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CIUDAD

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3483

Office: Medrano 107.

Price 30 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1876

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1942

RANQUEL FAUADO
Corre. Argentina
TARIFA REDUCIDA
Concesión 1473

This issue contains:

- Irish News p. 2
- Wedding Bells p. 13
- Galileo Galilei p. 9



• • • • • OF the highest importance was the message addressed to the world by His Holiness the Pope on Christmas Eve. Here is an extract, which deals with the present-day persecution of Christianity:

"We find no explanation for the fact that in some parts of the world innumerable legal dispositions close the way to the message of the Christian Faith, while ample liberty is granted to the opposite propaganda. Youth is withdrawn from the beneficent influence of the family, is educated in a spirit contrary to the teaching of Christ and filled with anti-Christian ideals and practices, so that the work of the Church for souls and for charitable associations becomes more difficult and less efficacious amongst individuals and in society, and is passed by and rejected. All these forms of decided opposition, instead of being eliminated or mitigated during the course of the war, have been accentuated in various manners. That these measures and others should be taken in the midst of the tribulations of this hour is an illustration of the spirit which animates the enemies of the Church, when they impose upon the faithful, who are already bearing such heavy loads, the burden of bitter hatred which weighs down their consciences. We love all peoples equally, without exception, as God is our Witness; and we have maintained a most strict reserve till the present, in order to avoid even the appearance of partizanship. The measures directed against the Church and their ultimate reach is of such a nature that we are obliged, in the name of truth, to mention them, in order to avoid the danger of unfortunate misinterpretations amongst the faithful."

These are solemn words; the most solemn yet spoken by Pius XII.

• • • • • OUR Gift Fund for St. Patrick's Home is increasing very slowly. Contributors must hurry and send in their mites as quickly as possible for we will close The Fund on the last Friday in January. That is—there are just four more issues in which subscriptions to this Fund will be listed. The latest list is on page 12.

• • • • • THE anxiety which Australians are exhibiting over the approach of Japanese troops to the Australasian fringe is perfectly justified. Australia has an enormous territory to defend. Great part of her troops are serving in the Middle East. Australia's population (whence its fighting reserves must come) is insignificant when compared with the vast human resources of Japan.

Australia has herself to blame. The birth-rate there has been for many years one of the lowest on record and we have never heard that the Government did anything really effective to stop birth-control. Moreover, Australian Labour has always done its best to curtail immigration, using the excuse that the labour market was overcrowded.

We wish the gallant Australian people well. But no Australia must forget, when happier days come, the mortal peril into which his country was led by a short-sighted policy of selfishness.

• • • • • SYMPATHY for the Russian people must not be mixed up with sympathy for Communism. For twenty-five years the unfortunate people of Russia have been the victims of a tyrannical clique of Communists who have murdered and robbed on the grand scale. It has been a régime of terror of the same character as Nazism.

The bravery of the Russians is no other than the bravery of a long-suffering people who fear foreign tyranny more than domestic. They are right. Whatever compassion and alleviation they can hope for from their own misguided rulers, there is nothing to be expected from the foreign invader.

Our hope for Russia is that, once freed from the threat of foreign domination, the people will turn their attention to the shackles which have been forged at home. May Russia have a double victory!

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FALLING LEAVES

(By JOHN FRANCIS CASEY)

Ah, grand they were in the springtime,
Budding with laughter and brave;
So like the charm of childhood,
So like the newborn babe,
Bubbling aloft with gladness,
Alert with the joys they bring;
Nurtured as tender as babies,
Yet supple as fleeting spring.

Ah, majestic they were in the summer-time,
'Neath their canopied havens, my seat;
Oft have I sat in their shadows,
Safe from the storms and heat.
Birds of the air in their bowers,
As, gently they wave to and fro,
They smilingly give me a greeting,
Bending their heads so low.

Ah, noble they were in the autumn shades,
Brown, with a golden hue;
Glad they had been of service,
Yet waiting cold winter's cue;

Waiting the final parting
From the stem that gave them birth;
Men gather up their harvests,
But the leaves just fall to earth.

Ah, weary they are in the wintertime,
Withered their sinews and dry;
So like aged and decrepid men,
Waiting, waiting alone to die.

Oh, wind, in thy fury be gentle;
Strike them so softly and slow;
Buffet them not in their falling,
Pray let them gently go.
Drag them not over the countryside,
They have their pride, you know;
Be merciful, cover their sadness,
Bury them 'neath the snow.

And so be our life in comparison,
For duty begins at our birth;
Yet may God have a better fate in store,
When we—must fall to earth.

Irish News

NEW SUGAR FACTORY.—

Transport of beet to Mallow Sugar Factory began some time ago, and it is expected that the manufacturing process, in which more than 600 men are engaged, will last until the end of January. The quality of the beet, despite some unfavourable weather, is good everywhere. With increased tillage there has been a big increase in the amount.

Acreage contracts began to pour in to the company at an early date, in all 17,200 acres are being grown. This figure, distributed through the factory area (otherwise South Munster) is approximately as follows: Cork, 12,000; Kerry, 2,800; Limerick, 550; and Waterford, 1,850. The anticipated yield is about 10½ tons per acre.

Six hundred men are employed in the factory—200 for each eight-hour shift. About 50 loading agents to arrange dates and transport with farmers are employed, while the clerical staff will also be augmented. The work goes on day and night until the last root of beet has gone in one end and the last ounce of sugar has come out to the sugar store.

Transport is by road and rail. The Minister for Supplies has given assurance that there will be adequate petrol for road transport.

SCULPTOR'S WORK PURCHASED.—

Busts of Dan O'Connell, "Honest Tom" Steele and Lord Cloncurry are among a group of works by the great Cork sculptor, John Hogan, which the Irish Government has bought for the National Museum, Dublin, where they will shortly be on view in the historical section.

Hogan was born in 1800 and died in 1858. His father, a carpenter and builder, married Frances Cox, daughter of Sir R. Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose family, disapproving of the marriage, disowned her.

One of Hogan's pieces, the "Dead Christ," which is in the Carmelite Church, Clarendon St., Dublin, was bought in 1829 for £400.

SALE OF SEED POTATOES.—

Farmers in Eire are disposing of 20,000 tons of seed potatoes to the British Ministry of Food, but an adequate reserve is being held for home use.

The recent announcement of the British Ministry's decision to purchase all the country's exportable surplus of seed potatoes has led to some confused thinking, and many people are under the impression that potatoes are being sent out of the country at the risk that the home market may not be able to meet normal requirements later on. Actually, no table potatoes are allowed out of the country, and the amount of seed which has been purchased is not in excess of normal exports.

Those who suggest that seed potatoes should not go out are trying, perhaps unwittingly, to break the back of a good industry and rob the farmers of a splendid cash trade. In the bog areas in the Midlands many farmers always have gone in for growing seed potatoes to produce a cash crop, as some varieties which do well in those areas are peculiarly suitable for export. The Englishman, like the French, has a different idea from the Irish of a good table potato; he likes it slightly wet after cooking; whereas the people in Ireland prefer their potatoes dry and floury.

The reserve of seed which is being held for the home market is greater than usual, because of the possible extension of production next season, and no Arran Chief, Kerr's Pink, Golden Wonder or British Queen seed can be exported.

In this trade the Irish producer is competing against the Scottish growers, but the quality of the Irish seed now excels that produced by its competitors, although a few years back Scottish seed was being imported.

POPULATION OF EIRE.—

It was estimated that at the middle of last year the population was 2,993,000 (1,533,000 males and 1,460,000 females says the Registrar-General in his June quarter report. This

estimate was based on the population according to the census of 1936, the number of births and deaths registered, and the passenger movement (including emigration and immigration).

There were 14,946 births, 11,323 deaths, and 3,724 marriages during the quarter.

NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINERY.—

Machinery has arrived in Dublin from Switzerland which will allow the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Poulaphuca, County Wicklow, to begin operating early next year, supplying another 39,000,000 units to users of electricity. The statement reckoning that the early part of 1942 would see the opening of the scheme was made by Dr. Laurence J. Kettle, M.I.C.E.I., Director of the E. S. B., to members of the Engineering and Scientific Association, who were visiting the Golden Falls.

Dr. Kettle said the English company which dealt with the mechanical supplies had catered for the scheme very well and supplies had arrived so punctually as to astonish him, despite the difficulties of wartime. Vitally necessary rotors of the turbines had arrived from Switzerland. Cementation work was practically completed. Dublin Corporation had its pipelines to Dublin almost ready, and he understood that the water supply could be in operation by March.

They could realize from the quality of fuel now being imported how difficult it was to operate from the Pigeon House. Yet the Pigeon House output was about 85 per cent of the summer time output of electricity. Although the Liffey scheme only produced from 30 to 39 million units it was important because it could be used at all times of the year irrespective of the flow of water. At Poulaphuca they could store six months' rainfall thus enabling them to carry on for the six months of the summer. They were considering the possibility of harnessing the Erne. That would give the same output as the Shannon.

EIGHT MILES OF FISH.—

Some months ago many thousands of mackerel, pollock and rock fish were stranded above high water mark along the shore from Spiddal to Tully (Inverin). Men, women and children turned out to gather the most bountiful

harvest of the sea seen for many years. From dusk almost until dawn this eight-mile strip of seashore has been the scene of feverish industry. All sorts of vehicles and all sorts of utensils have been used to take away the fish and all the salt in the district was used in curing the hauls. A few enterprising people hawked some of the mackerel as far as Oughterard and Moyecullen, where twopence a fish was easily obtained.

A similar fish "invasion" took place all along the Connemara coast during the last war, when a small mountain of mackerel was piled up on the shore at Aillebrack, near Clifden. There was a large export trade in mackerel at that time and a great deal of money was made.

Some people explain it simply by the fact that the sprat upon which these fish feed are driven ashore by the wind and currents and the finny hunters naturally follow them. Others say that the absence of foreign trawlers has resulted in a surplus of fish.

MATCHES RATIONED.—

Supplies of matches to wholesalers and retailers have been reduced by the manufacturers to two-thirds of normal requirements owing, it is stated, to shortage of materials, particularly sulphur.

A Dublin retailer said that the "cut" in supplies would not impose any great hardship on purchasers.

"There has been a growing tendency for people to purchase more matches than they normally require. If they confine themselves to actual needs, this rationing scheme will not prove at all drastic," he said.

DEMAND FOR CARRIGEEN MOSS.—

The demand for carrigeen moss has grown so sharply that it is providing a welcome addition to the family incomes of fishermen and small holders on the Western coast of Ireland where it is gathered from the rocks.

The main reason for the greater demand is that French and other continental sea-moss is no longer available in Ireland or in Britain, where it is used industrially.

As dessert, Carrigeen is more frequently on the menu in homes, hotels and restaurants nowadays, replacing sweets made from wheaten products or cereals, which have got scarce and dear.

Glenbeigh, in Co. Kerry; Quilty in Co. Clare, the coasts of Connemara, Mayo and West Donegal are the chief supply districts.

While the Department of Fisheries has no regular collecting stations, a packing station for the food carrigeen is operated.

Officers of the Department also keep a watchful eye on the interests of the gatherers who usually sell to local buyers.

Last year the average price was 2s. to 2s. 6d. a stone, but, in parts of Kerry, this year the gatherers have got 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a stone.

To help the trade the Industrial Research Council has successfully carried out experiments at Mountain Stage, in Kerry, on the freeing from seaweed of rocks which also bear carrigeen.

The experiments are still being conducted, but it is too early to say whether lasting improvements have been made.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

VARIOUS BATHING ACCIDENTS.—

Last Sunday, along the river beaches, those who are officially appointed to attend to the welfare of bathers were called upon by 111 persons who suffered different classes of accidents. Of the many cases attended none was from imprudence, neither was there any of a serious nature. Bathers are said to be taking greater precautions and observing the indications of those in charge.

TRANSOCEAN OFFICES RAIDED.—

The offices of the above Nazi service in Montevideo were raided by order of the Investigating Committee during the week and also the establishment of an Italian constructor. In both places a large quantity of documents were seized as well as Nazi and Fascist emblems etc. Several arrests are supposed to have been made.

AN AMBASSADOR RECALLED.—

On Monday the Foreign Office announced that the Argentine Ambassador in Berlin, Dr. Olivera, has been recalled to Buenos Aires. According to the announcement, Dr. Olivera has been requested to return as early as possible to report on certain aspects of his mission.

THE CHIEF OF VANDALS.—

According to Mr. George H. Earle, North American Minister in Sofia, Germany is nearing her death throes, but the agony will be an exceptionally violent one. He opines that Germany, when obliged to retire from the occupied countries, proposes destroying everything beforehand, the greatest act of vandalism in history, said Mr. Earle. A monotonous sadness prevails, not alone in Germany but in the lands she has invaded, according to the Minister,

and the hospitals in Roumania and Hungary are crowded out with wounded soldiers.

THE FALL OF HONG KONG.—

The garrison of Hong Kong, which fought so valiantly to the last, was outnumbered by the enemy and forced to surrender. The island has a population of about one million inhabitants and in peace time its ports were the most industrially active in the world. The fall of the island is a serious blow to the British defences in the Far East. Japan will establish bases there, only 1,200 kilometres from Manila.

SERIOUS LOSS TO THE AXIS.—

Only 400 kilometres west of Tobruk, Benghazi, the important but battered capital of Cyrenaica has fallen into the hands of the British. On the 7th of February 1941, they took it for the first time when the port was converted into a naval base, for operations in the Central Mediterranean. They only held it for two months, as they were forced to retire before the counter-offensive of the Axis powers. Bengasi, as well as being the starting point of the road which crosses the Libyan littoral from Tunis to Egypt, is the centre of a network of railway lines of little extension, which run towards the interior, and is the main Axis supply port for east Tripoli.

SEVERE POLICE MEASURES.—

The police authorities adopted severe measures against the use of rockets, petards and other explosives during the Christmas feast, nevertheless there were many who could not contain themselves and resorted to the usual custom of producing infernal noises. Quite a number, for that reason, were arrested, 38 adults and 59 minors. The former were sent to Villa Devoto, where they will comply with the corresponding period of arrest, as no fines were accepted, and the latter were handed over to their parents.

AMERICA HELPS BRITAIN.—

Mr. P. H. Appleby, American Under-Secretary of Agriculture, told the Press Association recently that America is sending to Britain large quantities of foodstuffs which normally she did not export.

Mr. Appleby, who has been inspecting British agriculture methods and farms, said that Britain was making the maximum use of the land and producing more per acre than was done in America.

