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CIUDAD

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

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Correos Argentina	TARIFA REDUCIDA
	Concesión 1473

Harrods' Sale
NOW ON

This issue contains:

Previous To Rio p. 12

Catholic News p. 22

Around The Home p. 20

Harrods' Sale
NOW ON

• • • • • AN ominous sign of the times is contained in the laconic piece of news that the United States has requested Argentine, Brazil and Chile to undertake the conveying of ships of their respective flags in Atlantic and Pacific waters as they journey to and from U. S. A. ports. Pressure of other duties makes it impossible for the U. S. Navy to patrol these very important shipping lanes.

The merchant fleet of Argentina, which is growing daily in size, is employed exclusively in the coastal waters whose security the United States can no longer guarantee. It is unthinkable that our merchant fleet, purchased at great sacrifice by the Nation, should be exposed to risk of sinking. For the first time in almost a century, the Argentine Navy will put to sea prepared for real warfare.

• • • • • MANILA fell because the American and Filipino troops were too few, because there were not enough aeroplanes and tanks, and because the fortifications were not strong enough. The lesson of Manila is the same as the lesson of Rotterdam, of Brussels, of Paris.

To resist a powerful adversary you must have powerful armaments. In old-style warfare it may have been true that one soldier of nation X was able for three soldiers of nation Z. Today the nation which can put more tanks, guns and aeroplanes on a given battlefield faster than the adversary, will win that battle.

• • • • • "GREAT states and small states have the same rights. Just as the internal laws of civilized states take no account of social inequalities between citizens, so' international laws cannot recognize any preeminence in nations because they are larger and better armed. No system should exist which allows the powerful state to be always right and the weak state to be always wrong."

This is the old, sane doctrine which has always been the foundation of independence and sovereignty. The quotation given above is from the Osservatore Romano, organ of the Holy See, which has been so often falsely accused of accepting a juridical New Order.

• • • • • TWENTY-ONE American republics will meet at Rio on Thursday next, to take the gravest decisions which have ever faced this continent. Facts and agreements already in existence lay down for the republics a common policy in the event of just such a calamity as has occurred—aggression against one of their number. The Rio de Janeiro Conference will decide how the common policy will be carried out.

The republics are all sending their best men to take part in the debates and negotiations. They are preparing not for a contest of ability and for triumphs over rivals, but for mutual assistance and mutual defence, rendered necessary by the dark times in which we live. All America looks with hope to Rio, where hope will be well-founded.

• • • • • FIVE hundred thousand people, it has been estimated, poured out of Buenos Aires on Sunday to escape the heat. The sea-shore, the river beaches, the open spaces near the suburban towns were packed with hot perspiring city dwellers, in search of fresh air.

The pity is that our citizens, when they gather in bunches, tend to be so impolite. The language and the gestures of the returning hikers on Sunday were deplorable.

A new municipal regulation forbids street-corner lounging after ten o'clock at night, on the ground that these loungers usually make themselves a nuisance to belated passersby. It is not feasible to forbid one-day vacationists to travel in company, but surely a way can be found to curb their procreancy.

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MERCEDES (Bs. As.)

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

The Vale Of Shanganah

(By D. F. McCARTHY).

(By the "Vale of Shanganah," is understood the entire of that beautiful panorama which stretches out from the foot of Killiney Hill to Bray Head, and from the White Strand to the Sugar

Loaf Mountains. These picturesque hills were called in Irish "The Golden Spears." Ben Heder is the original name of the Hill of Howth.)

When I have knelt in the Temple of Duty,
Worshipping honor and valour and beauty—
When, like a brave man, in fearless resistance,
I have fought the good fight on the field of existence,
When a home I have won in the conflict of labour,
With truth for my armour and thought for my sabre,
Be that home a calm home where my old age may rally,
A home full of peace in this sweet pleasant valley.
Sweetest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
Greenest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
May the accents of love, like the droppings of manna,
Fall sweet on my heart in the Vale of Shanganah!

Fair is this isle—this dear child of the ocean—
Nurtured with more than a mother's devotion;
For see! in what rich robes has Nature arrayed her,
From the waves of the west to the cliffs of Ben Hedder,
By Glengarriff's lone islets—Leah Len's fair water,
So lovely was each, that then matchless I thought her:
But I feel, as I stray through each sweet-scented alley,
Less wild but more fair is this soft verdant valley!
Sweetest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
Greenest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
No wide-spreading prairie—no Indian savannah,
So dear to the eyes as the Vale of Shanganah!

How pleased, how delighted, the rapt eye reposes
On the picture of beauty this valley discloses,
From that margin of silver, whereon the blue water
Doth glance like the eyes of the ocean foam's daughter!
To where, with the red clouds of morning combining,
The tall "Golden Spears" o'er the mountains are shining,
With the hue of their heather, as sunlight advances,
Like purple flags furled round the staffs of the lances!
Sweetest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
Greenest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
No lands far away by the calm Casquehannah,
So tranquil and fair as the Vale of Shanganah!

But here, even here, the lone heart were benighted,
No beauty could reach it, if love did not light it;
'Tis this makes the Earth, oh! what mortal can doubt it?
A garden with it—but a desert without it!
With the lov'd one, whose feelings instinctively teach her,
That goodness of heart makes the beauty of feature,
How glad, through this vale, would I float down life's river,
Enjoying God's bounty, and blessing the Giver!
Sweetest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
Greenest of vales is the Vale of Shanganah!
May the accents of love, like the droppings of manna,
Fall sweet on my heart in the Vale of Shanganah!

Irish News

GRAIN RESERVE
FOR BREAD—

Arrangements are being made to hold as a reserve for human food a proportion of the barley crop.

The amount of barley to be held for human food will, of course, be determined largely by the amount of wheat imported and the possibility of imports during the year.

It is an offence to feed wheat to animals.

Every effort would be made to see that there would be no evasion of the prices fixed for grain.

It is stated that in their own interests farmers would be well advised to hold their stocks of grain until spring, when the prices will be better. By holding, stocks would be better distributed in the country.

It is not anticipated that there will be any dispute as to quality of grain, as dealers generally are more concerned about getting supplies.

PRICES FOR
GRAIN—

The Minister for Agriculture announces that the minimum prices to be paid to growers, by authorised purchasers, for wheat of last year's harvest will be those set out in the Order which was made under the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Acts last January. For the highest grade, i.e., wheat bushelling 59 lb. or over, growers were, accordingly, paid not less than 40s. per barrel in respect of sales up to 31st December and not less than 41s. per barrel thereafter. Under the Price Fixing Order now made, authorised purchasers from growers were required to re-sell wheat of that quality up to 31st December at 41s. 6d. per barrel and thereafter the selling price was 42s. 6d. per barrel. Corresponding re-sale prices will be fixed for other grades. In the case of highest grade wheat which is artificially dried the respective re-sale prices will be 45s. 8d. and 46s. 8d. per barrel.

Under the new Order, dealing in grain will, as already announced, be restricted to authorised persons. The Order will prescribe the following fixed prices, to growers, for barley and oats of the last harvest:—Barley for malting, 30s. per barrel; barley other than for malting, 28s. per barrel to 31st. December, 29s. 4d. from 1st. January to 28th February, and thereafter 30s. 8d.; oats 18s. 8d. per barrel to 31st. December, 19s. 10d. from then to 28th February, and 21s. thereafter. These prices are for barley and oats of good average quality, in sound and sweet condition, delivered at buyers' local stores or grower's nearest railway station or canal depot. Prices lower than 4s. per ton (approximately) must be accepted by growers where the grain is collected from the farm by the purchaser.

Authorised purchasers of wheat, barley and oats will be permitted to resell grain, only on the direction of the Minister for Agriculture. In the case of barley and oats the prices to be fixed for re-sale will represent the following additions to the purchase prices, viz., barley, green, 1s. 5d. per barrel, or, if artificially dried, 4s. 10d. per bbl.; oats, 1s. 4d. per bbl., exclusive in each case of carriage and storage charges.

The above mentioned prices do not apply to grain intended for sale as seed in regard to which maximum sale prices will be announced later.

OLD BUT GOING.—

Still in working order, a watch which belonged to General Joseph Holt, Co. Wicklow-born '98 leader, has been given to the National Museum by his great-great-grand-son, H. V. Downs of Cardiff.

It is included in the 1916 and Historical collections to which several other valuable additions have recently been made.

