached, and that the principle of no coercion is going to be applied in Ulster. For if that formula is to be applied it must be applied impartially. This means that some kind of local option must be allowed. A plebiscite would be taken and a boundary commission would be set up to draw the frontiers of the area that is to be excluded from the Irish State. To prevent intimidation the British troops could be used to keep order.

This plan does not suit the book of the extreme Orange faction, which wants to keep the Nationalist parts of the Six County area under its heel by force. But if the Ulster leaders have the courage to tell their followers the plain truth this solution would be far better, so far as the prospects of Ulster government are concerned, than the alternative plan under which this Government would start on its career with two counties in open mutiny on grounds that every Englishman must respect.

What could be urged against local option? A great many Conservatives argued for this method in 1914, and the case for it is stronger now than it was then. For the new Irish State is to have greater powers than an Irish Parliament would have had under the Home Rule Act, and it is therefore more important that Irishmen should have their choice, since more depends on it.

The agitation of the extremists here is dangerous because it may give the impression in Belfast that there is an important body of English opinion that is ready to wreck the Irish negotiations on this issue. In 1914 there was a powerful party ready to countenance and help the agitation in Ulster, partly for political reasons and partly because it was believed that Ulster was going to be put under the power of a Nationalist minority.

Nobody can suppose that any opposition of importance could be organized in England to a proposal to allow the people of Ulster to choose their own government. It is possible that it will be found to be necessary to come to a decision on this point soon, otherwise those who are trying to disturb the peace may force a crisis in Ulster.

WILL WELCOME K. OF C. INQUIRY

Washington, D. C., October 22.

Numerous petitions, principally from Baptist and Methodist congregations, are being received by members of Congress urging them to support the pending resolution calling for Congressional investigation of all secret societies in the United States. This resolution was introduced by Representative Upshaw, friend and supporter of "Imperial Wizard" Simmons of the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the resolution, as disclosed by its verbiage, is to include the Knights of Columbus in the inquiry as a secret organization of anti-American and anti-Protestant character. It is evidently this attempt to discredit the Knights of Columbus that wins the approval and assistance of the various Baptist and Methodist petitioners.

The Knights of Columbus have repeatedly published the text of the obligation taken by their members. They several years ago voluntarily submitted their ritual, by-laws and form of obligation to a committee of former grand officers of Masonic lodges for investigation. The report of the Masons was in substance that the Knights of Columbus was a patriotic organization free from any purpose or practice unfriendly to other religions.

In the course of the New York World's recent exposure of the Ku Klux Klan the Knights of Columbus obligation was again made public. The supreme officers of the Knights of Columbus have announced that they would do all in their power to aid such an inquiry.

You must expect to be bored if you are not interested in anything but yourself.

CATHOLIC NOTES

There are about 200,000 Catholics in Siberia.

Rome, October 26.—Arrangements for a conference of astronomers at which an attempt will be made to fix a definite date for the observance of Easter, are being made under the auspices of the Vatican. It is probable that Cardinal Mercier of Belgium will preside at the conference, which will be held next April.

Rome, October 26.—Senior Errazuriz Urmeneta, Chilean Ambassador to the Holy See, is to retain his post, it is announced at the Vatican. This disposes of a report that he found his position under the new Chilean Government insupportable and intended resigning. It was said at the same time that Chile was to reduce her diplomatic representation at the Vatican to the rank of legation.

Rome, Nov. 3.—Pope Benedict XV, wept yesterday as he listened to the desolation of the horrors in famine-swept Russia. He is contemplating a new appeal to the Christian world to save Russia from death. The Pontiff received in audience Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the International Committee for the Russian Relief. Dr. Nansen had called to thank the Pope for his gift of 1,000,000 lire to the Russian air fund.

Paris, October 26.—The papers have been commenting upon the remarkable case of a priest in the diocese of Nevers, Canon Perreau, who is a professor in the Catholic college of Chateau-Chinon. At the age of seventy-eight he is still teaching foreign languages and drawing in the same college in which he started as a professor immediately after leaving the seminary. In his classes today are several children who are the grandchildren of his first pupils.

El Paso, Oct. 17.—The boy scout troop of St. Patrick's Cathedral is rejoicing over its victory scored in the recent city athletic meet in which it captured first honors with 123 points. Trinity Methodist Church was second with 81 points and First Presbyterian Church third with 57 points. A new recreational ground was recently fitted up at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the boy scout troop which is one of the most active in this section of the country.

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 7.—A daily average of more than six hundred students of the University of Notre Dame are receiving Communion during the present school term, according to the Rev. John F. O'Hara, prefect of religion. The daily average is 612 as compared with a daily average of 486 during the last school year, when 119,381 Communions were received. During a recent mission the average was 1,007 daily. Father O'Hara estimated that every Catholic student at Notre Dame received Communion on an average of more than one hundred times during the last school year.

St. Louis, October 28.—After being compelled to refuse applications from many qualified applicants, St. Louis Jesuit University has begun the new scholastic year with a registration of 3,031 students representing forty States and twenty-two foreign countries. More than 100 applications to the college of medicine alone had to be refused for want of accommodations, notwithstanding a recent addition built at a cost of \$200,000. There are 182 students in the divinity department. One of these students is a Chinese Jesuit, Mr. Simon Tang of Canton, China.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Dr. Charles P. Neill, director of the National Service School for women conducted by the National Catholic Welfare Council, has been appointed a member of a special committee created by Secretary of Labor Davis to consider the welfare of immigrants coming through principal ports of entry into the United States. The committee, which also includes Fred C. Croxton, chairman of the Ohio Council of Social Agencies; Miss Julia Lathrop, former head of the U. S. Children's Bureau and Miss Lola D. Lasker, of New York, has proceeded to Ellis Island to begin its work. It will probably visit immigration stations in Boston and Philadelphia later.

London, England.—An interesting discovery has just been made in the heart of London, reminiscent of the times when many great and powerful religious houses were to be found in the metropolis. The recent find has been unearthed at the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, where workmen came across an old well that dates back to the times of occupation by the monks. The well, which is under the Lady Chapel, goes down to a depth of some twenty feet, and there is still the old leaden pipe in it in a perfect state of preservation as it was before Henry VIII. It turned the Smithfield monks out of their house in 1539. The property is in Anglican hands.