America had undertaken to forward to Britain as much canned pork of a high quality as had ever been produced in America in a year. It was being sent over at the rate of millions of cans. The output was doubled in October and the supplies would be stabilised at the rate prevailing in November and December.

Britain was taking a quantity of evaporated milk equal to America's former total production and dried milk in excess of the former total production. Of dried eggs the quantity was

a thousand times the total previous output and the American contribution of eggs in shell would be about seven and a half per cent. of the total egg output of 1,000 million hens.

Previously America had imported cheese but now Britain was to receive 45 per cent. of America's total annual cheese output.

Other commodities America is to send include canned tomatoes, dried beans, pork and beans, one-fourth of its salmon, fish oils, some oranges, a very great quantity of lard and dried fruits, including about a third of America's prunes.

HELPING STATE RAILWAYS.—

A recent decree of the Ministry of Public Works provides for the investment of \$10,000,000 in rolling stock and locomotives for the State Railways. The purchase, according to the terms of the decree, can be made where the interests of the State are best served. The Ministry also sent a message to Congress, requesting the approval of an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the same railway service.

OFT INVADED DEFENCES.—

The Crimea, historic "green peninsula," is a republic of the Soviet Union.

A mixture of mountain and steppe some 23,000 square miles in extent, it has a population of 761,600.

In bygone centuries it was the crossroads for the trade routes of Europe, Asia and India.

Scythians (1,500 B.C.), Romans, Goths, Huns, Tartars and Turks have in turn invaded the peninsula.

The peninsula, with its ruined towers, caves of dead cities, streets and squares of long-buried towns brought to light by the investigator's spade, is a treasure house of history of world-wide importance.

Its industries include husbandry, stock rearing, tobacco growing, wine distilling, fisheries, oil refining and production of natural ores.

Simferopol is the capital. Joining the Crimea to the mainland is the narrow Perekop Isthmus, the "Verdun of the Crimea," as the French engineers who built the fortifications there called it.

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The peninsula has been immeasurably strengthened, and to natural defences have been added air bases and formidable gun emplacements.

The naval base of Sebastopol, famous for the Siege of 1854, is backed to the east by other important naval bases at Novorossisk and Batum and the fine harbours of Tuapse and Sukhumi.

Germany claims already that the Crimea is isolated, but forces from Russia's immense parachute-army can be flown from the mainland air bases to reinforce the garrison.

* * *

A VISITING WARSHIP.—

The British armed merchantman, H. M. S. Bulolo, visited Buenos Aires last Monday. It is under the command of Captain R. L. Hamer, D. S. O. The officers and ratings were taken in hand by the members of the British community and given a good time during their stay. While here the privilege of honorary membership was conferred on the captain and officials by the following clubs: Empire and Services Club, The English Club, Hurlingham Club, San Isidro Club, Pacific Railway Athletic Club, San Andres Golf Club, Belgrano Athletic Club, Lomas Athletic Club, Tigre Boat Club, Squash Club and the Central Argentine Sporting Club (Miguelito).

The committee of Argentine stock-breeders supplied free meat for the fighting unit and will do likewise for all British warships touching our ports.

* * *

QUINTS NEARING REUNION.—

Proposals made by Mr. Dionne, looking to the reunion of his world-famous quintuplet daughters with the other members of their family, have been "accepted in principle" by the Ontario Government, Premier Mitchel Hepburn announced some time ago.

Premier Hepburn said the proposals had been accepted by the Ontario Cabinet, and that Mr. Dionne had been advised to confer as soon as possible with the official guardians of the children. Observers expressed the belief that Mr. Dionne's long campaign to have the family reunited was near a successful conclusion.

The Dionne quintuplets, born May 28, 1934, were made wards of the King in 1935 by an act of the Ontario Legislature, and lived apart from their parents and seven brothers and sisters. Acceptance of Mr. Dionne's proposals for reunion indicated that the entire Dionne family will live under one roof as soon as a new home can be built at Callander.

* * *

SUBURBAN WATERWORKS.—

If plans submitted to the Government, by the Directors of the National Sanitary Works, meet with approval, they will entail the expenditure of \$300,000,000. The plans include sanitation services in suburban areas as well as the drainage of city zones subjected to flooding. Avellaneda, Lomas de Zamora, Seis de Septiembre, San Martin, Vicente Lopez, San Isidro, San Fernando, parts of Quilmes, Florencio Varela, Almirante Brown, Esteban Echeverria, Matanza, Merlo, General Sarmiento and Las Conchas are included in the scheme. An artificial basin will be constructed in the River Plate to insure sufficient water supply.

HITLER'S BOASTINGS.—

On December 31st, 1940, the Nazi dictator stated that the year 1941 would bring to a finish his greatest victory. He also stated last October that Russia would be annihilated and would never rise again. On the 8th of that same month he claimed he would be in possession, in few weeks, of Russia's three industrial zones. He miscalculated in all.

* * *

GOVERNMENT WILL AID.—

Government financing of private medical treatment for rejected men to fit them for military service will permit the broadening of the rehabilitation programme under way since June in Greater New York, Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, declared recently in commenting on President Roosevelt's "salvage" programme.

Colonel McDermott said, "Encouraging results already have been accomplished in New York City without Federal funds, due to the assistance of 150 medical social workers from the Defense Committee of Social Service under a plan laid down by Colonel Samuel J. Kopesky, Chief of the New York City Selective Service Administration Medical Division. Now that Federal funds will be available, greater results will be accomplished."

Slightly more than two-thirds of rejected registrants in New York City urged to accept assistance in having their physical defects corrected by proper medical care have agreed to do so, according to Colonel McDermott. He estimated that possibly 6,500 men now unfit might be cured and become eligible for full military service.

* * *

THE MASSING OF TROOPS.—

Germany continues concentrating troops in Bulgaria and large contingents are arriving from Roumania. In the latter country passenger service has been greatly curtailed, as the trains are almost exclusively reserved for the movement of troops. The heaviest concentrations are between Varna and Burgos, far from the Turkish frontier.

* * *

NEW POLICE CHIEF.—

The acting Chief of Police, Captain Rosas, resigned his post last week, his resignation being accepted by the Government, though it was thought at first that he would be requested to retain his post. He was replaced by Birgadier-General Domingo Martinez, who assumed his duties on Monday last.

* * *

MASS MURDER FROM THE AIR.—

Japan has given another example of her treachery, this time in Manila, where she permitted her air force to bombard the open capital. The destruction resulting from the bombardment is estimated in two and a half million dollars, while the loss of life is not fully known as it is supposed that many are buried beneath the debris. The day of reckoning is not far off when Uncle Sam will demand full compensation for such filthy little Jap tricks.

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HURLING CLUB

This popular Irish-Argentine Athletic organization, whose spacious grounds are situated at Calle Santo Tomé N° 4158 of this city, possesses a beautifully-installed pavilion, covering an area of 600 square metres, with a dancing saloon that accommodates comfortably two hundred couples. It has, besides, a well laid out hurling field, four well-finished tennis courts, two "bocha" courts; swings and other entertainments for children.

The Hurling Club well deserves the patronage of every Irish and Irish-Argentine family throughout the Republic, and especially those resident in the Federal Capital.

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"Its Time We Got Practical In South America"

(An Article by JAMES A. FARLEY)

IT'S time we got practical in Latin America. Too long some of our professional idealists and self-styled "educators" have been talking down to, patronizing the Latin Americans. That sort of talk doesn't go across with them at all, for our Good Neighbours to the South are, if anything, more realistic than we are.

The commercial potentialities of all the South American countries are amazing, and we have hardly touched the manifold trade opportunities that lie there waiting to be developed. If we have wisdom we can bring about a new commercial era in the Western Hemisphere, an interchange of goods and services never dreamed of before.

What South Americans need more than anything else is aid in developing their tremendous natural resources and transport facilities to make them accessible. This development will create higher standards of living, greater purchasing power, and the ability to buy from us what they can't now.

President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy has done a great deal to improve Inter-American Relations. Nelson A. Rockefeller, as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, is doing a grand job. As a result, our country as a whole, is more interested than ever before in Latin America.

I hope I may not be misunderstood in expressing the opinion that, in this present emergency, commercial may have, at least temporarily, priority over cultural relations. In my opinion, cultural understanding naturally follows commercial development. Culture alone doesn't buy bread, or automobiles, or machinery, or any of the thousands of things Latin Americans would buy from us, if they had the dollar exchange and the goods to exchange for ours.

CONSTRUCTIVE LOANS.

We began getting practical when we authorized the Export-Import Bank to make substantial loans to Latin American countries. One loan of \$20,000,000 was made to help create a Brazilian steel industry, which will enable that country to capitalize on her iron ore reserves not only for Western Hemisphere defense but to increase her purchasing power. It is estimated that, directly or indirectly, the new steel plant at Volta Redonda will give a million Brazilians a much higher standard of living than they have ever enjoyed before. Brazilian capital will more than match our loan with \$25,000,000, and I understand that Brazilians, in every income bracket, will be given the opportunity to invest in this enterprise.

Anything we can do to develop the fabulously rich natural resources of South America will not only foster real and lasting friendship but offers the prospect of legitimate profit as well. For example, \$24,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 steel capitalization will be spent in this country on steel-making plants and machinery.

Right now South America is just about at the stage of development which may in one sense be compared with ours at the time of the Civil War. By that I mean that South America can offer the frontiers, today and tomorrow, American enterprise demands—new industries, transportation facilities, services and agriculture to be developed by cooperative effort.

To make loans, through the Export-Import Bank, is not enough. You have to pay back loans. Merely pouring money into a country, therefore, doesn't always increase good will. We have to devote time, patience and friendly understanding to Latin America. Those things can't be bought with money but I'd like to see plenty of it going with every dollar loaned to South America. You can't use absentee ownership landlords to plow the soil of friendship and good business in Latin America. Only the personal touch will do the job.

TRADE EVEN MORE IMPORTANT.

I found that Latin Americans, while they appreciate financial support, think that good healthy trade is more important in the long run. They can use our financial and technical assistance, but they need our business even more. Reciprocity is not a one-way street. We have no right to expect South Americans to fall all over themselves rushing to buy our goods, unless we reciprocate and even make some sacrifices to buy their products. They are particularly in need of our patronage, now that the war has cut off all their European markets, save Britain—and the difficulty of getting goods across the Atlantic makes that market a precarious one.

A definitely practical step was taken to protect trade in the principal Latin American export product—coffee. The Inter-American Coffee Quota Agreement between the United States and the 14 Latin American coffee-producing countries was formulated to stabilize the coffee trade and provide for orderly marketing in the United States. Threatened with ruin by the loss of European markets for 11,000,000 bags of coffee, the Latin American coffee producer now has a new lease on life. The coffee treaty has firming up coffee prices, which fell to a low record during 1940, and it is estimated that increased Latin American coffee revenue will more than service, at 3 per cent, all of the \$500,000,000 earmarked by the Export-Import Bank for Latin American loans.

Also I'm in hopes that some method will be developed that will enable us to take some of the surplus Argentine beef, without seriously handicapping our own cattle raisers. Conversations in Argentina lead me to believe that we could import approximately 100,000 tons of their beef a year, without any severe effects upon the market for the domestic supply. But the purchase of even that relatively small amount would make a great and favorable change in their situation and develop a friendly feeling toward the United States in the country where it is most needed.

Business leaders in South America hold that better trade relations offer the solidest foundation for and the greatest permanent assurance of hemisphere well-being. It is just good business.

The man in the street, I found out, wants goods produced in the United States, because he feels that in them he gets the most for his money. I am sure, from my observations, that the Latin American man in the street—and he's the one that counts in the democratic Western Hemisphere—feels a friendliness and respect for North America such as he has never felt before.

Errant Errol Flynn.

BY ROWENA DEVINE, in The Irish Digest

SEE all you can of Errol Flynn if he is your "big moment", for that insatiable Flynn urge for writing and travelling may over-come him some day and the screen may lose its most dashing star. Not that the young Irishman doesn't like pictures—he does. But—

"Being in pictures is grand—intensely interesting; but I find it takes up every minute. Leaves me little time for my writing and that's my greatest interest," he confided. "As for travel, I can't even think of it right now. Some one of these days I'm going to walk out of this studio and never come back!"

"My one ambition," he went on, "is to become so successful on the screen that I will be financially secure for the rest of my life and can devote all my time to writing. And when those big fat envelopes with my rejected manuscripts come back with a boom, they won't discourage me. I'll know that I can afford the time and money to work on them and send them on their way again."

He sold a story to his studio last year for \$5,000, the largest sum paid for an original screen story at Warner's within the past seven years. I first met him shortly after the story had been purchased, and within five minutes he had told me about it. He was more excited and thrilled over selling that story than he was over any screen part ever assigned him.

"But I'm really very lazy," he told me, lighting a cigarette.

"Lazy? A man who maintains the crowded studio schedule you do?"

He nodded his head. "I'm still lazy. I have the ambition to do a lot of things, and the desire—but I have to drive myself to actually tackle them. Whew, I'm hot. And I can't get used to this goatee." He wiped his face, glistening with perspiration from the hot lights; he had just come off the set for a brief rest between scenes.

For his role in Robin Hood he had to have a goatee, and, since false hair is pretty discernible on the screen, Errol grew his own adornment. With the exception of but two or three pictures, he has appeared in the costume of a bygone day, and so I asked him if he minded being typed as a costume picture star.

"No, not in the least," he surprised me, for practically every star bewails that bugaboo, being "typed." "The story is the main thing, everything else is incidental. I don't mind playing in several costume pictures in succession. What difference does it make if I'm attired in velvets and satins or in a business suit—so long as the story is good?"

You will note he didn't say "part", or "role", but "story." Good proof writing is his chief interest. Perhaps that is because of his background. Born in the North of Ireland, June 20, 1909, he attended St. Paul's School in London and Lycee Louis le Grand in Paris. A born adventurer, he has travelled on every continent.

His experiences include being a deep sea diver for pearls and a member of the territorial constabulary of New Guinea. He and a companion were once entertained royally for two weeks by Haile Selassie. The pair of adventurers, penniless and baggageless, posed as big game hunters and wealthy New Guinea gold mine operators.

Errol Flynn's screen career actually began in the wilds of New Guinea, where he led a party of motion picture

cameramen to get pictures of the head-hunters in their native state. The party was ambushed, and during the fight Flynn was photographed in action. This accidental "test" got him a role in a British version of Mutiny on the Bounty. Incidentally, he is a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, who led the famous mutiny on the *Ontario*.

Acting was a new thrill for the young Irishman, and he sailed for England and made the rounds of the producers' offices. Before long he had procured parts on the English stage. He appeared in the title role in *Othello*; played with Herbert Marshall in *Another Language*, and made a number of English pictures. Irving Asher, head of the Warner Bros.-First National studios in England, saw him on the stage, made a screen test of him and brought it to Hollywood to show to the production heads there.