To the "Fenianana" have been added two separate collections of Fenian photographs of a kind supplied to the police, 60 lent by J. McCann, T.D., and 20 lent by J. J. O'Reilly, the well-known illuminative artist. Other groups illustrate the Invincibles, and Parnellite personalities. Three holograph letters of O'Connell have been presented by K. L. Montgomery of Oxford, while Professor E. Sheridan has lent a pair of shoe-buckles belonging to the last Speaker of the Irish Parliament, John Foster.

The Butler Sisters, the well-known antiquaries, have lent an important

group Emmetiana, including a portrait in oils. Relics of the Dublin Pro-Boer movement have been given by L. C. Cogan. School-time relics of Patrick Pearse now include an autographed copy of "Old Mortality," and a list of school successes for 1894 mentioning the Pearse brothers, then at the Christian Brothers' Schools in Westland Row. The former was presented by Miss C. O'Reilly, the latter by M. Keegan. There is also a G.P.O., stretcher presented by M. O'Mullane, B.L.

WINTER PROBLEM.—

The problems of saving light and fuel in the coming winter are already engaging the attention of many big offices and factories in Dublin. In several places changes and periodic monthly adjustments in working hours are contemplated. Even in the civil service departments it is understood that proposals are being considered with a view to having all office work done, as far as possible, in daylight. This might involve finishing the day's work at various hours from as early as four o'clock in the afternoon. It might be possible to make up for this curtailment of working hours if the civil servants agreed to a corresponding extension in the spring when the days become long again. It has even been suggested that the officials might forego their lunch hours, or at least reduce them to a short interval for a snack, in consideration of getting finished at, say, four o'clock; but this plan would probably greatly upset many domestic arrangements.

It is expected that the Courts of Justice and similar public institutions may also take steps to begin their working day earlier with a view to saving artificial light. Suggestions have been made that certain classes of business houses may be invited or, if necessary, ordered to close an hour or two earlier during the winter. All these plans are on the assumption that the saving of electricity will continue to be a matter of urgency during the winter, but so far there has been no official pronouncement explaining to the public whether this urgency will in fact continue. Many people have got the impression, rightly or wrongly, that in the winter months, when the Shannon Scheme is working at full strength, and is not relying so much upon the coal plant at Dublin, the urgency will not be so great. Perhaps this notion is wrong. Another matter on which there is some uncertainty in the public mind is the relief that may be expected from the Liffey Electrification Scheme and when this relief will come.

In this matter of saving fuel and light in business a good deal is expected by voluntary arrangement in towns and villages. If various groups of people in competition could agree amongst themselves, where it would not seriously hit their trade, to curtail the hours of working in artificial light, a great economy would be possible. The public should not in these matters always wait for a lead from the Government.

A CENTENARIAN.—

"I robbed no man, I split no blood, Yet they sent me off to jail Because I was O'Donovan Rossa And a son of Granuaile."

Celebrating her hundred and first birthday at her home, 44 Patrick Street, Dublin, Mrs. Anne Delaney sang these lines of the old ballad when asked if she remembered the Fenian Rising in '67.

She remembered O'Connell's mass meetings, the Phoenix Park assassination, the misery of the famine, but it was the memory of the Fenians marching past her home to the rendezvous

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in Tallaght on that snowy morning, 74 years ago, that stirred her most.

Mrs. Delaney's eldest son Patrick, aged 71, is still hard at work. The youngest of her children is aged 60.

In America, in England, and at home she has children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

She knows all their names and ages, where they are and what they are doing.

She was born in Brabazon Row in 1840, the year the foundation-stone of St. Andoan's Church in High Street was laid and the year of the foundation of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

Mrs. Delaney received many congratulatory messages and a gift from the President.

MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.—

Dr. T. J. Kiernan, who has been director of Radio Eireann for the past six years, has been appointed Minister for Ireland to the Holy See. He succeeds William J. B. Macaulay, who has been at the Vatican since 1934. He is 44. Dr. Kiernan is well known in Irish circles in London, where he spent many years. He was secretary of the High Commissioner's office for over ten years. He was mainly responsible for the creation of the National University of Ireland Club, which was first established in St. Ermin's Westminster. In 1939 he was selected to succeed Charles Bewley as Irish Minister in Berlin, but owing to the war he cannot take up this position.



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General News From Home and Abroad.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE—

On Friday the departure of the German Ambassador, Von Therman, was officially announced. During the day he visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he communicated the information and also took his farewell. He declined all information to Press representatives how or when he would leave.

* * *

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE—

In his New Year's message President Roosevelt declared that young and old should give of their best during the coming year so as to win the war. He manifested absolute confidence in the preservation of liberty and universal peace and hoped the country would stand behind the Government in the gigantic task of strengthening their military power.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN SALTA—

The locality of Santa Victoria, Salta, is reported to be scourged with an epidemic of typhus and dysentery, and that the few doctors are unable to attend to the numerous cases. Many deaths have occurred and people are flying in fear from the infected zones. The public have petitioned the authorities for sanitary aid before the situation grows too serious.

* * *

SPAIN IS PREPARING—

In the hope of being able to supply all her needs after the war, Spain has begun to build a mercantile fleet. Actually she has 110 ships under construction, of a registered brute tonnage of 120,000 tons, the cost of which is calculated at 550 million pesetas. Intense work is being carried on in the dock-yards, in the hope of complying with the programme in minimum time.

TO PETITION THEIR RELEASE—

Acting on a suggestion of the students of La Plata University, representatives of the Executive Council will plead for the liberty of four French scientists at present in Nazi concentration camps. The names of the interned men are: Paul Langevin, member of the French Academy and Nobel prize-winner for physics; Lais E. Lapicque, renowned anthropologist; Emile Bord, world-famous mathematician and Aime Cotton, ex-director of the physics laboratories at the Sorbonne.

* * *

DEDICATED TO A PRIEST—

Two million residents of Southern California paid silent and vocal tribute to the memory of the late Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Crowley, familiarly known as the "Padre of the Desert" when the largest man-made lake in the southland's water system was dedicated in his honor.

Throughout Mono, Inyo and Los Angeles counties public speakers, private individuals and the press united in praise of the priest whose efforts were chiefly responsible for bringing to a successful culmination a long-standing feud between the people of the upper mountain counties and the residents of the metropolitan district over water rights.

Msgr. Crowley was killed in an automobile accident two years ago just after the final details of the agreements whereby Lake Crowley becomes part of the Los Angeles water system were successfully completed.

* * *

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS—

All residents of enemy countries in the U. S. A., have been ordered to deliver any arms in their possession to the local police. Their movements are also restricted as they are forbidden to go beyond the zones in which they live without advising the police authorities eight days previously.

* * *

FARMERS ARE REWARDED—

For the first time in 20 years, the American farm is now a paying proposition, due to rising prices and the promise by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support market prices if the farmers cooperate in the move for a record American farm output.

Another factor is the huge flow of money into arms industries for war material.

Wages have risen, hundreds of thousands of men are now working on arms who, two years ago were unemployed, and they are spending their earnings on better food and clothes.

* * *

IN THE WATER—

City residents flocked in their thousands to the different bathing centres last Sunday. In the Municipal Balneario alone a record crowd of 12,000 was registered. Along the northern river coast the crowd was also considerable.

Every means of conveyance was utilised to get out of the city and according to information supplied by chiefs of transport companies, 500,000 people went outside for the day. At three o'clock in the afternoon the mercury stood at 31.2 degrees.

* * *

PROSPERITY OF SWITZERLAND—

A Belgian writer paid tribute to Switzerland on the occasion of the celebration of the 650th anniversary of her independence. "Switzerland," says this Belgian, "has become a shining light in the world in spite of having no raw materials, no colonies, no access to the sea. Extreme poverty and extreme wealth are alike unknown. There are no slums and the people's savings are the highest in Europe. All this Switzerland owes to the fact that she has not been invaded for centuries. More still, she owes it to her uncompromising faithfulness to her democratic institutions."

"The Swiss people use the most thoroughly democratic methods. The referendum is often employed, and universal suffrage is so highly developed that in certain cases the electors, and not the elected assembly, pass the Budget... All the other political systems have collapsed, over and over again, around the Swiss institutions, which remain immutable and serene."

It might be added that another secret of the peace and prosperity of Switzerland lies in the practical Christianity and the level-headedness of her people.

* * *

WOODEN HUTS FOR NAZIS—

Sawmills in Finland, Hungary and Rumania are pouring out thousands of regulation wooden huts which the Germans have ordered for the winter in Russia, says Reuter. The huts are without windows and have an air space between the outer and inner walls in order to keep out the intense cold.

The need for them was revealed by a film of the war in Russia, shown at the German Embassy recently. Turkish journalists who were invited were amazed by the fact that they did not see a single house or hut standing during the whole film.