The young actor's first important part at Warner's was in *Don't Bet on Blondes*, in which he appeared with Warren William and Claire Dodd. After several minor roles, he won the coveted part of Captain Blood in the picture of that name. His tremendous success in this led to his stardom.

He left his costume roles and heavier dramas long enough to make *The Perfect Specimen*, one of the brightest comedies of 1937, followed by his present swashbuckling role in *Robin Hood*.

Errol Flynn has no special plans for his life; doesn't believe in them. Being a true adventurer, he wouldn't. He remarked that you can live quietly and sanely in Hollywood, popular opinion to the contrary.

"I lived hectically at first when I arrived in Hollywood," he confided; "but I have now settled down and find it very easy to live normally here. Life in Hollywood all depends on the individual, just as elsewhere," he believes.

He likes California and the opportunities to engage in year-round sports. He has no hobbies but writing, and that amounts to more than a hobby. He finds the technical side of pictures fascinating and would like to direct.

Six feet tall, handsome, rather boyish off-screen, he finds the many duties of a star somewhat bewildering, even yet. He confided to the publicity department that he is scared stiff of interviewers, but denied it beautifully and with a blush when I mentioned it to him.

He keeps fit by playing tennis. In 1928 he represented England in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in boxing. But he has given up that sport now, as a broken tooth or cauliflower ear would hold up production and bring the wrath of the studio on his head.

His home is on the summit of Lookout Mountain, far up in the hills of Hollywood. Here he wrote his book on pearl fishing, which includes many of his personal experiences.

He politely answers questions about his screen work, but just mention writing to young Errol Flynn and he becomes enthused. The self-consciousness that is apparent in him when you discuss Errol Flynn, the movie star, disappears entirely when you speak of Errol Flynn, the writer.

Apparently success has not mounted to his head. Between scenes he kidded with the other members of the cast and obligingly greeted several visitors. One incident sticks with me.

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They were about to shoot a scene with a minor group of actors.

An assistant yelled "quiet" for the tenth time while the talking and din continued. But Errol Flynn, the star, tip-toed softly over to me, settled noiselessly on a nearby table and carried on the interview in a low whisper. I don't know why, but I liked him for that.

It is fitting that a man who has had the daring life of Errol Flynn should be the one to portray like parts on the screen. Dashing, romantic, he is one of the few actors in films who really seem to fit those swashbuckling, historical characterisations.

Just the same, don't look for many years of Errol Flynn on the screen.

It's this same zest for life that will take him from us. Acting these stirring adventures is all very nice, thinks Mr. Flynn, but writing about them is much better!

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NOVENA MASSES.

A novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late John McGuire will commence in the parish church, Salto, on the 23rd inst., and end on the 4th of February. On the last day the High Mass will be at 9 o'clock, when the family will assist and at which relatives and friends are invited to attend.

A novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Catherine Murray will commence on the 31st inst., and end on the 8th of February, in the Church of Villa Constitución. The Masses will be at 6 o'clock, except on the 8th, the last day, when the hour will be at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

At St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, a novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Julia Kelly, will commence on the 6th., and terminate on the 14th inst. The Mass on the latter date will be at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

On Thursday, January 14th, at 9.30, an anniversary Mass will be said in the parish church of Carmen de Areco, for the repose of the soul of the late Peter Kenny. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Monday, 4th January 1892, a solemn requiem Mass will be said in the parish church of Ramallo, at 9 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Joseph Kehoe. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ITEMS.

La Voz de la Iglesia announces the death of Monsignor Mattera, Archbishop of Irenopolis, who for several years represented the Holy See in this city until he was expelled from the country in the reign of Julius Ro-ca, while Tiberius Wilde was minister of Injustice, irreligion and public instruction (destruction). Monsignor's departure was the signal for thoroughly enforcing the God-less system of education and atheistical principles of the cynical minister, who, at that time had his "Obras de Salubridad" and his "Tartaqal" railway bills and their accompaniments in his pocket. After his return to Rome, Monsignor

Mattera was appointed by His Holiness, papal delegate in Colombia, where he caught a serious illness from which he never completely rallied.

Last week we had the pleasure of visiting St. Joseph's School, established by the Rev. Fr. Petty, in the Boca, for the benefit of poor English-speaking children residing in that neighbourhood. There were about 84 children from five to twelve years of age, and all looked neat, intelligent and happy.

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See Answers on page 24.

WHAT Aristotle is to philosophy, and St. Thomas of Aquin to Theology, that Galileo is to natural science. He was passionately interested all his long life in the working of nature and his chief study was the formulation of the laws which his logical mind insisted must lie behind the phenomena which are perceptible to the senses.

A famous anecdote places him, a youth of 19, in the Cathedral of Pisa, where a lamp suspended from the ceiling swings to and fro. The motion of the lamp caught his eye and it was not long before he was immersed in calculations which issued in the laws of pendulum motion and bestowed on humanity an invention which it badly needed—the pendulum clock, the first accurate measure of time. A short time later, using the Leaning Tower as a platform, he demonstrated to Pisans the newly-discovered laws of falling bodies.

His creative genius was applied to the thermometer, the magnet, the telescope, the compass and other rudimentary scientific appliances which were barely known, and in a short time he had made enormous advances in the field of natural science.

The most spectacular was perhaps the Galilean telescope, which was to involve him in a famous controversy. It was Galileo who first turned the telescope, which the Dutch had invented, towards the heavens, and the marvels he observed there held the contemporary world enthralled. The moon, he showed, was not a plain flat disk, but had a surface more uneven than the earth; Jupiter was surrounded with brilliant satellites and Saturn was ringed; the face of the Sun was darkened from time to time by huge spots which travelled from east to west. The genius of Galileo had penetrated the heavens.

The studious world during all the Middle Ages had accepted without dubitation the cosmogony of Ptolemy, who held that the Earth was fixed, and that round it revolved the sun. Some time before Galileo's birth a Czech priest, Copernicus, suggested that the process was the other way round and adduced his proofs, which convinced very few. Galileo secured additional overwhelming evidence and in a short time the knell of the Ptolemaic System was sounded forever, but not

Galileo Galilei

1564 — 1642.

without bitter controversy. Galileo Galilei was an ardent enthusiastic controversialist, who did not neglect to put his arguments in the best possible light. His advocacy of the Copernican System earned him many enemies amongst the philosophers and theologians of the age, who argued that the cosmogony of the Bible is patterned like the theory of Ptolemy, and hence Galileo must be wrong.

The Pisan astronomer was not trained as a theologian, and in his efforts to continue the argument, he did not hesitate, it seems, to question the authority of Scripture. He was lauded before the Inquisition, condemned, and forced to retract. Then it was that he (falsely) supposed to have uttered the famous phrase "eppur si muove" — nevertheless, it moves—in reference to the movement of the earth.

His condemnation took place in 1632 and for a little over a year he was the prisoner of the Inquisition in Rome. He was then allowed to remove to Siena, where he lived, in great honour, in the episcopal palace, and finally he was permitted to reside at a country house of his own selection near Florence. He employed his period of detention in prosecuting his studies of all kinds and in converse with his friends. He died on January 8th, 1642.

This unhappy incident in the career of Galileo has been made the subject of what is probably the most widespread and long-continued attack which the Catholic Church has experienced. Whenever an enemy of Catholicism

wishes to illustrate his argument that the Church is the sworn enemy of science, he mentions Galileo and "eppur si muove."

It is a stupid, foolish argument. Galileo drew his inspiration from Copernicus, who was a priest and taught his system quite freely and without censure. An obscurantist church would have condemned Copernicus long before the Pisan scientist came on the scene. Moreover, Galileo was not condemned because he had made and published a scientific discovery, but because he claimed that his system was in conflict with the scriptures. Now no Catholic (and Galileo was all his life long a sincere member of the

Church, as he himself testified on numerous occasions) can assert without danger to faith that divinely inspired scripture is wrong. That is why Galileo was condemned.

No one, we imagine, would have regretted more than Galileo that his name should be thus linked with a silly attack upon the Catholic Church. The Italian man of science had an unriparied gift for appraising evidence and it would have been hateful for him to have his name associated with a stupid piece of historical prejudice.

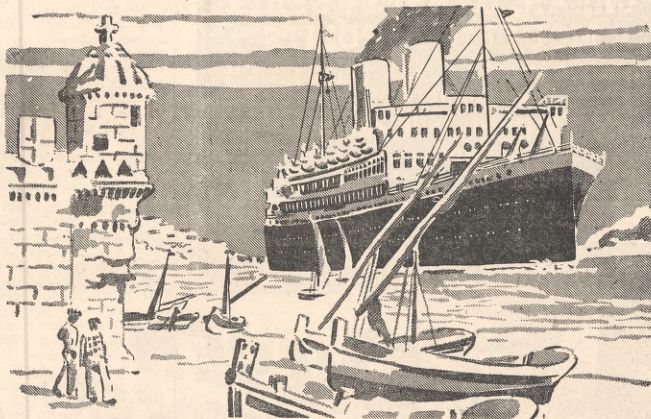
Yet the glory of Galileo is not really dimmed by this episode, unpleasant though it was. What great man is without mistakes? While the human race retains its love for knowledge, the name of Galileo, whose genius adorned the innumerable branches of science whether his thirst for learning led him, will be held in honour.

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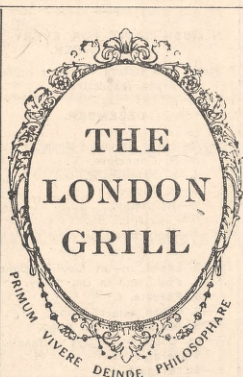
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NOVELS dealing with the fenceless seemingly limitless spaces of the Australian bushland invariably bring in some reference to the uncanny manner in which the aborigines follow elusive clues when engaged in tracking. The skill displayed by these natives in such occupation is dealt with by Very Rev. John Healy, P.P., in a belated issue of the Catholic Missions, in which he says that people got to know of it because their extraordinary powers were often utilised for the benefit of white persons lost in the Bush as well as through the use made by the police in tracking criminals. Not all the "black-fellows," we are told, are equally perfect, though, as the practice is begun in childhood, especially among the boys, mostly all the men have some considerable skill. The mother it is who teaches the youngsters, and when

Aboriginal Trackers Of Australia

out with them will draw their attention to the marks made by animals and birds, while at other times she will draw representations of these on the ground and question her offspring. Those who best know the aborigines' skill agree that their powers are indeed marvellous.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

The ease and confidence with which the black trackers set out leave a lasting impression on everyone who sees them at work. Even days after tracks were made—unless, of course, completely obliterated by rain—will they be traced by them. Sometimes these marks cannot be distinguished by whites, even when pointed out to

them. The most difficult problem set them is when another "blackfellow," who, to baffle his trailer, resorts to covering up his tracks. Wise to all the moves, the fugitive will strain every effort to shake off his pursuer. He will employ all sorts of cunning, such as walking along fallen logs, climbing trees with branches overhanging creeks, wading in the water or swimming until an opportunity presents itself of emerging in a favourable place. Some of these have even been known to shape sticks to resemble an emus' track, and walk for some distance with these contrivances attached to their feet. Needless to say, this causes much loss of time to the pursuer, who is often obliged to make a wide detour in order to come upon the tracks in more favourable condition. At one time it was a common custom for a "black-tracker," as he was called, to be attached to almost every police station in outlying districts. Outlaws then lived in constant fear when they knew a tracker was after them.

PARTICULAR INSTANCE.

To-day the tracker is real useful around what are known as stations, those huge ranches where great herds of horses are raised. Such occurrences as the following, writes Father Healy, have been vouched for by many. A native comes along to one of these stations and says: "Boss, black horse bin come back." On the scutter asking him where did he see the animal, the reply comes: "No see him, see him track." Having found out where the tracks were seen, the boss sends one of his men out on the vast, unfenced "run" with the native. The latter, picking up the tracks, sets off with his companion after a mob of wild horses. Then the black horse is "cut out" from the rest and returned to its owner, after having been lost, perhaps, for over a year. Though a white station hand makes a practice of getting to know the tracks of his own horse, he finds it much more difficult to recognise the particular hoof-prints of many animals. The native, on the

other hand, in the habit of hanging around a station, familiarises himself with the tracks of all the animals. As we have seen, in the case of the native who found the black horse, time had not dimmed in his memory the hoof-prints of the particular animal.

LOST IN BUSH.

In no way, however, was the tracker's skill of such value as finding people—men, women and children—lost in the Bush. In this respect, we are assured, the value of their good offices is impossible to estimate. In the pioneering days it was quite easy to be lost, for young people who went to "carve a home" for themselves in the Bush were often completely lacking in knowledge, even to the extent of the danger of their surroundings. Later, when they had gained experience, how often were their children lost. How simple it was, we are told, a little wandering away from the clearing or being sent to bring in the calves. Then the frantic father searching the furious scrub throughout the night with a lantern; the tortured mother at home fearing all sorts of dangers had overtaken her child. A black-tracker's services are enlisted, he picks up the child's tracks and in a few hours the little one is restored to its parents, merely footsore and fatigued, hungry and thirsty, but safe and sound. Such examples could be multiplied with the young mother, or even the father, substituted for the child, and the search ending in the same happy manner.

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- W. 7—Crispin, Bp.
- Th. 8—Holy Family.

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- 3.—S. Finlu, m, in Co. Derry.
- 4.—S. Feenata, f.
- 5.—S. Conan, Isle of Man.
- 6.—S. Monata, F., Co. Sligo.
- 7.—St. Corcanus, m., at Killeacle, Co. Tipperary.
- 8.—St. Ercenata, F.

Our Readers will help us if they will mention THE SOUTHERN CROSS when replying to advertisements appearing in this paper.

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Una copa de la deliciosa PILSEN BIECKERT, la cerveza blanca de calidad, ahuyenta el calor. En sus viajes, travesías o excursiones lleve siempre una buena provisión.

CERVECERIA BIECKERT S. A.

About People

The Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires, Dr. Carlos A. Pueyrredon, accompanied by his wife and children, is leaving next week for a holiday in the lake district.

Dr. and Mrs. Michael Geoghegan have been amongst the recent arrivals at the Phoenix Hotel.

On the 26th ult., Mr. William Edward Rossiter Allen sailed for the United States in order to study the theory and practise of advanced aviation. He has been awarded a scholarship by the National Government.

Amongst recent arrivals from Córdoba by Panagra plane was Mrs. M. Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Moore were recent arrivals at the Phoenix Hotel from their estancia in Arrecifes.