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NO VICTIMS REGISTERED.—

Severe methods were adopted by the police in reference to the use of firearms during the year end festivities and with good results. Rarely has a Christmas or New Year passed that many victims have not been registered from the undue use of lethal weapons, but happily this season has been an exception, although about one hundred people were arrested in violation of the police edict prohibiting rockets.

* * *

THE FALL OF MANILA.—

After days of stubborn defence Manila has fallen into Japanese hands, this however does not mean that the capital is completely lost to the United States. The latter have not yet concentrated their forces for fight, and when they do, they will not only retake Manila, but will rid the Philippines of Japanese and press home the battle by land and sea to a victorious issue.

* * *

PRESERVING BUTTER.—

Two discoveries at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station have attracted recent attention. In one experiment, butter was kept for six years in sub-zero refrigerators, when removed was almost as good as the fresh product. In the other, a new method of controlling onion smut was announced.

Application of the new process commercially for preserving butter would enable large stores to be accumulated for war emergency. At present, large supplies are on hand, but they cannot be held unlimited periods of time.

To keep butter for long periods of time, the research men showed it must be made from sweet cream to eliminate the acids formed when milk sours. Salt must not be added, as it is in short-term storages, and the cream is pasteurized at 165 degrees Fahrenheit instead of the customary 145 degrees. Special sterilization methods must also be employed.

In controlling onion smut, a disease which takes up to 70 per cent of an untreated crop of onions, an organic sulfur dust was used. This dust, mixed with the seeds before planting, protects the seedlings during the vulnerable first two or three weeks of growth.

Heretofore the smut has been controlled by using romaldehyde, but this is now an important defense material used in making plastics, and it is difficult to get.

* * *

THE SILENT SIREN.—

Many were surprised at the silence of "La Prensas" siren when the hour arrived to usher in the New Year. The great morning daily thought it out of the place and therefore passed it over in silence, awaiting another year when it hopes to ring in a message of peace and happiness over this war-torn world.

* * *

PESSIMISTIC GERMANY.—

Every indication is to hand that Germany is growing not only pessimistic but somewhat weary of its war

lords. The New Year in the Fatherland was ushered in very gravely, dancing was forbidden and beer was scarce. This year they have been told will be the severest of all, rationing in certain goods as well as in coal and electricity will be more strictly enforced and the civilian population will keenly feel the all round forced economy. It is thought that the concentrations of energies and restrictions will eventually terminate in war weariness.

* * *

BIDDING FOR TURKEY'S EXPORTS.—

Dr. Clodius, German trade expert, arrived at Istanbul some months ago, Martin Agronsky, American radio correspondent, announced from Ankara. German spokesmen, according to Agronsky, have described Dr. Clodius's business in Turkey as "the purchase of Germany of the whole of Turkey's exports of all categories."

These spokesmen, the correspondent continued, were reluctant to go into details, but according to reliable information which he received understands the German project included the following points:

1. An offer of a special credit in reichsmarks to increase Turkish production in the mining and oil seed industries.

2. A German guarantee to pay cash up to 30 per cent, on the total amount purchased, the balance 70 per cent, to be paid for under a barter system with German goods.

3. And most important—German guarantee to contract for the purchase of all Turkey's exportable goods at any price the Turks care to name.

4. An offer of a long-term German loan to any amount the Turks care to negotiate.

What the Germans want, foreign circles believe, is cereals, dried fruits, oil seed, mohair, steel, manganese and chrome. In return they are said to be prepared to offer industrial machinery and machine parts, electrical apparatus, precision instruments, arms, munitions, automobiles, railroad engines, waggons, equipment and medicines.

* * *

IN PUERTO DESEADO.—

According to information from the C. A. P., the slaughter of lambs has commenced in the plant in Puerto Deseado, and it is expected to reach a daily average of 2,500 head. So far the company has an offer of 112,000 animals from near-by zones, which it expects to absorb before the 3rd of next month. Later, it will accept flocks from the Andine side, and it hopes to handle 150,000 head.

* * *

IN MAR DEL PLATA.—

Recently published statistics give the number of passengers who arrived in Mar del Plata from November 1st. to December 20th, of 1940 and 1941, which are the following:

1940: by rail 16,522; omnibus, 9,435; by paved roads, 21,916; by coastal roads, 1,557; by Balcarce road, 2,221 and by Necochea road, 1,088, a total of 52,709 persons.

1941: by rail, 17,472; omnibus, 12,886; paved road, 31,500; coastal road, 2,329; Balcarce road, 2,510; Necochea road, 1,677; a total of 68,374.

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A World Army For God

(By FR. F. J. RIPLEY.)

THE Legion of Mary, founded in Dublin just 20 years ago, is one of the most remarkable movements in the modern history of the Church. Who in his wildest flights of fancy would ever have conceived that from the small group of unknown and inconspicuous laymen sitting round a table in an old house in a back street of the poorest slum in Dublin would spring a mighty army of hundreds of thousands of working and praying souls, which, in a couple of decades of years, would spread to almost every country on the face of the globe? Yet such are the facts. Founded in 1921, the Legion went from Dublin to Waterford in 1927. Glasgow was reached in 1928 and London in 1929. By 1931 it was established at Madras in India and at Rattou in New Mexico. The following year a *Præsidium* of Cowichan Indians was established at Duncan, B.C., as well as in Australia. A year later and the movement had its pioneers in the Transvaal, the Cape and the West Indies. Thus by 1932 the Legion had spread to five continents. Since then there has been ceaseless extension, until to-day the Legion prayers are said in over 30 languages and dialects. There are upwards of three-quarters of a million active members and statistics at headquarters reveal that the average growth is at present more than three *Præsidia* per day!

In its *Official Handbook*—a practical manual of the spiritual life for every Catholic—the Legion is defined as an Association of Catholics who, with the sanction of the Church and under the powerful leadership of Mary Immaculate, Mediatrix of all Graces, have formed themselves into a Legion for service in the warfare which is perpetually waged by the Church against the world and its evil powers. It is organised on the model of an army and particularly on that of ancient Rome whose nomenclature is adopted as far as possible. Thus a *Præsidium* is the Legion unit, with its four lay Officers and a Spiritual Director. It holds a weekly meeting which must not last longer than 90 minutes and is arranged so as most adequately to provide for its two-fold function of spiritual formation and apostolate. To ensure unity, to preserve its original ideals, to guard the integrity of its spirit, rules and practices, to extend its works and multiply its branches, the Legion is governed throughout the world by diocesan, provincial and national councils with the *Concilium*, or world council, at the top. To each of these a priest is appointed as Spiritual Director by the proper ecclesiastical authority. In descending order these governing councils of the Legion are called the *Concilium*, the *Senatus*, the *Comitium*, the *Curia*. Is there not a particular appropriateness in a Latin terminology for a Catholic organisation with worldwide ambitions?

Members of the Legion are broadly divided into active and auxiliary. Active membership requires attendance at a weekly meeting and the furnishing there of a report on work done, the daily recitation of the *Magnificat*, the performance of a substantial act of Legionary work in the spirit of faith and in union with Mary and the observance of absolute secrecy in regard to matters discussed at the meeting or learned in connection with Legionary work. *Præsidium* members undertake additional obligations, such as the hearing of Mass daily. By its *decretary* membership the Legion stri-

ves to bring to a practical reality that yearning of Pius X: "I would conquer the world if I had an army to say the Rosary." Priests and religious who undertake auxiliary service for the Legion are called *Adjutorium* members and their obligations are such as can be included even in the busiest day. It is stressed that Auxiliary members are to the Legion exactly what the munition workers are to the modern army or what wings are to the bird. It is the duty of every *Præsidium* to gather around it as large a company as possible of praying, or auxiliary members.

Subject to the approval of the *Concilium*, the Legion of Mary is at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese and the parish priest for any and every form of social service or apostolic work which these authorities may deem suitable to the Legionaries and useful for the welfare of the Church, with the exception of distributing material relief or collecting money. Actually the Handbook suggests the following works: visitation of hospitals, work for the most wretched and dejected of the population (e. g., street girls, inmates of lodging houses, fallen women, etc.), visitation of the homes of the people, making the parish census, the dissemination of Catholic literature, the book-barrow, works for the young, study (but always as subsidiary to action), recruiting for sodalities, the forwarding of the practice of frequent Holy Communion, altar society work, etc. Work for the Missions has always been a notable feature of the Legion apostolate.

But it is not works but spirit that has made the Legion, and its spirit is that of Mary Herself. Its doctrinal basis is Mary's universal mediation as Mother of the Mystical Body of Christ; its devotional outlook is that of Blessed Grignon de Montfort and its primary object as well as the means of its apostolate is the sanctification of its members. Thus the Legion of Mary is sharing the apostolate of the Hierarchy in its most essential element, the pastoral, and it is continuing the work of Redemption as it was begun at Nazareth and accomplished on Calvary, through, by and with Mary. In it knight errantry lives again. A new era of Christian chivalry has dawned.

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Germany In Delirium

(By HILAIRE BELLOCK).

THE Catholic Church throughout the world is to-day, as it has been from its origin, a universal force. It not only acts beyond national boundaries, nor is it only indifferent to national interests. It is essentially concerned with ideas far superior to any such petty and local things. On this account there is an inevitable conflict between the general and profound interests of the Catholic Church on the one hand and the local (and usually ephemeral) devotion to a national tradition or a racial and cultural tradition on the other.

To-day our civilisation has just passed through a phase of intense nationalism (or racialism). That is, we have just ended a period of political emotion which dominated the nineteenth century, which political emotion took for granted the supreme sanctity of race or nationhood.

In its most extreme form this intense modern emotion became an extravagance of self-worship. Men repeated and believed that the political unit to which they were attached (whatever it might be, a state or a language-group or a manarchy) was something divine, to which divine honour should be made. Life itself should be freely sacrificed for this ideal and those who were hostile to such an ideal should be destroyed or eliminated either as external enemies or as dissident elements within the state.

This kind of self worship had, of course, taken strongest root in societies where it had longest been practised, notably in France and in England. But it was not more violent in those ancient societies than in societies of more recent establishment. The passion for the nation, or the race or whatnot, was as excited and intense throughout regions where it had been hitherto unknown and where it has arisen as a quite new fashion, as in regions where it had been growing in intensity for three hundred years.

No one who looks round the modern world can deny that the most excessive illustration of this emotion was to be found in the German Reich. For this there were many causes: the natural vanity of simple minds predisposed the population of the Reich to self-worship and when, under the leadership of Prussia, a new Reich arose in the nineteenth century and proceeded to gain rapid and startling military success, the disposition towards self-worship increased enormously therein. It passed altogether beyond the limits which an older generation had laid

down as necessary for sane political thinking. It proceeded to a sort of delirium and the excitement was accompanied (as such extravagances often are) by further and still more striking military victories. It was inevitable that there should come a clash between idolatry of this degree and the ancient tradition of the Catholic Church.

But the clash was not immediately violent. An element of statesmanship at Berlin which was not without wisdom reconciled the general ideal of Christendom with the particular and exceedingly inflamed ideal of local excellence. But the reconciliation was imperfect mainly because it could not be fully sincere. No man can serve two masters.

Germans love to obey a master and the young modern German, born into the victorious new Reich and brought up in the worship thereof, wholeheartedly followed his new master: the "Prussianised German State. It was the easier to do this because his strong predisposition to vanity had been flattered and nourished by an unbroken accession of favourable events. And as we approach the middle of the twentieth century the victory of the new racial or national ideal over the old ideal of Christendom appears to be complete.

But every victory contains in itself the seeds of its own reversal. At least, that historical truth has applied to every single successful movement in the story of the world except to the growth and extension of the Faith. The intense feeling for racialism and nationalism was beginning to weaken slightly and there have already appeared against it certain new enthusiasms of a different sort and in competition with itself well before the middle of our century approached. There had appeared, for instance, the new cosmopolitan force of rebellion among the proletariat against capitalist tyranny; and there had appeared a totally new factor, the self-conscious peasant states, whereof as yet only one had been familiar to the European mind, the Irish.

There also appeared, as there invariably does when some one power becomes excessive, increasing hostility to that power. Until the twentieth century was well advanced, the unexpected and not very natural rivalry between England and Prussia (Prussia now called herself "Germany") had not gone far. But it went forward very rapidly after 1904 and, as we all now, it had by 1914 led to the first great War.

The victory of the Western Allies, coming rather suddenly in 1918, led to as sudden and (on the whole) unexpected extreme consequences. The chief of these was a change of policy on the part of England which began to prefer supporting the restoration of the old German power to the limiting of it. Of this change those who directed the new Reich took full advantage, and English opinion was astonished to discover a new and far stronger Reich re-established and aiming at universal power.

In all this turmoil it is easy to lose sight of the main point, which is the inevitable conflict between the old traditional faith of Christendom and the new extravagant racial and national faiths, of which the most violent expression is the Nazi movement among the Germans.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1892.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th January, at the Register Civil, and afterwards at the Church of Nuestra Señora de Balvanera, John, eldest son of John Jeffreys, of London, to Minnie, youngest daughter of William Dillon, of Granabrahner House, Cork.

ITEMS.

Very Rev. Fr. Gray, Superior of the Lacordaire College, has gone to Europe on business connected with his Order and their labours in this city.

Don Patricio Ham has been appointed J. P., for the 11th section of the Capital, for the present year.

DEATHS.

In the partido of Mercedes, Buenos Aires, on the 23rd of December, after a short illness, aged 47 years, Patrick Daly, native of Loughenalvey, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

On January 1st, at the British Hospital, Robert Wilson, native of Ballinacarrig, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, Aged 47 years. R.I.P.

ANNIVERSARY MASSES.

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

In the parish church of Monte, an anniversary high Mass will be celebrated on the 22nd inst., at 9.30, for the repose of the soul of the late Christopher Mulvaney. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Monday, 4th February 1892, a solemn requiem Mass will be said in the parish church of Ramallo, at 9.30 for the repose of the soul of the late Joseph Kehoe. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NOVENA MASSES.

At St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, a novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Julia Kelly, commenced on the 6th and will terminate on the 14th inst. The Mass on the 14th will be at 10 o'clock.

A novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of Christopher Mulvaney will commence on the 14th and terminate on the 22nd inst., in the church of the Passionist Fathers, Calle Caridad. Mass will be at 7 o'clock each morning except the last, when solemn high Mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REFLECTIONS.

SPEAK KINDLY.

Soft words soften the soul. Angry words add fuel to the wrath, and make it blaze more fiercely. Cold words freeze people and hot words scorch them. Bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a tremendous rush of words in our day that it is especially desirable for each one of us to see to it that kind words have their chance among others. There are vain words and idle words, silly words and warlike words. Don't forget the kind words. They produce their image in men's souls and a beautiful image it is to be sure. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. Why not let them have a larger share in all our lives?

THE PLACE FOR CRANKS.

Did you ever stand in a cemetery and look down on the peaceful dead, and then wonder what good it has done them when in life they quarrelled and wrangled, often on account of a difference of opinion in trifling, trivial matters. A cemetery is a nice quiet place for two sorts of cranks, viz., living and dead.

WORLD-WIDE CHARITY.

Charity as practised by the Catholic Church at the present time, conducts 15,700 hospitals, with a personnel of 135,000 religious. There are besides 134,000 other charitable institutions of a similar nature, demanding the service of 70,000 employees. The number of other organised charities is reported as 236,000, served by 350,000 Sisters and 32,000 Brothers, besides 120,000 professional employees. The number of voluntary charity workers is said to reach a total of 6,665,000.

Do You Know This ?

- 232) What Is The Largest Gold Nugget Ever Found?
- 233) What Is The Largest Diamond Known?
- 234) Which Are The Tallest Buildings?

See Answers on page 24.

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ANEXO: TALLER REPARACIONES-VICTROLAS MEMBRANAS-REPUESTOS

MY most cherished memory of Gilbert Chesterton is that of a luncheon party with friends in Hertfordshire after which he was asked if he would walk down to the end of the garden, so that a bed-ridden old lady upstairs might see, from her window, the great Mr. Chesterton.

He acceded readily enough, though it was with more difficulty that we persuaded him to remove the waste-paper basket with which he had modestly obscured his features. To relieve his self-consciousness, I suggested walking with him. "Oh, do come," he said; "then you'll look like the ordinary person." He was (it is to be remembered) not only a fat man and proud of it, but very tall and broad. And I honestly think it was this physical greatness which he had the intention of parading, set off by contrast with the ordinary person, myself.

But as I walked down such a garden path, as he would have loved to describe, flaming with poppies and delphiniums, by the side of an old mill-stream, I was vividly conscious that his intellectual greatness might have been set off, not by such an ordinary person as myself, but by almost any figure in contemporary life. Almost anybody was an ordinary person compared with him.