Mrs. John Francis Dillon and family beg to return thanks to all kind friends for the many expressions of condolence in their recent bereavement.

Miss Rose Ana Quinn, who had been passing a holiday in Mar del Plata, has returned to her home in Viña del Mar, Valparaiso.

Mrs. Kate Moran de Serrat, of San Antonio de Arco, who had been on the sick list, is now quite recovered.

Dr. and Mrs. Horacio Black were amongst recent arrivals at the Continental Hotel.

Mr. Rodolfo Hearne is amongst recent visitors to town and registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Professor and Mrs. Maurice King and son are spending a holiday in Mar del Plata at the Hotel Centenario.

On Saturday last the death took place at the British Hospital of Mr. R. N. Copnall, a well-known figure in commercial circles in this city.

Fr. Stephen Quaine C. P., Rector of Holy Cross, received a demonstration from the "Centro Santa Cruz" on his Name Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Macleod, of Belgrano, accompanied by their two sons, have left for their farm in Pilar, to spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrogh Bernard are spending a holiday in Mar del Plata residing at the Centenario Hotel.

The engagement was announced on Saturday last of Miss Cynthia Mary Bobbett, second daughter of Mr. John Nelson and Mrs. Ana Maria Macdonald de Bobbett, to Pilot Officer Harold Pinsent, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Pinsent, of this city. Miss Bobbett leaves by plane tomorrow for New York, where the marriage will take place.

Amongst the departures by plane for Lima on Saturday last, was Mrs. E. O'Regan de Paterson.

Miss Maria Luisa Cormick, sister of private ward B, at the British Hospital, has obtained a scholarship to study in Columbia University, New York. Miss Cormick leaves on the 9th inst., and she will go through a four months course, specializing in dietetics. Congratulations.

Amongst those registering at the Phoenix Hotel are Mrs. Ana J. R. de Rossiter and Miss Rossiter.

Dr. Michael J. Henry will return to this city from Mar del Plata next week, restored to his normal health.

Mr. Miguel Murray from Merlo paid a visit to the City during the week.

Congratulations to Miss Margaret J. Gamon, of Abbott. Miss Ca'ta Mac Goev, of Monte, and Miss Irene Wilson, of Junin, who obtained the highest marks in piano at Pallemarts Conservatorio. They are pupils of St. Bridgid's and were prepared for the examination by Miss Angela O'Brady.

On Tuesday Mr. Usher gave a dinner-party in honour of Fr. John Duff, who has recently been made a Canon of La Plata Archdiocese, and Fr. Joseph Maxwell, who is celebrating the 25th. anniversary of his Ordination.

Guests were Fr. Albert Deane C. P., Provincial of the Passionist Fathers, Fr. Thomas Dunleavy, P. S. M., Superior of the Pallottine Fathers, Fr. Constantine Bermingham C. P., Fr. Thomas Usshev S. S., Fr. Dunphy, parish priest of Corpus Domini, Fr. William Lenden S. S., and the Editor of The Southern Cross, Frs. Charles Murray and J. J. O'Toole regretted their inability to attend because of illness.

Through the hospitable columns of The Southern Cross, Fr. Alfred, C. P., wishes to acknowledge with thanks the many Christmas greetings received from pupils, ex-pupils and friends and sends a very special greeting to all for 1942.

On December 31st, Masses were said at Saint Patrick's, Belgrano, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Marcela Maguire de Rossiter.

Master José María Kenny-Ward, after enjoying a very nice time in the city of Galvez (Sta. Fé), with relatives, has returned to Bs. Aires.

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EDITOR: Rev. John S. Gaynor, P.S.M., Ph.D., D.D.

Annual Subscription: \$12.—; U.S.A. and Latin-America. \$12.50;
Other Countries, £1.5.0.

Single Copies, 30 cts.

The Southern Cross Publishing Co., Medrano 107, Buenos Aires.
U. T. 62 (Mitre) 1371.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 2, 1942.

Irish News	Page 2	Maases	" 16
General News	" 4	Around The Home	" 20
About People	" 11	Catholic News from Abroad	" 22
		Wit and Humour	" 24

The Year Ahead

THE prospects for 1942 are far from pleasing. This time last year the war was circumscribed to Europe and Northern Asia; the non-belligerent peoples far outnumbered the belligerents and there was always a slight hope that the conflict might not spread farther a field. Today the position is reversed; the neutral nations are a small minority, and their hopes of escaping involvement are certainly not good.

The question which interests us as Argentines is whether we can escape the gigantic net which Mars is spreading in the Earth's path. Our country has no desire at all to take an active part in the conflict. None of the contending parties has provoked us to war and we on our part have been studiously careful to avoid all causes of friction. We have tried to do our duty as a neutral nation, according to our lights and obligations.

But most of us have had for a long time the uncomfortable feeling that what has been saving us so far was not our carefully correct attitude, but the long distance which interceded between us and the theatre of battle. We have discerned in the contemporary world a swiftly-growing disrespect for international agreements and, what is graver still, for old-established sovereignties and boundary lines. A spirit is abroad which would not hesitate to make a total attack upon Argentina as soon as a suitable occasion should arise. It is because we recognize that spirit that we view the future with foreboding.

To all humans it is given to live once only. The pattern which we trace upon the map of Time is fixed more firmly by far than the contours of the earth. The lines we are

drawing cannot be blotted out by any human power. As we face into an obscure and unknown future we carry with us our past.

It is certain that very great changes will occur in the world. Some of them may take place this very year which is dawning as we write. We live in a day of violent changing, of destruction and of creation. We are like mariners about to leave a sinking ship who in their hurry aboard the boat are pondering what they must carry with them and what they must leave behind.

Now, there are certain values, spiritual values which must at all costs be carried forward into the dawning new world. Providence has destined us of this generation to be the bearers of this inheritance, and the task is a noble one, even if it is hard. The Faith must be salvaged, and the tradition of the Christian virtues. The inviolability of the individual, the sanctity of the family, the dignity of womanhood and all the other conquests of Christian civilization must at all costs be handed on to future generations. Our mission is high and noble, even if we must fulfill it in dark and evil times.

ARRECOIFES FEAST POSTPONED.

At a meeting held by the Committee of the Irish Society of Arrecifes it has been decided to postpone the feast which was announced for the 10th, and 11th, inst. The decision was taken in sympathy with the Reddy family which mourns the loss of Mrs. Annie Reddy de Muldowney.

Our Readers will help us if they will mention THE SOUTHERN CROSS when replying to advertisements appearing in this paper.

Tea For The Cups Of China

TEA leaves begin life on an evergreen bush about five feet high.

The plantations are generally laid out on high, sloping ground. In China the shrubs are uprooted and destroyed after their fourth year.

Fermenting, toasting and packing are processes that greatly vary. Ceylon tea is damped and let rot a while before repeated firing. Chinese tea is less highly cured and is sun-dried, not fired. The only difference between green and black tea is in the length of the fermentation and the temperature applied when drying.

To the Chinese tea is not a dark foreign stuff delivered in tight packets by the grocer. Its growing, picking, fermenting, toasting, as well as its blending, infusing and tasting, are done in their midst. Looking into the cup at the curling leaves and the amber liquid they will note the quality and exclaim upon last year's crop. The delicate aroma will be carefully judged, the first sip will be held in the mouth and tasted like nectar. If you are ignorant of tea in China you are an ignoramus in the eyes of the natives.

With us westerners the Chinese hold the fundamental principle that

"Unless the kettle boiling be

Filling the teapot spoils the tea."

The added obligation of using only freshly boiled water they look upon as a work of supererogation, and in Chinese kitchens the water-kettle is kept boiling continually so that the cup that cheers may be provided in an instant. On the other hand, they insist that if distilled water is used it should be filtered through charcoal before boiling to enable it retain its oxygen. Chemically treated water is useless. Soft rain water is best.

The behaviour of the leaves when first infused is of primary importance. Leaves float for some time on non-boiling water, but sink almost immediately in water of the right temperature. An ancient author named Lu-wha, compiler of an exhaustive treatise on tea, tells us the leaves should "curl like the dewlap of a bullock, crease like the boot of a Tartar horseman, unfold like the mist rising out of a ravine and soften gently like earth swept by rain." All this can be observed in a Chinese teacup because it is

unclouded by milk and not agitated by the stirring of sugar.

The orthodox Chinese is horrified at our spilling good tea by adding milk and sugar. He has to be reminded that we drink either American tea, which is brewed on stiff like dark cotton rags, or Ceylon tea drawn from the teapot in cups of black, violently tannin-charged liquid. In the raw it is hot, coarse and bitter. We cool it and neutralise its astringency with milk, we mollify its bitterness with sugar.

If a Chinese were forced to use Ceylon or Indian tea he would not use the strainer at the spout whence the tea is poured, but at the lid where the water is poured in. He would place the leaves in the strainer and pour the water through them. Such a rapid percolation of the leaves would give him a mild but aromatic drink remotely like his native tea.

If your Chinese host presents a cup of choice tea it is the act of a barbarian to take a sip and swallow it immediately. It must be held in the mouth while you breathe twice through the nostrils. To do that with our tea would be useless, for milk clogs the mouth and prevents the palate from enjoying the aroma of the plant.

The first sip is sure to be scalding; no spoon accompanies your Chinese cup. You do not need to glance around the company to solve your problem: your ears bring the good tidings. Enough air is sucked in with each mouthful to cool the burning liquid and if it is a trifle noisy that does not matter—you are in China now.

The host who wishes his guests to enjoy the fragrance of tea before they sit down to drink it puts the leaf in the pot before the water. To add the tea after the water diffuses less bouquet, but concentrates more virtue within the pot. Specially scented teas can be bought in the Peiping teashops. Jasmine tea is the most popular. Not the flower but the leaf of jasmine is used, and one may catch the fleeting perfume near the doors of tea kwans in early morning as a coolie enters carrying the day's supply of fresh jasmine leaves wrapped tightly in little cloth bags and strung on a pole.

Tea is also scented with a flower called Chu Lao. I tested a cup of this some time ago and the odour was delicious; small bubbly leaves curled on the bottom of the cup. My first mouthful was almost my last: it was indescribably bitter. Roses and chrysanthemums are similarly used. Some day I shall try these brands, but my first sip will be mighty cautious.

Those who aspire to connoisseurship on a tea-set which at first blush looks like a child's plaything. The cups are no bigger than a thimble and, contrary to Chinese fashion in teacups, they have handles. Some boiling water is put in each one and a little cover like a saucer is placed on top. Then the host with his own hands does the measuring and infusing, and we to the foreign philistine who gulps down unsung his share of the delicate brew.

It must be dwelt upon like an exotic liqueur, the riquant tang and subtle aroma must be weighed with discerning palate, and so much the better if the whole effect can be expressed in one exquisite sentence quoted by the guest from the Chinese classics.

The Chinese have no stated times for drinking tea. Visits, business, recreation, ceremonies are all punctuated with a cup. Instead of a box at the theatre they hire a table and drink while the play is unfolded. But they never make a meal of it. The West is accused of laziness and ignorance in cooking because it makes tea the main

NEW YEAR GIFT FOR ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

Subscriptions to our Fund come in very slowly the list will remain open till the end of this month and we hope that contributors will hurry up and send us their mite as soon as possible. We wish to avoid having our resources taxed by a last-minute rush.

Already acknowledged: \$181.50

B. M. P.	1—
R. B.	2—
M. M.	3—
Grannie	1—
N. H. M.	1—
P. S.	5—
E. C.	10—
M. E. R. R.	3—
G. S.	2—
A. Mc. G.	1—
Napper Tandy	10—
S. E. F.	5—
E. C.	8—
I. S.	1—
Frances	1—

Maxwell—Lalor.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season was solemnised last Saturday, at noon, in the Santissimo Sacramento Basilica, when Mr. Roberto Lalor, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Lalor, and Miss Mary Jane Maxwell, daughter of Mrs. Ana G. de Maxwell and the late Mr. Patrick Maxwell, spoke their nuptial vows. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. José F. Maxwell, brother of the bride,

Wedding Bells.

Lalor de Manny, Mr. Patricio Maxwell and Mr. Carlos Lalor. The witnesses at the Civil Registry being Mrs. Mary Maxwell de Racedo, Mrs. Maria Teresa Ayerza de Tezanos Pinto and Dr. Vicente Gutiérrez for the bride and for the bridegroom Mrs. Alicia Lalor



who celebrated the nuptial Mass. A large and fashionable gathering of relatives and friends thronged the sacred edifice as both families are extensively known in business and social circles. The sponsors at the church were: Mrs. Ana G. de Maxwell, Mrs. Cecilia

de Parodi Cantilo and Mrs. Juan and Eduardo Lalor. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's family where the newly-married received the congratulations of their host of friends before they departed to pass their honeymoon in the Lake District.

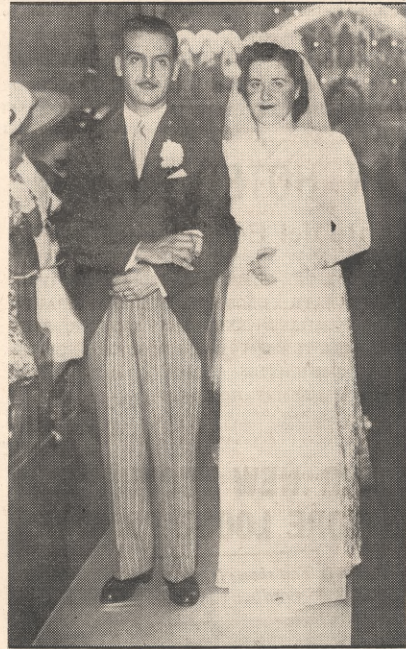
beverage of a meal. Chinese cooks turn out such a variety of soups and broths and light drinks that meals are complete without tea. The kwan in China takes the place of the café and restaurant in Ireland. You may bring your own tea and take your place at a table under its awning. A waiter brings you steaming towels to wipe your hands, which is a great refresher in this dusty country. For a few cents you have plenty of boiling water and the use of the kwan's china and a place to gossip for hours if you feel so inclined. The drinking of tea has spared China untold misery in providing a drink which lubricates social intercourse without the danger of intoxication. I was in Peiping five months and have seen this great city celebrate its greatest annual feast, the Chinese New Year, but I have never seen a drunken man in the streets. No wonder the sages of the East have praised tea saying: "Drink it and the animal spirits will be lively and clear. It is a never-failing remedy for inertness and stu-

pefaction." Tea that has been infused and left long standing is execrated by these same sages. It is intensely bitter; it destroys digestion; it discolours the white of the eye; it reduces the girth (a clammy in China). The golden mean must be observed in drinking even this golden liquid. It were vain to abstain rigorously from spirits and yet drink tea of such appalling strength as to destroy nerves and health. Luvuh, in his Tea Classic known as the *Chaking*, sets out to tell how an ideal cup of tea shall be made. Pages are devoted to plant selection and cultivation. One gathers that the tea-planter should have an unwanted knowledge. Maidens of a certain specified beauty must gather the leaves. Certain wells and springs must be approached for suitable water and the said water must be preserved in porcelain of a rare quality. He jauntily bids farewell, saying "Drink the precious liquid at your leisure and thus drive away the five causes of sorrow."