I call that man intellectually great who is an artist in thought. There have been artists in words, who were content to borrow the thoughts of other men; there have been great thinkers, who were content to express themselves anyhow. There are only a few whose thought seems to spring out of them clothed in words that adequately express it; Plato, for example, or Pascal.

Chesterton was an artist in thought. He was an artist, in the sense of one who drew pictures, before he started writing; and most of us know how, in his pictures, a single figure, full of movement, stands out luminous from a vague background. So his mind saw things; it seized instinctively on the essence of them.

When he writes about "a primitive monster, with a strangely small head set on a neck not only longer, but larger than itself; with one disproportionate crest of hair running along that neck like a beard in the wrong place; with feet each like a solid horn, alone amid the feet of so many cattle," it takes us aback at first, until we realize it is a perfectly accurate description of the horse. So he saw, with a vision not given to many of us, that still stranger creature we call Man.

I call that man intellectually great who can work equally well in any medium. I believe it is true that Chesterton walked into the office of his literary agent one day and asked if there was any book the publishers wanted.

"Nothing in your line, I'm afraid; the last thing we heard of was the *Saturday Evening Post* wanting detective stories."

"Oh, well, I don't know," he said, and, sitting down, there and then wrote the first of the Father Brown stories. Detective stories, extravaganzas, poetry, drama, history, biography, essays, controversies—all came alike to him as his medium. He was not a careful craftsman in any of them; perhaps *The Ballad of the White Horse* is his most accurate piece of work; but always the luminous idea stood out—the idea we have never seen, looking at the fact a thousand times, because it was so simple.

I call that man intellectually great who sees the whole of life as a coherent system; who can touch on any theme, and illuminate it, and always in a way that it is related to the rest of his thoughts, so that you say: "No-

Literature's Peter Pan

(By MONSEIGNOR RONALD KNOX)

body but he would have written that." Chesterton was such a man; the body of ideas which he labelled, rather carelessly, "Distribution," is a body of ideas which still lasts and, I think, will last; but it is not exactly a doctrine, or a philosophy: it is simply Chesterton's reaction to life.

His work burst upon the world with an astonishing maturity of observation and of thought. By the time he was thirty, when he had written *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, and his *Life of Dickens*, you would say he had not merely seen through, but lived through, everybody's else's illusions. He wrote *Heretics* in 1905 as a man already tired of that tired aesthetic world in which he had grown up, as a man already too sophisticated for that sophisticated Liberalism which was then invading our politics, as a man already too disillusioned to believe in the incredulities of the late-Victorian scientists.

And at this point, if I may be pardoned for a Chestertonian way of expressing myself, he grew up from manhood into boyhood. There was a boyish strain in him, as of one who has never quite got over reading *Treasure Island*. He owed much to Stevenson—R.L.S., we affectionately call him, just as we still talk affectionately of G.K.C. He borrowed from Stevenson, in spite of a wide difference of temperament, that aggressive optimism with which he proceeded, from 1905 onwards, to attack the wining side.

He defended small nations at a time

when we were being told to think imperially; defended private property when we were all playing with Socialism; defended the small business and the small shop when everything was falling into the hands of the chain-stores; defended the home when women were going feminist, defended marriage when Society had made up its mind to accept divorce.

And yet, while he stood for very old things, he always seemed much younger than the people he was arguing with. His whole pose in controversy was that of the *enfant terrible* who cannot be stopped telling the truth.

The most boyish of his tricks was the little laugh he could not resist when one of his own impromptus amused him. You could hardly call it a chuckle or a giggle; it was more like a little neigh of excitement.

His whole manner in controversy was one—I do not know how else to describe it—of schoolboy impudence; he had the impish delight of the pupil who has found his master out in a mistake.

It was in the year 1922, when his age was still short of fifty, that Chesterton grew up from boyhood into childhood, by a change of religion. To be sure, there was always a childhood element in his character.

I like the story of a small guest at a children's party in Beaconsfield who was asked, when he got home, whether Mr. Chesterton had been very clever. Mr. Chesterton had been very clever. "I don't know about clever," was the

reply, "but you should see him catch bugs in his mouf." He did not, like many grown-ups who are reputedly "fond of children," exploit the simplicity of childhood for his own amusement. He entered with tremendous gravity into the tremendous gravity of the child.

When, in the remaining years of his life, Chesterton reached the age of childhood his thought was as vigorous as ever; and I am firmly of the opinion that posterity will regard *The Everlasting Man* as the best of his books.

But his ideas seemed to grow even larger and more luminous; behind the tortuosities of his style you detect a vast simplicity of treatment. He contributed once to a broadcast series under the title of "Six Days Hard"; each speaker was to describe the events of a week, or his own experiences during the week, and choose his own method of approach. The rest of us talked about this and that; Chesterton devoted twenty minutes to the Six Days of Creation.

The reason for this change is a simple one; he had found his home. Just as the hero of his own book, *Manalive*, walked round the world to find, and to have the thrill of finding, the house which belongs to him, so Chesterton probed all the avenues of thought and tested all the philosophies, to return at last to that Institution which had been his spiritual home from the first, the Church of his friend, Father Brown.

from *The Lamp*.

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James Nally, R.I.P.

As the shades of Christmas evening drew nigh, and fully prepared to meet his God, the noble soul of James Nally calmly set out on the long road to Eternity, where his saintly mother, whom he loved most tenderly, and who some short months ago preceded him, awaited her darling son. Deceased was a popular and outstanding member of our Irish-Argentine community, at the early age of 17 he devoted himself to camp work which he accomplished with success; he was in every stage a business man, honoured and trusted by all who knew him, and ever the modest and unobtrusive gentleman. His kindness to the poor, and his considerate gentleness in dealing with the workers under his management were proverbial; he had the true Christian sense of social justice, it is no wonder then that his early death is so sincerely felt, by people of all classes.

Obituaries



'BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD.'

Deceased was the eldest son of the late Tom Nally and Lizzie Creevy de Nally of Salto.

Those of us who were his friends will remember his gentle smile, his noble generous heart, his profound sense of humanity, his charming personality.

On Saturday morning his remains were laid to rest in Chacarita cemetery, Fr. Stephen Quaine C.P., a dear friend of the Nally family, recited the last prayers at the grave. Sincere sym-

pathy is due to his devoted wife, sisters and brother. May they suffer this



heavy cross God has been pleased to send them with true resignation.

May he rest in peace.

A Friend.

Theresa Farrell de Egan, R.I.P.

It is with a feeling of heartfelt sorrow and sincere regret that I comply with the sad task of chronicling the death of Mrs. Theresa Farrell de Egan, which sad event occurred on December 20th in Baradero, after a lingering illness, endured with true Christian resignation. With her disappearance our community laments the passing of another splendid Irish mother. Her rare traits of character and the inspiring nobility of her charming personality had won for her a host of friends. Mrs. Egan was born in Cloghar, Co. Longford, 67 years ago, her parents being the late Francis Farrell and Catherine Kenny.

Following other members of her family she came to this country in 1894, and in 1896 she married the late Richard Egan. In 1920 her beloved husband and faithful companion passed to his eternal reward and then alone with her young family she faced the hard issues of life with the characteristic courage and faith of the Irish mother. Most of her life in Argentina was spent in the districts of Capitan Sarmiento, San Antonio de Areco and Baradero. She witnessed and lived through many of the changes that so severely affected our Irish colonies in the inside camps, but she proved at all times loyal and staunch to the sterling traditions of our people.

For some time past Mrs. Egan had been in failing health and finally towards the end of November she was interned in Dr. Allende's Sanatorio in Baradero. She had finished her work and was ready to answer her Master's summons. During her protracted illness she was visited on several occasions by her son, Rev. Fr. Eugene, C. P., and also by the good priests of the Parish who called on her daily. She received the last Sacraments from the hands of Fr. Idephonus Lynch, C.P. Also the Sisters of Mercy travelled from Br. As. to see her. During her last hours she was spiritually assisted by her son, Fr. Eugene, C.P., and on Saturday, December 20th, she peacefully passed to a better life.

Many friends from far and near were present at her wake and assisted at the funeral which took place on Sunday morning from the Parish Church after Mass "cuero presente." Her mortal remains were laid to rest in the local cemetery beside those of her dear son Tom. Fr. Eugene, C.P., assisted by Fathers Michael Deane, C. P., and Ambrose Geoghegan, C.P., officiated at the graveside. To mourn her untimely passing she leaves, four sons, one daughter, one brother, one son-in-law, five grand-children, nieces, nephews, cousins and a wide circle of friends to all of whom I tender the expression of my very sincere sympathy and condolence.

Sweet Jesus, have mercy on her soul!

A Friend.

William Mullally, R.I.P.

The news of the death of the gentleman whose name heads those lines—a member of one of old families of our community—which took place at his residence in Rojas, on Sunday, 7th of December, has been received with profound sorrow by the wide circle of his relatives and friends.

Deceased was son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Mullally, of Rojas. He was a general favourite amongst all and was ever ready to extend sympathy and a helping hand to anyone in need; his unselfishness and fine qualities made for him a host of friends. He had a kind and jovial disposition, always with a smile for everyone, a kind brother, a good neighbour ever ready to help every Irish cause with his spirit and purse:

Owing to his strong constitution great hopes were entertained that his life would be prolonged but God willed otherwise. He was spiritually attended by the Parish Priest of Rojas, Fr. P. Silvan and also by the curate from whom he received the last sacraments.

His remains were laid to rest in the family vault of Rojas. Father Silvan read the prayers for the dead and a large crowd attended the funeral, an eloquent testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by all classes.

He leaves to mourn his loss two brothers and two sisters.

Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul.

A Friend.

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About People

Misses Margaret and Baby Bermingham returned to the Federal Capital, during the week, after a pleasant holiday in La Cumbre, Sierras de Córdoba.

Mr. Julio A. Junod has returned to the city after an enjoyable "paseo" to the Córdoba Hills, where he spent his Christmas Holidays in the company of his little daughter Grace and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Molly D. de Kenny.

Congratulations to Charlie L. Tyrrell Ballester, who has rendered his last examination of the medical career in the faculty of La Plata.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hafford, their little son Ronnie and Miss Magdalena Rush from this city are at present spending their vacations at "Villa Anita", La Cumbre, Córdoba.

Miss Molly Help and her little nephew Jackie McGrath, Help, have left for the Hills of Córdoba.

Among the recent arrivals in La Cumbre is Mr. Louis Martin.

Mr. William Help is spending his holidays in Mar del Plata.

Master John Francis O'Farrell Quigley has been heartily congratulated on the occasion of his first Holy Communion.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Perez Biemann have returned from Mar del Plata.

Mrs. Teresa Quigley de Müller and her children Hilde and Paddy after a pleasant sojourn in Córdoba have returned to Ituzaingó.

Amongst those who visited the Federal Capital during the week was Mr. José O'Connor, from Junín.

Miss Marta Torres Duggan left town early in the week for Nahuel Huapi on a visit to Mr. Felipe and Mrs. Luisa Torres Duggan de Larrivière.

On Monday next Engineer and Mrs. Cora Cavanagh de Huergo are leaving for the United States.

Friends in this city of the late Mr. Claran Clarke have received further details of the aerial accident that caused his death in Scotland, in November last.

Mr. Clarke had finished his course and was due for a fortnight's holiday with his parents in Bray, near Dublin, when one morning his plane crashed, all the occupants being killed. The deceased was engaged to be married in February.

Miss Florence Mary Hyland returned to town last week-end following a visit to estancia "Las Aguadas", Elorondo, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Murphy.

Miss Eleonora Dashwood left on Wednesday last on a visit to friends in Pergamino.

Mr. R. Black, of the well-known jewellery store, Black and Co., is spending a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKinson from Junín, paid a visit to this city during the week.

Mrs. Macdermott and daughters have left on a visit to Mar del Plata.

Amongst the departures this week for Mar del Plata was Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, accompanied by his wife. The health of the ex-president that was causing so much anxiety to his relatives and friends is reported to be much improved.

Amongst those who have made reservations at the Bristol Hotel in Mar del Plata for the season are Mr. and Mrs. John Van Deurs and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Murphy have left to spend a holiday in Mar del Plata, registering at the Bristol Hotel.

Mrs. Maria Mertel de Coll, who has been on the sick list, is reported much improved in health.

Dr. Roberto Lorenzo Campion has arrived in town from Enrique Lavalle and purposes spending some days in this city.

On Saturday last Miss Cynthia Nelson Bobbett left by Panagra plane for New York, where her marriage to Mr. Harold Pinsent, an Anglo-Argentine volunteer in the R.A.F., will take place.

Following a visit to the Villavicencio thermal resort, in Mendoza, Engineer and Mrs. Martin Cavanagh have returned to town.

Mr. Thomas Bannon after spending some time in Mar del Plata, paid a visit to this city before returning to Junín.

The many friends of Miss Aggie Boggan Molphy from Cabellito will be very sorry to hear, she is under medical treatment in the British Hospital.

Mr. Emilio Ramirez, his wife Julia Rooney and Mario Ramirez Moran, have left for "Villa Anita", La Cumbre, where they expect to be until the end of February.

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BUENOS AIRES

IRISH SOCIETY OF ARRECIFES

On January 18th the Irish Society will hold a meeting in the Irish hall at 11 a.m. o'clock to elect a new committee for 1942. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

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The Argentine Position In Rio

IN an interview granted to the Press before his departure for Rio de Janeiro, our Minister for Foreign Relations, Dr. Ruiz Guinazú, lifted somewhat the veil of reserve which covers the preliminaries of the most important diplomatic convention of our time. The attitude of a good many American nations to this Conference was already known—some of them have already declared war on the Axis Powers, others have broken off diplomatic relations with them, and others again have made clear public statements of their position.

We imagine that there has been deep interest in the United States in placing Argentina on the international chess-board which was abruptly set up after December 7th. Our North American friends have never felt quite comfortable about our international outlook and our real aims. This uneasiness is well illustrated in John Gunther's latest book, *Inside Latin America*, which is causing much amusement, and, some angry, comments amongst local readers. The author confesses in effect that Argentina is the only country in South America which might, in certain eventualities, take a line of her own and might even drag other Latin American countries in her wake.

Dr. Ruiz Guinazú has served a good purpose in clearing the air of all these vague suspicions and reproaches which books like that of Gunther, and mentalities like those which supplied him with information, are apt to put into circulation. Argentina, our Minister of Foreign Affairs has made it plain, will honour her word solemnly given at La Havana. That is why the United States has been accorded non-belligerent status as far as this country is concerned.

But, Dr. Ruiz Guinazú points

out, every international obligation must be interpreted in national terms. Continental interests must be viewed by every Argentine in relation with our own national interests in their political, economic and financial aspects.

This does not mean that Argentina will insist selfishly on her own local interests, to the detriment of others. The American nations are like a group of families living under a common roof; we Argentines realize that when a fire breaks out in another part of the building the most important thing is to put the fire out, but who can blame us for taking precautions about our own furniture?

Dr. Ruiz Guinazú has likewise made it clear that the Argentine delegation to Rio is not authorized to contract military alliances or pre-belligerent pacts. The Congress of this country is the only organism which can take such steps. So that the dream which some people have been indulging in, that the Conference would subscribe a joint declaration of war on the Axis, is nothing more than a dream.

From the Argentine point of view, the basis of good neighborhood in this continent is permanent economic adjustment. We do not want hastily-drafted economic agreements, born of war urgencies and likely to be scrapped as soon as the danger is past. That sort of bargaining can never be used as the foundation of true friendship because it is essentially insincere.

"This country," Dr. Ruiz Guinazú has declared, "knows no other policy than that of collaboration and cordiality with the other nations of this continent, upon which we gaze through the glasses of Argentine reality."

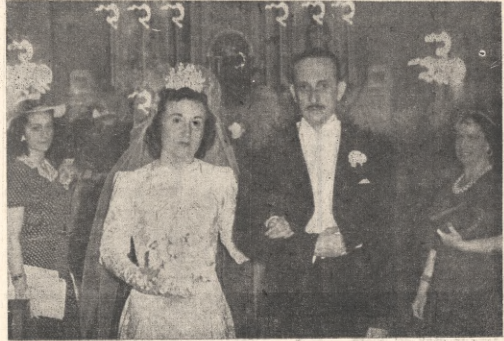
Wedding Bells.

Gannon Fox—Herrera Ocampo.

At St. Patrick's Church, Belgrano, a very pretty wedding took place on the 27th inst., at 9 p.m. The contracting parties were Miss Mollie Gannon Fox and Mr. S. Angel Herrera Ocampo, both of Pergamino. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father

shirt with full court train. Her veil of tulle d'illusion was held in place with a spray of orange blossoms and roses, she carried a bouquet of white roses.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's cousin, whither intimate friends re-



Gaynor. The sponsors on the occasion were Dr. John A. O'Farrell and Mrs. Isabel Fox de Gannon, mother of the bride, frowned in black crepe romani with lace yoke.