Visconte—Sorroche.

On the 27th inst. the marriage of Mr. Angel Sorroche, son of Mrs. Gloria Angel Capella de Sorroche and the late Mr. Juan P. Sorroche, to Miss Eileen Margarita Visconti O'Connell, daughter of Mrs. Eliza O'Connell de

tifully gowned in white satin brocade, with bodice fastened with tiny buttons, her flowing skirt falling into a spreading train. The modern tulle illusion veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms while she carried an ivory rosary instead of a bouquet. In a rich soprano voice, Mrs. Dolores Iruretagoyena rendered the Ave Maria during the ceremony. Later a reception was held at the home of the bride's family, in Liniers,



Visconti and the late Mr. Martin J. B. Visconti, was celebrated in Holy Cross Church. The church was most tastefully decorated for the occasion with white gladioli. The bride entered the sacred edifice on her brother's arm. She was beau-

where the guests were received by the bride's mother, who, with Mrs. Sorroche, looked extremely stylish in black lace and hats trimmed with air-greys. The wedding cake being cut and toasts being tendered the happy couple departed on their honeymoon.

DEATH OF DR. ROMULO S. NAON.

With the death of Dr. Naon an outstanding figure in the political, diplomatic and legal world has disappeared from Argentine public life. Despite the fact that he had completely retired from activity in public affairs, nevertheless, he was always to be fore when questions of special national significance arose. During his early days, as a law student, he proved his intellectual power by graduating at the age of 21. Terminating his studies, he was attracted to the political arena and four years later became secretary to Don Bernardo Irigoyen, then Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires. Under the austere guidance of his master, he served in all fidelity and soon stood in the front ranks of provincial politics, winning the favour and confidence of the public. In 1902 he was elected provincial deputy, serving till 1906, and on many occasions demonstrated exceptional a-

bility as a legislator. On the expiration of his term he was elected for a further two years to represent the city of Buenos Aires. At the age of 33 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and during his period of office, which lasted till 1910, he introduced many changes in the legal and educational systems. During that period also he travelled through most of the Republic, studying questions pertaining to his department as well as attending public functions and in all circumstances he defrayed his own expenses. Terminating in the National Cabinet, he was later appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, where some time after he became Ambassador, serving during the difficult days of the last war when the greatest diplomatic tact and discretion were necessary. His actuation as Ambassador won him the applause of his countrymen and in concluding his term, he represented his country at Niagara Falls conference, and, for exceptional services rendered there, was awarded

To Be Forewarned Is To Be Forearmed!

WATCH YOUR HORSES! MENINGITIS is causing havoc in different parts of the country.

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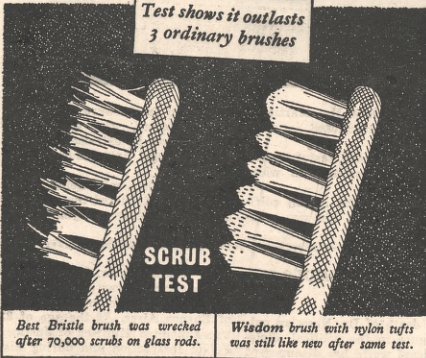
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because the head of the brush lies back. A Wisdom will clean even the backs of your wisdom teeth. It puts a new meaning into teeth-cleaning. Next time you buy a toothbrush remember — Wisdom for teeth.

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Boggan—Vaamonde.

At the Basilica of Espiritu Santo, on Saturday last, a pretty wedding was solemnised, when Miss Kitty Boggan Molphy, daughter of Mrs. Mary Molphy de Boggan and the late Mr. William Boggan, of this city, and Mr. Ernesto Vaamonde Martinez Campos, spoke their nuptial vows, the officiat-

ing clergyman being Fr. Fidelis, C.P. The bride entered the church to the strains of Mendelsson's wedding march. During the sacred ceremony Gounoud's Ave Maria was sweetly rendered, and afterwards the newly-wed left to the strains of the wedding march from Tannhauser.

The bride's mother cut a neat figure in a black, simply-cut crepe geor-



ette dress with matching hat trimmed with violets. No reception was held, owing to recent bereavement in the bridegroom's family. The youthful pair left to pass the honeymoon in Punta del Este. As going-away dress the bride chose a white tailor-made costume with matching hat and other accessories.

a gold medal by the United States Congress.

Dr. Naon was also Ambassador to Venezuela, Ambassador to Chile and a member of various international congresses. He was made a doctor "honoris causa" of the universities of Yale, Harvard and Pittsburg for brilliancy in diplomatic affairs and was also Mayor of Buenos Aires.

He has left his country, which he served so loyally and well, in a moment when it needs the services of honest and patriotic men.

His remains were interred in the Recoleta at 10.30 o'clock on Wednesday.

SUGGESTED RESOLUTION.

Most of us have entered the New Year, full of good resolutions for the future, hoping to take Time by the forelock and better ourselves in every sense. While we look to ourselves and cut our different roads ahead, let us not turn a deaf ear to those who have fallen by the wayside. A kind act, a passing smile will not burden you on the way, you will pass on and forget it, but it will probably bring a ray of sunshine to those who can no longer keep pace with you.

Unfortunately there are some in our community who have been beaten to the wall in the struggle and an appeal

has been sent forth for sufficient to support one of these in the St. Patrick's Home for a year. The sum required is \$500. Many have generously responded to the call, but the amount is not yet covered. Here is an opportunity for you, that twenty cents or twenty pesos if you will, that you give to the cause today, will be forgotten by you as the months roll on, but it will have a far-reaching effect on the life of someone who can bestow on you only his or her blessing.

We are living in precarious times and no one knows what the morrow holds in store, so let us not cling too much to the material when we can utilise it as a means of spiritual gain and have it as a credit balance in the Golden Book when we pass the outer gates.

There is no gainsaying that there were many demands on the community purse during the past year, but, have you, I ask, felt what you gave? If you give now, neither will you feel it. You are not asked to dig deep, anything will be accepted, but give with a smile. Do so in honour of a dear departed parent, child, relative or friend, and if a cup of cold water will have its reward, so will your donation.

Those of you who have never visited the St. Patrick's Home should do so, there you will see what happiness has been brought home to those who are

nearing the end of the road, and if you have given towards that aim before, it is almost sure, on your return, you will donate generously.

Our weekly paper, *The Southern Cross*, is making an effort to have one more inmate there during this year. It has sent forth a call to the community at large to aid in the effort. It is not pessimistic, no it is buoyant with hope that proverbial Irish generosity will step in. Let one of your resolutions be to aid this cause and before the subscription list closes at the end of this month, another of our poor will be assured of comfort for the year. We should not leave it to a few to back up this cause, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and the shekels will roll in.

Bobo.

About People

(Continued from page 11.)

Miss M. Rita Kenny-Ward, of Villa Pueyrredón, is spending a well-merited vacation, with friends at Necochea and Loberia, after rendering a brilliant examination in Fourth Year Commercial.

Useful Addresses.

American Consulate General.—Avda. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 0548.

British Consulate.—Sarmiento 443, 6th floor. U. T. 31, 2918.

Brazilian Consulate.—San Martín 195, 4th floor. U. T. 33, 7454.

Chilean Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 5402.

French Consulate.—Reconquista 165. U. T. 33, 3381.

Spanish Consulate.—Moreno 1442. U. T. 38, 3298.

Uruguayan Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 4234.

Apostleship of the Sea.—Defensa 368. U. T. 33, 7413.

British Hospital.—Perdriel 74. U. T. 23, 2002.

Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1317.

Hurling Club, ex-Federación Argentina de Hurling.—Santo Tomé 4158. V. Devoto. U. T. 50-5603.

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" " " " " " " "	17.-
" " " " " " " "	14.-
Bonetes Merino Extra	4.50
" Seda " " " " " " " "	5.-

(Precios Netos)

The new phone number of St. Paul's College, Capitan Sarmiento is U. T. 125. The former number 32 which was used for both College and Monastery is now reserved exclusively for calls to the Monastery.

The title of a marriage announcement which appeared last week should have read: Boggan Molphy—Vandomonde Martínez Campos.

The wedding of Miss Maria Inés Keegan of San Sebastian to Mr. John Joseph Kearney, took place in Chivilcoy on the 27th. ult., the sponsors being Mr. John Keegan and Miss Maria Kearney. Our congratulations.



Master Michael P. B. Whelan, of Moreno, who was amongst the numerous First Communicants at St. Patrick's, Mercedes, on December 8th.

OBITUARIES

Benito J. Fernandez, R.I.P.

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that I chronicle the death of the gentleman whose name heads these lines. This news will certainly come as a shock to many of his friends as Don Benito, as he was always called, seemed to be enjoying robust health; but on the 1st November he felt very ill, and some days later, had to undergo a slight operation previous to a severe one, but death came untimely and snatched him from the midst of his family, who cherish the memory of his jovial, kind and constant company.

His remains were laid to rest in the local cemetery of Moreno, after Misa de cuerpo presente, officiated in the Parish Church by his brother-in-law, Rev. Father Alfonso Rooney, C.P. May Our Lord grant him eternal peace and send resignation to his dear and afflicted wife, mother, sister and brother.

John Mullin, R.I.P.

Death has claimed another member of the Irish Community of Saipacha, in the person of John Mullin. The sad event took place on Wednesday, 17th, December, after a brief illness. Though his condition was serious, the news of his death came as a painful surprise to all his friends. His two sisters, of whom he was the joy and consolation, have sustained an irreparable loss.

He was the son of Tom Mullin and Rose Kerrigan, both of Westmeath, Ireland. He was born some 55 years ago in Los Leones, Rivas.

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that he was, he was well prepared to meet death. He received the last rites of the Church and papal blessing from the parish priest, Fr. Weber.

On the following day, after a solemn response sung in the parish church, his mortal remains were laid to rest in the local cemetery. The prayers at the graveside were recited by Fr. Weber. The large attendance at the funeral gave ample testimony of the esteem in which the deceased was held.

To his sorrowing sister and brother, the writer tenders his sincerest sympathy.

Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul.
A Friend.

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BIRTHS

DIÉGOLI.—On December 24th, at the Clinic Maternal Luna, Rivadavia 6028, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Diegoli (née Laura Lynch), a daughter (Alcira Mabel). 1333—e.2

ENGAGEMENTS

TORMEY - KUC.

We have pleasure in announcing the engagement of Miss Maria Cristina Tormey to Mr. Jack Kuc, which took place on Dec. 21st. in this city. 1334—de.2

DEATHS

BENITO J. FERNANDEZ, R.I.P.—On November 27th in Moreno, F.C.O. after a short illness, Benito Fernandez departed this life, he leaves to mourn his sad loss his wife Katie Rooney, mother, sister and brother, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nieces, nephews, cousins and a large circle of friends. May sweet Jesus grant him eternal rest. 1327—e.2

MASSES

MARCELA MAGUIRE DE ROSSITER, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses commenced on the 17th of December for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Marcela Maguire de Rossiter, at Saint Patrick's, Belgrano. 1334—e.2

PATRICIO J. WALSH, R.I.P.—A Communion Mass will be said on Friday next, January 2nd, at the Santísimo Sacramento Church, for the eternal repose of the soul of the deceased at 9 a.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1326—e.2

ANN KENNEDY DE VASQUEZ, R.I.P.—A Solemn Anniversary Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Ana Kennedy de Vasquez will be celebrated in the parish church of Rawson, on Thursday, January 15th, at 11.30 a.m. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1328—e.2-9

Dr. PATRICIO WALSH, R.I.P.—Holy Cross Altar Society has arranged to have a Mass offered up in Holy Cross Church, next Sunday, Jan. 4th, at 11 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the deeply lamented member, Dr. Patricio Walsh. Members, relatives and friends are cordially invited. 1332—e.2

MARIA ELLIFF DE DILLON, R.I.P.—On Saturday, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock, a solemn Requiem Mass, will be offered at St. Patrick's, Mercedes, for the repose of the soul of the late Maria Elliff de Dillon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1329—e.2

THOMAS GAYNOR, R.I.P.—On Friday, January 16th, at 10 o'clock, a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered at Saint Patrick's, Mercedes, for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas Gaynor. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1330—e.2-9

BRIDGET C. DE LOUGHLIN, died November 28th, 1940; THOMAS LOUGHLIN died August 7th, 1916, both in General Pinto.—A Solemn Mass will be offered up for the repose of their souls in the parish church of Gral. Pinto, on January 9th, at 9.30. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1331—e.2

THOMAS EDMUND LYNCH, R.I.P.—A Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas E. Lynch in Saint Patrick's Church, Rosario, on Saturday, January the 3rd., at 9.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1324—d.24.e.2

PATRICIO J. WALSH, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses are being said at the Santísimo Sacramento Church and will continue throughout the year for the eternal repose of the soul of deceased. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1325—d.24.e.2-9

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(Continued)

"Last Sunday evening, in the general silence of nature, I was walking in these grounds (of Malmaison). The sound of the church-bell of Ruel fell upon my ear and renewed all the impressions of my youth. I was profoundly affected, such is the power of early habit and associations; and I considered, if such was the case with me, what must not be the effect of such recollections upon the more simple and credulous vulgar? Let your philosophers answer that. The people must have a religion." He went on to state the terms on which he would negotiate with the Pope, and added, "They will say I am a Papist—I am no such thing. I was a Mahomedan in Egypt. I will be a Catholic here, for the good of the people. I do not believe in forms of religion, but in the existence of a God!" He extended his hands towards heaven—"Who is it that has created all above and around us? This sublime passage proves that Napoleon (unfortunate in having proceeded no farther towards the Christian shrine) had at least crossed the threshold of the temple, and believed in and worshipped the Great Father of the Universe.

The missionaries were received at St. Helena with civility, and the rites of mass were occasionally performed at Longwood. Both the clergymen were quiet, unobtrusive characters, confining themselves to their religious duties, and showing neither the abilities nor the active and intriguing spirit which Protestants are apt to impute to the Catholic priesthood.