The bride looked lovely robed in a beautiful white satin brocade gown with close fitting bodice and wide

paired. There the bridal cake was cut, toasts were proffered and music and dancing ensued. Leaving for the hills of Córdoba, the bride wore turquoise blue with white accessories.

The bridegroom presented the bride with a diamond ring while she gave him a sapphire and diamond tie-pin.

Alcasena-Deane—Nesprias.

An attractive and fashionable wedding took place in J. B. Alberdi, on Dec. 31st, when the charming young lady Esther Alcasena-Deane was led to the altar by Mr. Santos Nesprias.

The magnificent church, filled to capacity with a veritable throng of relatives and friends, was beautifully decorated with white flowers and artistically illuminated for the happy event. Shortly after 21 o'clock, the bridal procession advanced towards the high altar to the orchestral strains of the 'bridal march from Lohengrin. Fr. James Deane, C.P., cousin of the bride, with chosen words pointed out to the happy couple the solemnity of the act and the blessings which God has in store for those entering marriage with true purity of heart and soul. During

the nuptial blessing the orchestra played a selection of sacred music. The sponsors were: Mr. Jorge Alcasena for the bride and Mrs. Nesprias for the groom. The lovely bride was gowned in an exquisite white organza dress with long train and veil fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms.

After the ceremony a splendid reception was held in Germania, at the "estancia" of the grooms' parents, where some 150 guests complimented the newly married couple and sat down to a veritable banquet of good things. Mr. and Mrs. Nesprias were the recipients of many valuable wedding presents, cheques, and numerous telegrams of congratulations.

We wish them years and years of wedded bliss and prosperity.

J. F.

Publications Received

"**PERDIDOS EN LA VIDA**, por Alfredo Casey. Editorial Tor.

Mr. Casey, who is an Irish-Argentine, has been a member of the Press Department of the Intervention in Buenos Aires and has been working as a journalist for several years. He has, we understand several books on the stocks; though, as far as we are aware, this is the first to achieve print.

Perdidos en la Vida is a collection of short stories and makes a slight volume of 140 pages. It is attractively turned out by Tor and sells for one peso. The stories are chiefly about small-town life and in his Preface the writer implies that he has drawn on his own recollections.

The stories are of very uneven merit. Some of them have good plots,

other less good, and some of them scarcely any plot at all. There is, however, a steady refrain running through them all: a note of extreme discontent with the lot of the dweller in a small town. The stories are all mournful and lugubrious, as though there were not a single ray of sunshine in the provincial skies. Mr. Casey's picture is very dark. It is also worthy of remark that not a single gleam of humour illuminates Mr. Casey's work. His personages never laugh, never smile, or if they do, it is sardonic.

Finally, we deprecate the morbid tone which characterizes some of the stories. Some of his subjects are almost pathological. Good literature does not grow in such dank gardens.

Mr. Casey's style is limp and clear and there are evidences here and there of great power. We hope that he will continue writing for there is force and originality in his pen.

Their Aims And So Began The Shannon Scheme

(By Dr. T. A. McLAUGHLIN)

THE ALLIED POWERS STATE THEIR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES VERY CLEARLY — THE AXIS POWERS DO NOT.

WHAT a remarkable contrast there is between the speeches of the Anglo-Saxon statesmen and those of the Axis nations! speeches it is true, are only words, but we have it on the highest authority than man does not live on bread alone. On the one hand we have Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill promising that in the event of an allied victory there will be freedom for all men: freedom of government, freedom of speech, freedom of religion. On the other hand, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini keep insisting that when the New Order finally downs there will be tremendous economic prosperity and liberation from century-old oppressions—but never a word about the freedoms so dear to man: the freedom of speech, of rule, of religion.

The omission is ominous. For years now the accusation is being hurled against the Third Reich that the most elementary rights of man are systematically violated there. The Jews, the Czechs, the Poles and other races have been, and are being, treated with the utmost inhumanity by the ruling power in Germany. Christianity is being steadily and methodically stamped out and whole peoples are being prepared for slavery. These terrible changes have been shouted from the housetops, even in Germany itself, and yet we do not recollect that Herr Hitler or any of his responsible subordinates has ever denied them!

No later than Tuesday, President Roosevelt, in his capacity of head of the great American nation, and speaking for the twenty-six countries which have allied themselves against the Axis, renewed all these terrible charges in ringing words. He said:

"Militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war. But the massed forces of common humanity will finish it."

"The destruction of the material and spiritual centres of civilisation—this has been, and still is, the purpose of Hitler and his Italian and Japanese chessmen."

"They would wreck the Power of the British Commonwealth, and Russia and China, and the Netherlands—and then combine all their forces to achieve their ultimate goal—the conquest of the United States."

"They know that victory for us means the victory of freedom. They know that for us means the victory of the institutions and ideals of democracy—the family and the simple principles of common decency and humanity."

"They know that victory for us, means victory for religion, and they could not tolerate that."

"The world is too small to provide adequate 'sub-living room' for both Hitler and God. In proof of that, the Nazis have now announced their plans for enforcing their new German 'religion' throughout the world—a plan whereby the Holy Bible and the Cross of our mercy would be replaced by 'Mein Kampf!' the Swastika, and the naked sword."

"Our own objectives are clear and simple—the objectives of smashing the militarism imposed by the new lords upon their enslaved peoples—the objectives of establishing and securing freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from everywhere in the world."

"We shall not stop short of these objectives—I know that I speak for the American people—nor shall we be satisfied to gain them and then call it a day."

"I have good reasons to believe that I speak also for all the other peoples who fight with us—when I say that this time we are determined not only to win the war, but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow."

The American President concluded his great speech with the following noble words:

"We are fighting to-day for security, for progress, for peace, not only for ourselves, but for all men—not only for one generation, but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils and ancient ills. Our enemies are guided by brutal cynicisms, by unholly contempt for the human race. We are inspired by a faith which goes back through all the years to the first chapter of the Book of Genesis: God created man in His own image."

"We on our side, are striving to be true to that Divine heritage. We are fighting as our fathers fought to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God. Those on the other side are striving to destroy this deep belief, and to create a world in their own image. A world of tyranny and cruelty and serfdom."

"That is the conflict that day and night now pervades our lives. No compromise can end that conflict."

"There never has been and there never can be, a successful compromise between Good and Evil."

"Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance, of decency and of freedom and faith."

Deep in the hearts of all men, these words will strike an answering chord. The man who spoke them is campaigning for a great purpose. Leaving aside the pettinesses and the meanness which inevitably sully every high cause, President Roosevelt goes straight to a fundamental issue—human freedom. It is for freedom we fight, he says. It is an assertion and a challenge—which the Axis will take care not to answer.

GIFT FUND FOR ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

Just three more weeks before the subscription closes. We must confess we have been somewhat disappointed that more readers did not chip in during the holidays. However, all's well that ends well and there are still three weeks to finish a good job properly.

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THE period of intense national struggle in Ireland from 1914 onwards found me a student in University College, Dublin. I had entered the University and taken up the specialised study of mathematics and science with some vague idea, like many of my colleagues, of a later Civil Service career abroad.

The intense Nationalist movement which culminated in 1916, and the teachings of Arthur Griffith and Eoin MacNeill in the Nationalist propaganda Press, very quickly changed my ideas and brought to me the conviction that as a student of the National University, the University of the people, it was my duty to devote whatever talents I possessed and whatever education I received to the development of my own country.

At this stage I had, however, no clear conception as to how or where to begin. I was then being trained in the University as an industrial research worker in physics, a career which at that period could only result in emigration and work abroad.

Fortunately, a position turned up as an Assistant Lecturer in Physics in University College, Galway, to which I was appointed, and in my spare time there I took up the study of engineering, a knowledge of which I felt could lead to useful occupation in developing work at home. In the autumn of 1922 I obtained the Degree in Electrical Engineering.

The degree was, however, of little use without practical experience in the application of engineering knowledge—hence my decision to go abroad and seek that practical experience, with the intention of returning and devoting it to the development of our home resources in power.

Interest in these resources was strongly awakened by the fact that a Dail Commission of Inquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland had been sitting, and in 1921 had produced a memoir on the coalfields of Ireland, a report dealing with native resources in peat and the possibilities of their utilisation, and in 1922 a similar report on native water-power resources.

The autumn of 1922 found me in London seeking employment from the leading English electrical manufacturing concerns, but to no avail. I was offered a post as a research worker in a munition factory, another to look for oil in Texas, but every endeavour, spread over months, to get into the British electrical industry proved fruitless.