The same vessel which arrived at St. Helena on the 15th September, in 1819, with these physicians for the mind, brought with them Dr. F. Antommarchi, anatomic pro-secutor (that is, assistant to a professor of anatomy) to the Hospital of St. Marie Neuve at Florence, attached to the University of Pisa, who was designed to supply the place about the prisoner's person, occupied by Dr. O'Meara, and after him provisionally by Dr. Stokoe. He continued to hold the office till Napoleon's death, and his *Account of his Last Moments*, a work in two volumes, though less interesting, and showing far less acuteness than that of Las Cases, or of O'Meara, is yet useful and entertaining, as relating to the last days of so extraordinary a person. Dr. Antommarchi seems to have been acceptable to Napoleon, and the rather that he was a native of Corsica. He brought also news from his family. The Princess Pauline Borghese had offered to come to attend him. "Let her remain where she is," said Napoleon. "I would not have her witness the degrading state which I am reduced to, and the insults to which I am subjected."

It is needless to resume the subject of these alleged insults. They consisted in the precautions which Sir Hudson Lowe deemed himself obliged to take for the security of his prisoner, particularly in requiring that a British officer should be regularly made assured of his being at Longwood; and that an officer, not under the rank of captain, should attend him on the excursions which he proposed to make through the island. On these subjects Napoleon had made his mind up to a species of passive resistance, and had, as we have seen, already expressed

himself determined to take no exercise however indispensable to his health, unless the regulations of his confinement were entirely dispensed with, or modified according to his own pleasure. This was an argument *ad misericordiam*, which must have given the governor great distress and uneasiness; since, if the health of the prisoner should fail, even though it was through his own wilfulness, Sir Hudson could not expect that his conduct would escape censure. At the same time, if he yielded to this species of compulsory argument, it might be carried to an extent altogether inconsistent with the safe custody of the captive. His vigilance was also sharpened by constant reports of plots for the liberation of Napoleon, and the sums of money which he and his family had at their command rendered it dangerous to trust to the natural securities of the island. It is remarkable, too, that, in demanding, as a matter of right, freedom from the restrictions of which he complained, Napoleon never proposed any concessions on his part, by offer of his parole or otherwise, which might tend to give any additional moral assurance, in place of those limitations which he desired to have removed. Yet, to accommodate himself in some degree to his prisoner's obstinacy, Sir Hudson Lowe was content that the British officer, whose duty it was to report on

the presence of Napoleon at Longwood, should only be required to satisfy himself of it by such indirect opportunities as his walking in the garden, or appearing at the window, permitted him to enjoy, and on such occasions he was enjoined to keep his own person concealed. In this way there were days which passed without any regular report on this most important point, for which Sir Hudson Lowe would have been highly responsible if an escape had been effected. "We beg to refer to Dr. Antommarchi's work for instances of the peculiar and grossly indelicate opportunities, which, to compound between the necessity of the case and the obstinacy of Napoleon, his attendants took to make his person visible when he was not aware of it.

Schemes for Napoleon's escape were not wanting. A Colonel Latapie, distinguished as a partisan officer, was said to be at the head of an attempt to carry him off from St. Helena, which was to be undertaken by a band of desperadoes from America. But Napoleon said he knew too well the character of such adventurers to hope to profit by them. Government had other information of attempts to be made from America, but none of them seem to have proceeded to any serious length.

It was different with the undertaking of Johnstone, a smuggler of an uncommonly resolute character, and whose life had been a tissue of desperate risks. He had made a memorable escape from Newgate, and had afterwards piloted Lord Nelson's vessel to the attack of Copenhagen, when the ordinary masters of the fleet, and pilots, declined the task. Johnstone was also said to have meditated a bold attempt to carry off Buonaparte on a former occasion, when he trusted himself on the water for the purpose of visiting Flushing.

(To be continued)

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OVOMALTINA

Fría o helada ¡es deliciosa!

WILLARD GEDDIE, consul for the United States in Corralo, was working leisurely on his yearly report. Goodwin, who had strolled in as he did daily for a smoke on the much coveted porch, had found him so absorbed in his work that he departed after roundly abusing the consul for his lack of hospitality.

"I shall complain to the civil service department," said Goodwin—"or is it a department?—perhaps it's only a theory. One gets neither civility nor service from you. You won't talk; and you won't set out anything to drink. What kind of a way is that of representing your government?"

Goodwin strolled out and across to the hotel to see if he could bully the quarantine doctor into a game on Corralo's solitary billiard table. His plans were completed for the interception of the fugitives from the capital; and now it was but a waiting game that he had to play.

The consul was interested in his report. He was only twenty-four; and he had not been in Corralo long enough for his enthusiasm to cool in the heat of the tropics—a paradox that may be allowed between Cancer and

The Lotus And The Bottle

(By O. HENRY.)

Capricorn.

So many thousand bunches of bananas, so many thousand oranges and coconuts, so many ounces of gold dust, pounds of rubber, coffee, indigo and sarsaparilla—actually, exports were twenty per cent. greater than for the previous year!

A little thrill of satisfaction ran through the consul. Perhaps, he thought, the State Department, upon reading his introduction, would notice—and then he leaned back in his chair and laughed. He was getting as bad as the others. For the moment he had forgotten that Corralo was an insignificant town in an insignificant republic lying along the by-ways of a second-rate sea. He thought of Gregg, the quarantine doctor, who subscribed for the *London Lancet*, expecting to find it quoting his reports to the home Board of Health concerning the yellow fever germ. The consul knew that not one in fifty of his acquaintances in the States had ever heard of

Corralo. He knew that two men, at any rate, would have to read his report—some underling in the State Department and a compositor in the Public Printing Office. Perhaps the typesetter would note the increase of commerce in Corralo, and speak of it, over the cheese and beer, to a friend.

He had just written: "Most unaccountable is the supineness of the United States in permitting the French and German houses to practically control the trade interests of this rich and productive country"—when he heard the hoarse notes of a steamer's siren.

Geddie laid down his pen and gathered his Panama hat and umbrella. By the sound he knew it to be the *Valhalla*, one of the line of fruit vessels plying for the Vesuvius Company. Down to *niños* of five years, everyone in Corralo could name you each incoming steamer by the note of her siren.

The consul sauntered by a roundabout, shaded way to the beach. By reason of long practice he gauged his stroll so accurately that by the time he arrived on the sandy shore the boat of the customs officials was rowing back from the steamer, which had been boarded and inspected according to the laws of Anchura.

There is no harbor at Corralo. Vessels of the draught of the *Valhalla* must ride at anchor a mile from shore. When they take on fruit it is conveyed on lighters and freighter sloops. At Solitas, where there was a fine harbor, ships of many kinds were to be seen, but in the roadstead off Corralo scarcely any save the fruiters passed. Now and then a tramp coaster, or a mysterious brig from Spain, or a saucy French barque would hang innocently for a few days in the of- ficing. Then the custom-house crew would become doubly vigilant and wary. At night a sloop or two would be making strange trips in and out along the shore; and in the morning the stock of Three-Star Hennessy, wines and drygoods in Corralo would be found vastly increased. It has also been said that the customs officials jingled more silver in the pockets of their red-striped trousers, and that the record books showed no increase in import duties received.

The customs boat, and the *Valhalla* gig reached the shore at the same time. When they grounded in the shallow water there was still five yards of rolling surf between them and dry sand. Then half-clothed Caribs dashed into the water, and brought in on their backs the *Valhalla's* purser and the little native officials in their cotton undershirts, blue trousers with red stripes, and flapping straw hats.

At college Geddie had been a treasure as a first-baseman. He now closed his umbrella, stuck it upright in the sand, and stooped, with his hands resting upon his knees. The purser, burlesquing the pitcher's contortions, hurled at the consul the heavy roll of newspapers, tied with a string, that the steamer always brought for him. Geddie leaped high and caught the roll with a sounding "clack." The loungers on the beach—about a third of the population of the town—laughed and applauded delightedly. Every week they expected to see that roll of papers delivered and received in that same manner, and they were never disappointed. Innovations did not flourish in Corralo.

The consul re-hoisted his umbrella and walked back to the consulate.

This home of a great nation's representative was a wooden structure of two rooms, with a native-built gallery of poles, bamboo and nipa palm running on three sides of it. One room was the official apartment, furnished chastely with a flat-top desk, a hammock, and three uncomfortable cane-seated chairs. Engravings of the first and latest president of the country represented hung against the wall. The other room was the consul's living apartment.

It was eleven o'clock when he returned from the beach, and therefore breakfast time. Chanca, the Carib woman who cooked for him, was just serving the meal on the side of the gallery facing the sea—a spot famous as the coolest in Corralo. The breakfast consisted of shark's fin soup, stew of land crabs, breadfruit, a boiled iguana steak, aguacates, a freshly cut pineapple, claret and coffee.

Geddie took his seat, and unrolled with luxurious laziness his bundle of newspapers. Here in Corralo for two days or longer he would read of goings-on in the world very much as we of the world read those whimsical contributions to inexact science that assume to parody the doings of the Martians. After he had finished with the papers they would be sent on the rounds of the other, English-speaking residents of the town.

The paper that came first to his hand was one of those bulky mattresses of printed stuff upon which the readers of certain New York journals are supposed to take their Sabbath literary nap. Opening this the consul rested it upon the table, supporting its weight with the aid of the back of a chair. Then he partook of his meal deliberately, turning the leaves from time to time and glancing half idly at the contents.

Presently he was struck by something familiar to him in a picture—a half-page, boldly printed reproduction of a photograph of a vessel. Languidly interested, he leaned for a nearer scrutiny and a view of the florid headlines of the column next to the picture.

Yes; he was not mistaken. The engraving was of the eight-hundred-ton yacht *Idalia*, belonging to "that prince of good fellows, Midas of the money market and society's pink of perfection, J. Ward Tolliver."

Slowly sipping his black coffee, Geddie read the column of print. Following a listed statement of Mr. Tolliver's real estate and bonds, came a description of the yacht's furnishings, and then the grain of news no bigger than a mustard seed. Mr. Tolliver, with a party of favored guests, would sail the next day on a six weeks' cruise along the Central American and South American coasts and among the Bahama Islands. Among the guests were Mrs. Cumberland Payne and Miss Ida Payne, of Norfolk.

The writer, with the fatuous presumption that was demanded of him by his readers, had concocted a romance suited to their palates. He bracketed the names of Miss Payne and Mr. Tolliver until he had well-nigh read the marriage ceremony over them. He played coyly and insinuatingly upon the strings of "on dit" and "Madame Rumor" and "a little bird" and "no one would be surprised," and ended with congratulations.

Geddie, having finished his breakfast, took his papers to the edge of the gallery, and sat there in his favourite steamer chair with his feet on the bamboo railing. He lighted a cigar, and looked out upon the sea. He felt a glow of satisfaction at finding he was so little disturbed by what he had read. He told himself that he had conquered the distress that had

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EN SU NUEVO TIPO

sent him, a voluntary exile, to this far land of the lotus. He could never forget Ida, of course; but there was no longer any pain in thinking about her. When they had had that misunderstanding and quarrel he had impulsively sought his consulship with the desire to retaliate upon her by detaching himself from her world and presence. He had succeeded thoroughly in that. During the twelve months of his life in Corallo no word had passed between them, though he had sometimes heard of her through the dilatory correspondence with the few friends to whom he still wrote. Still he could not repress a little thrill of satisfaction at knowing that she had not yet married Tolliver; or any one else. But evidently Tolliver had not yet abandoned hope.

Well, it made no difference to him now. He had eaten of the lotus. He was happy and content in this land of perpetual afternoon. Those old days of life in the States seemed like an irritating dream. He hoped Ida would be as happy as he was. The climate as balmy as that of distant Avalon; the fetterless, idyllic round of enchanted days; the life among this indolent, romantic people—a life full of music, flowers, and low laughter; the influence of the imminent sea and mountains, and the many shapes of love and magic and beauty that bloomed in the white tropic nights—with all he was more than content. Also, there was Paula Brannigan.

Geddie intended to marry Paula—if, of course, she would consent, but he felt rather sure that she would do that. Somehow, he kept post-poning his proposal. Several times he had been quite near to it; but a mysterious something always held him back. Perhaps it was only the unconscious, instinctive conviction that the act would sever the last tie that bound him to his old world.

He could be very happy with Paula. Few of the native girls could be compared with her. She had attended a convent school in New Orleans for two years; and when she chose to display her accomplishments no one could detect any difference between her and the girls of Norfolk and Manhattan. But it was delicious to see her at home dressed, as she sometimes was, in the native costume, with bare shoulders and flowing sleeves.

Bernard Brannigan was the great merchant of Corallo. Besides his store, he maintained a train of pack mules, and carried on a lively trade with the interior towns and villages. He had married a native lady of high Castilian descent, but with a tinge of Indian brown showing through her olive cheek. The union of the Irish and the Spanish had produced, as it so often has, an offshoot of rare beauty and variety. They were very excellent people indeed, and the upper story of their house was ready to be placed at the service of Geddie and Paula as soon as he should make up his mind to speak about it.

By the time two hours were whiled away the consul tired of reading. The papers lay scattered about him on the gallery. Reclining there, he gazed dreamily out upon an Eden. A clump of banana plants interposed their broad shields between him and the sun. The gentle slope from the consulate to the sea was covered with the dark-green foliage of lemon-trees and orange-trees just bursting into bloom. A lagoon pierced the land like a dark, jagged crystal, and above it a pale cecah-tree rose almost to the clouds. The waving coconut palms on the beach flared their decorative green leaves against the slate of an almost quiescent sea. His senses were cognizant of brilliant scarlet and

ochres amid the vert of the copice, of odors of fruit and bloom and the smoke from Chanca's clay oven under the calabash-tree; of the treble laughter of the native women in their huts, the song of the robin, the salt taste of the breeze, the diminuendo of the faint surf running along the shore—and, gradually, of a white speck, growing to a blur, that intruded itself upon the drab prospect of the sea.

Lazily interested, he watched this blur increase until it became the *Idalia* steaming at full speed, coming down the coast. Without changing his position he kept his eyes upon the beautiful white yacht as she drew swiftly near and came opposite to Corallo. Then, sitting upright, he saw her float steadily past and on. Scarcely a mile of sea had separated her from the shore. He had seen the frequent flash of her polished brass work and the stripes of her deck-awnings—so much, and no more. Like a ship on a magic lantern slide the *Idalia* had crossed the illuminated circle of the consul's little world, and was gone. Save for the tiny cloud of smoke that was left hanging over the brim of the sea, she might have been an immaterial thing, a chimera of his idle brain.

Geddie went into his office and sat down to dawdle over his report. If the reading of the article in the paper had left him unshaken, this silent passing of the *Idalia* had done for him still more. It had brought the calm and peace of a situation from which all uncertainty had been erased. He knew that men sometimes hope without being aware of it, Now since she had come two thousand miles and had passed without a sign, not even his unconscious self need cling to the past any longer.

After dinner, when the sun was low behind the mountains, Geddie walked on the little strip of beach under the coconuts. The wind was blowing mildly landward, and the surface of the sea was rippled by tiny wavelets.

A miniature breaker, spreading with a soft "swish" upon the sand, brought with it something round and shiny that rolled back again as the wave receded. The next influx beached it clear, and Geddie picked it up. The thing was a long-necked wine bottle of colorless glass. The cork had been driven in tightly to the level of the mouth, and the end covered with dark-red sealing-wax. The bottle contained only what seemed to be a sheet of paper, much curled from the manipulation it had undergone while being inserted. In the sealing-wax was the impression of a seal—probably of a signet-ring, bearing the initials of a monogram; but the impression had been hastily made, and the letters were past anything more certain than a shrewd conjecture. Ida Payne had always worn a signet-ring in preference to any other finger-decoration. Geddie thought he could make out the familiar "IP"; and a queer sensation of disquietude went over him. More personal and intimate was this reminder of her than had been the sight of the vessel she had been doubtless on. He walked back to his house, and set the bottle on his desk.

Throwing off his hat and coat, and lighting a lamp—for the night had crowded precipitately upon the brief twilight—he began to examine his piece of sea salvage.

By holding the bottle near the light and turning it judiciously, he made out that it contained a double sheet of note-paper filled with close writing; further, that the paper was of the same size and shade as that always

(Continued on page 23)

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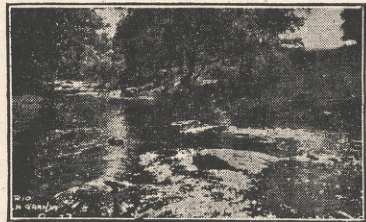
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AROUND THE HOME

CAN YOU SLEEP?

Ask your friends this question. Some will probably answer "Like a top!" and these are to be congratulated—and envied. Others will confess that they cannot get the amount of sleep required by nature, and these are to be pitied, and helped if possible.

The brain as well as the body requires a certain amount of complete rest, which can be obtained only through the oblivion of sleep.

The question of how many hours of rest are necessary for the restoration of mental and physical powers is an open one. Different constitutions naturally require different treatment, but I should say that, roughly, seven hours of sleep should be taken every night by the average person.

The invalid and the convalescent frequently find natural sleep almost impossible, but the medical man will, of course, prescribe for them. It is dangerous to take any kind of sleep-inducing drug without the permission of the doctor, who will also decide the best one for the individual and give a prescription accordingly. The person who, although apparently well, is unable to get regular spells of sleep is actually ill, either mentally or physically.

Hot milk, or some milky food, taken last thing at night, preferably in bed, will help to induce repose. A brisk walk before bedtime will help too. It is important that the bedroom be thoroughly airy, for nothing is so restless as a stuffy atmosphere.

Relax every muscle of the body on getting into bed, try to banish thought from the mind, and be sure that the coverings, although adequate, are not heavy. Gradually, through relaxation, a feeling of peace should come, and this will most likely be followed by sound sleep.

Should the brain refuse to become a "blank", control the thoughts. I have heard people say that to concentrate on the mental picture of a still pool in woods at night soothes the mind and induces rest. Others think that to imagine a background, as it were of intense black velvet, has the same effect. To count imaginary sheep passing through an imaginary gate is an old wives' remedy for sleeplessness. But the best one I have heard of so far is to think, very slowly and deliberately, of some good poem, going through every line of it again and again, until, at last, the words come more and more slowly to mind—and the weary brain and body sink into deep, refreshing slumber.

POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND.

Fats and sweets of all kinds, if you are reducing, must be kept down to a minimum. Pure fats yield two and one-fourth times as many calories as sugar or starch. If you are too fat, go light on butter, cream, salad dressing and meat drippings, or fruits containing a good deal of fat, such as pastry and rich gravies. A little butter and cream, however, are allowed even in a reducing diet, because they are valuable sources of vitamin A.

Sugar and all other sweets are fattening. For dessert, if reducing, depend on fruits, lightly sweetened if at all. Most prepared desserts contain too much sugar and often too much fat also to be suitable for the person who wants to lose weight.

On the other hand, to gain weight season liberally with fats and sugar;

enjoy rich gravies and desserts and add a little jelly or marmalade, plenty of salad dressing and some candy and nuts now and then to a diet already well balanced.

Meat, fish, poultry and eggs furnish most of our protein requirement, but this partly met by milk and cheese and by proteins in cereals, in some vegetables and in nuts. If reducing, use only a small serving each day of strictly lean meat or lean fish, such as cod and halibut, or oysters raw or stewed with milk. Avoid gravies and butter sauces.

For a fattening diet, include the fatter meats, such as fresh pork, ham and bacon; season with their drippings; use the leaner meats and poultry with their fat, and eat fat fish such as salmon, sardines, herring and mackerel.

Soups are not fattening unless made with whole milk or enriched with fat. Meat broth, vegetable soup made with meat stock, though bulky and filling, are comparatively low in calories.

Coffee and tea do not count for calories unless taken with sugar or cream. Other beverages count according to the caloric value of their ingredients—sugar, milk, cream, eggs, etc.

Recipes

CASSEROLE OF LAMB AND VEGETABLES.

2 pounds shoulder of lamb cut in 1 inch cubes; seasoned flour; 2 medium onions peeled and sliced; 4 tsp. fat; 4 cups cabbage cut in 1-inch cubes; 1½ tsp. salt; 1 tsp. sugar; ½ tsp. pepper; 2¼ cups canned tomatoes; 1¼ cups hot water.

Roll the lamb in flour seasoned with salt and pepper in the proportions of ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon pepper. Then saute it in the skillet with the onion in the hot fat until a golden brown. Arrange with the cabbage in a large covered casserole with the salt, pepper, tomatoes and hot water. Cover and bake in a moderate oven until the meat is ten-

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PORK CHOPS CREOLE.

6 loin or shoulder pork chops; 3 tbsp. fat; 6 cups boiling water; 6 slices onion; salt and pepper to taste; 1 cup rice; 6 slices tomato and green pepper; flour as needed.

Wipe crops with damp cloth. Sprinkle with seasonings and pat with flour. Brown in fat. Remove from fat to casserole with tight lid. Wash, drain and cook the rice for 5 minutes in boiling salted water. Place a slice of tomato, a ring of green pepper and a slice of onion on each pork chop. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour the rice with the salted water around the chops. Cover and bake in moderate oven for about 1 hour. If rice seems to be getting dry add a little more water.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

OBESITY.

This is a state of excessive corpulence due to an accumulation of fat in the tissues. Sometimes obesity is hereditary, but often it is the result of over-eating accompanied by insufficient exercise.

Apart from affecting the appearance, too much flesh impairs the physical activity, causes sleeplessness and shortness of breath. Obese persons are also more liable to contract heart disease, gout, apoplexy, etc. To get rid of surplus fat, a course of dieting is generally prescribed, but the advice of a competent doctor should be taken. Starches and sweets should be taken in moderation and liquids should not exceed two pints a day. Turkish baths and massage are valuable additions to a slimming régime, but here again the doctor should be consulted first to see whether the heart can stand the strain. In any case, a reasonable amount of walking, climbing and Swedish exercise is good. Regular action of the bowels is most important to clear out waste matter from the system.

PTOMAINE POISONING.

Ptomaines are poisons produced in the stomach by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. Bad fish, over-ripe fruit and stale shell-fish frequently cause this poisoning, of which the symptoms are vomiting and diarrhoea, headache, severe stomach pains and collapse. Usually these effects are felt about an hour after the food has been taken, but sometimes they may be delayed for nearly twenty-four hours and accompanied by a skin eruption.

The treatment consists of administering an emetic and giving stimulants

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QUINSY.

This is an acute inflammation of the tonsils and is usually seen in young people during damp weather. The symptoms are a certain amount of feverishness, a coated tongue and bad breath. The tonsils swell so that swallowing is difficult and opening the mouth painful. The breathing is laboured and the voice thick and nasal. The inflammation extends to the palate, the pharynx and the uvula.

The treatment consists of rest in bed, hot poultices round the throat, gargling with warm milk and water, and relief by inhalation of steam. If pure ice can be obtained, small pieces can be sucked, which also gives relief to the patient. The diet must be entirely liquid—cold or lukewarm—until the swelling subsides, and a tonic containing iron should be taken on recovery.

RICKETS.

This is a children's disease, characterised by ill-development of the body and softening and deformity of the bones. The cause of rickets is generally considered to be absence of the vital vitamins from the food given when the children are quite young. The symptoms are noticeable at an early age, and consists of excessive sweating about the head, enlarged abdomen, swellings on the front of the chest by the ribs, and bending of the legs. The membrane covering the cavities on the top of the head is still soft and flabby at three or four years of age, instead of being hard, and the child is usually backward as regards teething, walking and talking.

The treatment consists of proper food and sufficient fresh air and sunshine. Cod liver oil, good meat gravy, cream if possible, and all foods containing Vitamin A (fats, green vegetables, eggs, etc.) should be given, rather than starchy and sugary foods. Artificial sunlight is most helpful and can be obtained at various clinics. Infants showing a tendency to rickets must not be allowed to stand or walk until the condition is cured, or the legs will be permanently bowed.

Hints

All coloured materials should be put into a bowl of cold water, with a good handful of salt in it, for an hour or so before washing to "set" the colours and prevent them from running.

If you form the opinion from the grain of a steak that it will be tough, first allow it to stand for a little in vinegar. Then rub it over with salad oil and lemon juice. When cooked it will be quite tender.

Nail-brushes should be soaked in salty water at least once a week. This will rid them of soap and make the bristles firm.

If you have to slip some stitches on to a safety-pin while knitting a garment, it is a good idea to put a small piece of cardboard on the pin before the stitches. This will prevent them from twisting round the pin.

Clean those copper pots with a slice of lemon dipped in salt and then rinse thoroughly in hot water. Polish with powdered whiting and a chamois leather.

Keep that lovely gloss on crepe-de-Chine by washing it in borax and water before it is really dirty. Also use a little borax in the rinsing water.

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Negro Converts Show 93,000 increase.—

There are 296,988 Colored Catholics in the United States according to "Colored Catholic in the United States," a survey made by the Rev. John T. Gillard, S. J., and just released by the Josephite Press in the U. S. A. This figure represents an increase of 93,002 over the figure for Catholic Negroes in the United States. The collection and collation of statistics took two years.

The book, of 300 pages, covers every category of Catholic activity reported a decade ago.

A major objective of the study is an analysis of Catholic Negro population figures for the past hundred years. Heretofore it has generally been accepted that there were 200,000 Catholic Negroes at the close of the Civil War and that tremendous losses were incurred thereafter which explain the slow growth in subsequent population figures. In Father Gillard's study this assumption is challenged and evidence produced which indicates that 100,000 would be a generous figure for the total number of Colored Catholics in the U. S. A., at the time of the emancipation.

The Church in Abyssinia.—

Catholic centres flew the Papal colours and painted their roofs gold and white as a protection against British aircraft during the campaign in Abyssinia. Sgt. Colin Gale, of Durban, reveals in the "Southern Cross," of Capetown.

As the troops entered Harar, he says, "we were thrilled to find a large church with the gold and white Papal colours painted conspicuously on the roof as a protection against aircraft attack. This, we found, was the Pro-Cathedral.

"It did not take us long to discover the residence of the Vicar Apostolic of Harar, His Lordship Bishop Ossola. It was a splendid structure in Roman style, with two Papal flags hoisted proudly over the entrance.

Catholic News

"The Bishop is a saintly looking man with a fatherly beard and a benevolent appearance. He seemed delighted to see us and offered us unbounded hospitality. We were able to converse with him through the aid of an interpreter. His Lordship has heavy responsibilities in his present position, but he meets them all with charity and sympathy.

"On Easter Sunday," Sgt. Gale continues, "we were invited to dinner with the Bishop and two missionary priests. After dinner His Lordship showed us the plans for the Cathedral which is still to be built, a wonderful building of stately design. The foundations are already laid, and the bells for the lofty tower have arrived from Rome, but in the meantime the war has upset all building plans.

"Secular priests can be trained in Harar, the seminary having facilities for studying for Holy Orders from the first stages. One of the prospective missionaries is a young Abyssinian lad about ten years of age, the son of a Coptic priest.

"Where there is a church one has not far to look for a convent. In Harar the good nuns are doing their share in the propagation of the Faith.

"The priests are Franciscans, whose missionary zeal is admirable. Present conditions are a severe disadvantage to them, but their plans and hopes are far from being shattered."

Gigantic Statue of the Blessed Virgin erected in France.—

The scaffolding has now been removed from a newly-completed statue of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart near here, one of the largest statues of Our Lady in the world. It stands on a hill that dominates the suburb of Miribel in the Diocese of Belley, about nine miles northeast of Lyon.

The statue, representing Our Lady with the Child in her arms, overlooks

the Rhone Valley and the Alps beyond. Construction of it was proposed by an Oratorian Religious, Father Thomas, curate of Mas-Rillier, and work was begun in 1938. It is pure white, of Rhone sand concrete, and sparkles in the sun.

Without the pedestal, the statue is more than 115 feet high. Proportionately, the hands of the figure measure six feet each, and the head almost fifteen feet.

What Nerves can do.—

An American missionary has written home telling how, when faced by a one-man firing squad, he said the grace before meals when he really intended to make an act of contrition.

One afternoon a small warship anchored off the island of Saucian, on the South China coast, and a group of Chinese naval men approached, led by an officer.

The officer was courteous and reverent. Having written on a pad in Chinese: "We come to inspect," he walked to the door of the church, took off his cap, bowed to the altar and went on to the guest room. Satisfied with what he saw, he bowed to the priest in charge, Fr. Joyce. Fr. Joyce bowed to him. The officer bowed again. Fr. Joyce bowed again, and the officer bowed once more.

While the bowing was going on at the door, an irresponsible sailor with a rifle had been forcing his way in elsewhere. The officer went of unaware of what now happened.

The sailor had discovered a rifle in the village. The owner, unable to make him understand that he kept it merely for the protection of his fields, took the sailor along to Fr. Joyce to see if he could make the position clear. The only result, however, was that the sailor got it into his head that the priest was involved in the secret weapon.

Fr. Joyce tried to explain with gestures, but the sailor beat him at that. His gestures—and shoves with the rifle—ended in Fr. Joyce's taking ten paces to the wall and turning round to face what he thought was the inevitable.

The sailor loaded the rifle, aimed fired—and missed. The bullet went through an arm of Fr. Joyce's easock. Apparently satisfied with his afternoon's work, the sailor then turned and left the house.

"I wasn't conscious at the time of being particularly upset," says Fr. Joyce, "but was quite mortified afterwards to recall that as a prayer of preparation for a possible death I had recited to myself the grace before meals instead of the act of contrition."

Famous Abbey Closed.—

The Nazis have closed the famous Benedictine Abbey of Clervaux, Luxembourg.

The abbey is deserted. The monks have gone to Maredsous or to smaller houses in the Belgian Ardennes.

Accusing the monks of being anti-Nazi, the German authorities descended upon the abbey, forcing the community to leave within the hour. They were allowed to take a few belongings and 25 francs each. The Prior, by special favour, took 1,000 francs to pay the expenses of travel.

The treasures of the abbey were carted away by the Nazis. These included the chalices and other sacred vessels.

Spanish Clergy.—

Spain, where 17,000 priests were murdered by the Reds during the Civil War, is facing a very serious shortage of clergy.

Parts of this great Catholic nation, which formerly could supply many missionaries, are themselves a mission-field.

The Toledo diocese, where the Red fury was at its worst, has 318 priests to serve 700,000 Catholics. One priest, at Tamajon, has charge of 14 towns. Three at Brihuega have 24 parishes.

Of these 318 many are over age. Also due to hardships of the war many others are unfit for active work.

The Hierarchy are asking the religious orders to supply priests for parish work. An appeal is also to be made to the Holy See, it is said.

Land for the Landless.—

Hungarian Catholic Action is taking an active part in the movement for the voluntary redistribution of land, Vatican Radio states.

The religious orders are giving their support.

The Cistercians have founded a whole village on land given up for small holdings.

Other holdings are being given over for schools.

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THE LOTUS AND THE BOTTLE.

(continued from page 19)

used by Ida; and that, to the best of his belief, the handwriting was hers. The imperfect glass of the bottle so distorted the rays of light that he could read no word of the writing; but certain capital letters, of which he caught comprehensive glimpses, were Ida's, he felt sure.

There was a little smile both of perplexity and amusement in Geddie's eyes as he set the bottle down, and laid three cigars side by side on his desk. He fetched his steamer chair from the gallery, and stretched himself comfortably. He would smoke those three cigars while considering the problem.

For it amounted to a problem. He almost wished that he had not found the bottle; but the bottle was there. Why should it have drifted in from the sea, whence come so many disquieting things, to disturb his peace?

In this dreamy land, where time seemed so redundant, he had fallen into the habit of bestowing much thought upon even trifling matters.

He began to speculate upon many fanciful theories concerning the story of the bottle, rejecting each in turn.

Ships in danger of wreck or disablement sometimes cast forth such precarious messengers calling for aid. But he had seen in the *Ida* not three hours before, safe and speeding. Suppose the crew had mutinied and imprisoned the passengers below, and the message was one begging for succor! But, premising such an improbable outrage, would the agitated captives have taken the pains to fill four pages of note-paper with carefully penned arguments to their rescue?

Thus by elimination he soon rid the matter of the more unlikely theories, and was reduced—though aversely—to the less assailable one that the bottle contained a message to himself. Ida knew he was in Coralio; she must have launched the bottle while the yacht was passing and the wind blowing fairly toward the shore.

As soon as Geddie reached this conclusion a wrinkle came between his brows and a stubborn look settled around his mouth. He sat looking out through the doorway at the gigantic fire-flies traversing the quiet streets.

If this was a message to him from Ida, what could it mean save an overture toward a reconciliation? And if that, why had she not used the safe methods of the post instead of this uncertain and even flippant means of communication? A note in an empty bottle, cast into the sea! There was something light and frivolous about it, if not actually contemptuous.

The thought stirred his pride and subdued whatever emotions had been resurrected by the finding of the bottle.

Geddie put on his coat and hat and walked out. He followed a street that led him along the border of the little plaza where a band was playing and people were rambling, care-free and indolent. Some timorous señoritas scurrying past with fire-flies tangled in the jetty braids of their hair glanced at him with shy, flattering eyes. The air was languorous with the scent of jasmine and orange-blossoms.

The consul stayed his steps at the house of Bernard Brannigan. Paula was swinging in a hammock on the gallery. She rose from it like a bird from its nest. The color came to her cheek at the sound of Geddie's voice.

He was charmed at the sight of her costume—a flounced muslin dress, with a little jacket of white flannel, all made with neatness and style. He suggested a stroll, and they walked

out to the old Indian well on the hill road. They sat on the curb, and there Geddie made the expected but long-deferred speech. Certain thought he had been that she would not say him nay, he was thrilled with joy at the completeness and sweetness of her surrender. Here was surely a heart made for love and steadfastness. Here was no caprice or questionings or capitious standards of convention.

When Geddie kissed Paula at her door that night he was happier than he had ever been before. "Here in this hollow lotus land, ever to live and lie reclined" seemed to him, as it has seemed to many mariners, the best as well as the easiest. His future would be an ideal one. He had attained a Paradise without a serpent. His eye would be indeed a part of him, unbuggled, and therefore more beguiling. He had made his decision to-night, and his heart was full of serene, assured content.

Geddie went back to his house whistling that finest and saddest love song, "La Gata y el Ratón." At the door his tame monkey leaped down from his shelf, chattering briskly. The consul turned to his desk to get him some nuts he usually kept there. Reaching in the half-darkness, his hand struck against the bottle. He started as if he had touched the cold roundness of a serpent.

He had forgotten that the bottle was there.

He lighted the lamp and fed the monkey. Then, very deliberately, he lighted a cigar, and took the bottle in his hand, and walked down the path to the beach.

There was a moon, and the sea was glorious. The breeze had shifted, as it did each evening, and was now rushing steadily seaward.

Stepping to the water's edge, Geddie nuzzled the unopened bottle far out into the sea. It disappeared for a moment, and then shot upward twice its length. Geddie stood still, watching it. The moonlight was so bright that he could see it bobbing up and down with the little waves. Slowly it receded from the shore, flashing and turning as it went. The wind was carrying it out to sea. Soon it became a mere speck, doubtfully discerned at irregular intervals; and then the mystery of it was swallowed up by the greater mystery of the ocean. Geddie stood still upon the beach, smoking and looking out upon the water.

"Simon!—Oh, Simon!—wake up there. Simon!" bawled a sonorous voice at the edge of the water.

Old Simon Cruz was a half-breed fisherman and smuggler who lived in a hut on the beach. Out of his earliest nap Simon was thus awakened.

He slipped on his shoes and went outside. Just landing from one of the *Valhalla's* boats was the third mate of that vessel, who was an acquaintance of Simon's, and three sailors from the frigate.

"Go up, Simon," called the mate, "and find Dr. Gregg or Mr. Goodwin or anybody that's a friend to Mr. Geddie, and bring 'em here at once."

"Saints of the skies!" said Simon, sleepily, "nothing has happened to Mr. Geddie?"

"He's under that tarpauling," said the mate, pointing to the boat, "and he's rather more than half drowned. We seen him from the steamer nearly a mile out from shore, swimmin' like mad after a bottle that was floatin' in the water, outward bound. We lowered the gig and started for him. He nearly had his hand on the bottle, when he gave out and went under. We pulled him out in time to save him, may be; but the doctor is the one to decide that."

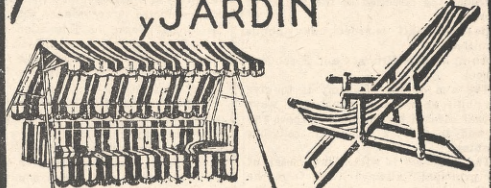
"A bottle!" said the old man, rubbing his eyes. He was not yet fully awake. "Where is the bottle?"

said the mate, jerking his thumb toward the sea. "Get on with you, Simon."

"Drifitin' along out there some'er's,"

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An up-to-date Primary and Secondary School.

The aim of the Academy is to give the pupils an education equal in all ways to that offered by any public school and to add to this a thorough religious training.

The Academy is within easy reach of the principal Railways. Cars from the north and the centre of the city. The school auto runs morning and evening.

Children are prepared in Spanish for National School Certificates and Teachers Official Certificate for Private Schools.

In English, for Cambridge Local and Cambridge Special, and English Culture Certificates.

Music: Pallemart's Argentine Conservatory.

Dress-making: Academia Mendia.

French: Alliance Francaise.

Commercial: Shorthand, Typewriting.

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Physical Culture and Games.

Michael Ham Memorial

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VICENTE LOPEZ, F. C. C. A.

U. T. 277 V. López

Boarding and day College for girls, conducted by the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion.

Besides complying with the official Education, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local and Trinity College of Music Examinations or Conservatorio Thibaud Piazzini.

Drill and games (Hockey, Tennis, Basket Ball, etc.) under the supervision of a qualified Mistress.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Superiores.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE

MERCEDES, BS. AS.

F.C.O., F.C.P., C.G.B.A.

This College is conducted by the Irish Province of the Pallottine Fathers. Ever since its foundation in 1887, it has been faithful to the high purpose of its existence, namely: THE FOSTERAGE OF THE BEST IRISH RACE PRINCIPLES AND THE HIGH TRADITIONS OF THAT RACE IN ARGENTINA. Irish history and Gaelic are on the official programme.

English is taught as a subject of primary importance by properly qualified professors. Spanish classes are conducted in accordance with the Provincial Board of Education and the Principal is a certified National Teacher. The sixth grade certificate is valid for entrance to National College.

A liberal education is imparted on a thoroughly sound basis, so that students may go in for the profession or commercial careers, and already many past students have qualified for law, medicine, commerce, army, navy, aviation, etc.

Special commercial course, typewriting and book-keeping.

Music, vocal and instrumental.

Languages (optional): Latin, French, Italian.

The College is situated in a very healthy locality. The dormitories are large and well ventilated.

Irish games, especially Hurling, fostered. Physical drill twice weekly by military officer.

RELIGION, PATRIOTISM, HONOUR, the school ideals.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

An old Highland soldier got into a train travelling to Inverness. Rather unsteadily he sat down beside a Salvation Army officer.

For some time he gazed at the officer's uniform with profound concentration. At last he broke into speech. "What's yer regiment, man? I canna mak it out."

The officer replied, "I am a soldier of Heaven, I go to Inverness to fight the Devil, to Aberdeen to fight him again, and then to Dundee, Edinburgh, and Newcastle."

"That's right, ma man," said the other; "keep on heading him south."

On his way home from school Tommy looked sad and worried.

"Dear me!" exclaimed a sympathetic old lady, "whatever is troubling you, my little man."

"Dyspepsia and rheumatism," replied Tommy.

"Oh, surely not," said the old lady. "How can that be?"

"Teacher caned me 'cause I couldn't spell them," answered Tommy dismally.

Genial Motorist: "May I offer you a lift, sir?"

Absent-minded Professor: "Lift? Lift? No, thank you, I've no use for one. I live in a bungalow."

"Give up drink, my man, and you will live to over 80."

"Too late, ma'am!"

"It's never too late."

"Yes, it is—I'm 82 now!"

Mabel: "I wrote to the paper to find out how long sausages should be fried."

Madge: "And what did they say?"
Mabel: "Just like short sausages."

He was a peculiarly unpleasant person and when visiting the local cattle show made himself unpopular by his loudly expressed claims to superior knowledge. He was especially insulting to old Sam Patts.

"Pah," he said sneeringly, "you know nothing about pigs, you don't. Why, my father raised the biggest pig ever reared in these 'ere parts."
"Aye," retorted old Sam quietly, "and the noisiest."

Two men were becoming abusive in the course of a political quarrel.

"I think," cried one of them, "that there is just one thing that saves you from being a bare-faced liar."

"What's that?" asked the other.
"Your whiskers," was the reply.

There was a timid knock at the door. "If you please, kind lady," said the beggar, "I've lost my right leg—"

"Well, it ain't here," retorted the woman of the house, as she slammed the door.

"If you will do without spirits, Major," said the doctor impressively, "your days will be lengthened."

"By Jove, you're right! I went without a drink last Tuesday—the longest day in my life."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
ON PAGE 8.

(329) Possibly that of November 1, 1755, which laid Lisbon in ruins, was felt throughout Portugal and Spain, in southern France and northern Africa, and disturbed the waters of lakes in countries as distant as Switzerland, Norway and Scotland. The total disturbed area is believed to have exceeded 1,000,000 square miles. The loss of life does not seem to have been so serious as in many other earthquakes. There were calculated to be about 50,000 deaths, whereas in the earthquake which devastated Tokyo in 1923 there were 99,331 recorded deaths, 43,476 persons reported missing, and 103,733 wounded. These figures include those who perished or were hurt in the fires which broke out following the earthquake. In the great 1920 earthquake in China 180,000 persons lost their lives, while in an Indian earthquake which took place in 1737, 300,000 persons are said to have been killed.

(330) Belgium leads easily, with over 650 persons per square mile. Great Britain has just over 500 per square mile, the chief reason for the lower figure being the large amount of barren land in Wales and Scotland. Belgium is one of the most intensively developed industrial countries in Europe, while sixty per cent of the land is cultivated.

(331) The principality of Monaco, on the French Riviera coast. It is a small peninsula 370 acres in extent and is under the jurisdiction of a Prince. It contains the gambling resort of Monte Carlo, the Casino of which provides the main source of revenue. The Principality has its own flag, government and law courts, Gambling seems to have begun in Monte Carlo about 1856. Five years later it was commercialized by M. Francois Blanc, who was granted by the Prince a concession for fifty years.

St. Lucy's School

CALLE SAN JUAN 855

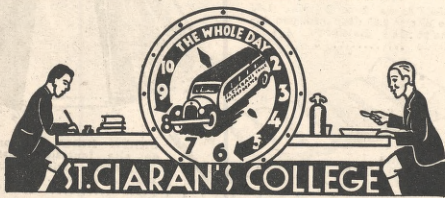
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Day and Boarding School.

St. Lucy's School has withstood the acid test of time. If you are interested in finding out what kind of a school it is ask your friends who have had their children educated there. Ask young men of to-day who were educated there. Write to the Consejo Nacional de Educacion for information, or if more convenient, write to the director for a prospectus.

Lawrence Dillon,

N. G. Certificated Teacher



Incorporado al Colegio Nacional Julio A. Roca y al Consejo Nacional de Educacion.

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Años de Nacional 1st. to 5th. Cambridge Locals. Commercial Courses
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