One day a good friend, an Irish engineer, told me that the London office of the German Siemens-Schuckert concern were anxious to send a young engineer to Germany to study the application of electricity to agriculture. I applied for the position, but was turned down on my scanty knowledge of agriculture.

Instead, however, I was offered some years' training in general engineering, with a view to later employment as an engineer attached to their foreign department, and probable return to Ireland. I jumped at the offer, and in December, 1922, found me in Berlin.

G. D.	3.—
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My job with the German firm was to acquaint myself with the manufacture of all kinds of electrical machinery and appliances, and with the applications of electricity, with the design of power plant, and with the problems relating to the transmission and distribution of electricity. To this end, I was more or less given *carte blanche*, provided I applied myself to my work.

I could spend what time I wished in the various factories and in the various designing and projecting departments. I could talk to all the leading engineers, and travel about the country and see large power plants in construction and in operation. I could go to factories and see the actual applications of electricity to factory production.

I learned of the long-distance transmission of power, of the idea of generating electricity in large power stations situated at the fuel source, and of the distribution of electricity by overhead networks to far-away cities, towns and villages. I found that the electricity supply for the City of Berlin was generated on the brown coal-fields, 80 miles away. I saw maps of the electricity supply networks covering the various States in Germany.

What impressed me most, probably, was the network supplying the province of Pomerania, a province with an area of about half that of our territory at home. Pomerania resembled our country in being almost entirely agricultural. An electricity network extended, like a spider's web, all over the country, supplying 60 towns, 1,500 villages and rural areas, and close on 3,000 farms.

To this area I went and studied for myself on the spot, always with the query in my mind: Why not so in Ireland? From reading and from discussions I learned of the large-scale electricity networks of other countries, of Sweden and Switzerland, of Italy and France, of Canada and of the United States.

More important still, I came to realise what electricity distribution on a national scale meant to these lands. I learned that their industries did not generate their own power requirements from imported fuel, but purchased it from overhead networks fed from large power stations using native fuel. I learned in particular how these overhead networks made possible the decentralisation of small industry into rural areas, and how these small industries were made possible only by the existence of cheap power.

I heard of the intense effort in every country to improve the economic conditions and the conditions of life in the rural areas by the supply of electricity from networks spread over the country areas. And I heard how electricity was utilised in the homes—not only for lighting, but for all kinds of domestic appliances.

Quickly came the determination that at home in Ireland we must have a national electricity network reaching to our cities, towns and villages, and on out to the rural areas. My country, of which I was so intensely proud, must not lag behind other lands. The people in our remote villages must have the comforts which villagers in other lands enjoyed. Electricity, the great key to the economic uplift of the country, must be provided on a national scale, cheap and a-

abundant.

I saw Germany struggling to reconstruct its national economy after being beaten in a world war. Having lost large coalfields, she had turned to exploit water-power and brown coal. I heard how every land generated power from its own resources; how Italy, through lack of coal, in the Great War, had been thrown completely back on water-power; how Sweden and Switzerland relied on their native water-power; how Finland used her water-power and her wood fuel; how Norway, a country as poor as our own, could buy coal as cheaply from England as we could, but preferred to develop her own water-power.

I had brought with me to Germany all the available reports on native power resources, and these I studied. The information on coal resources seemed to be somewhat intangible, but that on peat seemed to hold out the first possibility. I proceeded to inquire into peat as a large-scale source of power, but I could find no enthusiasm for it with my German engineering colleagues.

I went to see a peat-burning power station in Germany. I inquired into the experiments in Sweden and Russia, and, finally, decided that the exploitation of native water-power was more likely to yield immediate results than

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the further pursuit at the time of peat development.

At this stage, in the latter part of 1923, I was working in the Water-power Design Department of the Siemens-Schuckert concern. Various water-power developments were in course of projection relating to German and foreign rivers. But my heart's interest lay in our Irish rivers, and very soon we got down to informal discussion of their possibilities.

The Liffey River, the development of which was under discussion at home, did not interest me further—it seemed too small to be of any service for national supply—and I selected for investigation the largest source of water-power in the country—the Shannon. In the various water-power reports we had Challoner Smith's flow figures of the river, and I wrote home and purchased large-scale survey and geological maps of the area. On the principle of securing the maximum utilisation of the river it was decided to project, using the total fall from Lough Derg to Limerick.

Thus we came to plan out the Ardacrusha Canal to divert the mighty Shannon to a power plant at Ardacrusha and to return it to its bed just above Limerick. Preliminary calculations and rough costings showed that with this design we could get a much larger output from the river than anything previously contemplated to my knowledge, and the rough cost figures appeared reasonably economic. The Shannon Scheme was in embryo.

But now the problem arose: Could the power be economically disposed of? Could it be absorbed by the cities, towns and villages on a national network? The partial development of the river

alone would supply more than three times the then total consumption of electricity in the Irish Free State. What prospect was there of making that an economic proposition? We played about for a while with the idea of absorbing some of the power in electro-chemical fertiliser factories.

Agricultural Ireland could utilise fertilisers, but we found the power would not be cheap enough for this purpose—there was too much cheap fertiliser on the world market. We returned to the lay-out of a national network and to check up on the possible consumption of electricity throughout the country. Very quickly we realised that existing consumption in Ireland was far below that in any other country, and that there was no reason why the market should not quickly develop as in other lands.

On a population basis we made rough estimates of the consumption which might, with reasonable effort, be achieved, worked out our loadings at the various points throughout the country, and, on approximate calculations, found that supply could be brought there at a reasonable price. Thus did we arrive at a preliminary lay-out of what later constituted the Shannon Scheme.

There the matter lay for a little while until I returned to Ireland on Christmas holidays in December, 1923. I brought home with me the various plans and sketches, and proceeded to visit the Ministers and leading officials of the Government to tell them of the Shannon Scheme and its possibilities, but to say that I felt that I could not persuade my German employers to spend the necessary time and money on its detailed projection that there was a prospect of it being realised.

The Government of the day was very sympathetic, but at first a little sceptical—the whole thing seemed a bit fantastic: if all this power could be got from the Shannon and distributed at an economic price, why did no one think of it before? Very natural questions to ask, but still the whole idea was fascinating and promising, and, when I offered to abide by the decision of a tribunal of international experts, they agreed the matter was worth exploring.

Back I went to Berlin to tell my story to the directors of the German concern; some of them were equally sceptical—they queried whether this was not a fantasy of enthusiastic youth. Eventually optimism won the day, and they agreed to open official negotiations with the Irish Government. There resulted the famous White Paper agreement under which the German firm was to design and project and economically justify the detailed Shannon Scheme to the satisfaction of a tribunal of international experts.

The rest of the story is, I feel, familiar to my listeners. The experts accepted the Scheme, and, after a battle royal in the Dail and in the Press, construction began in September, 1925. No development project in this coun-

DR. MORENO TAKES OFFICE.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, who was proclaimed Governor of Buenos Aires as the result of the December 7 elections, took possession of his post. The ceremony took place in the La Plata Congress, and most of the recently elected legislators were present, excepting the Radicals, who have not yet decided their attitude. General Agustin P. Justo, Archbishop Chimento and several other well-known personages assisted.

The Governor's inaugural speech is a moderate document, full of laudable sentiments. If Dr. Moreno succeeds in realizing the programme he thus enunciates, his function will have been successful.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Moreno took the constitutional oath in its religious form. As most people know, there are two forms of the oath: one, which invokes the name of God and is taken on the Gospels; another, which invokes only the country.

Dr. Moreno's speech with the following words, which must be added to the record:

"Los constituyentes en el preámbulo solemnemente invocaron a Dios, fuente de toda gracia y justicia, elevando el espíritu hacia las fuerzas morales que rigen nuestros destinos. Pido en amparo para mi gobierno y consciente de mis deberes, renito la fórmula del juramento prestado, asegurando que desempeñaré mis funciones con lealtad y honradez. Si así no lo hiciera, que Dios, la patria y el pueblo me lo demanden."

try was probably ever so strongly opposed. The leading technical men of the day, with few exceptions, were antagonistic. It was called a wild-cat scheme, a German plot; it was denounced as technically and economically unsound. The consumption figures were styled fantastic—they would never be reached, and so on. But enthusiastic youth won the day. The spirit of national resurgence carried the Shannon Scheme to realisation.

As I grow older, I pray that the country will never grow old—that the spirit of the revolution may never die, and that the younger and abler Irish engineers who come after me may be permitted under Providence, as I was, to use their brains in the service of their own country, and to make the contribution they desire to the exploitation of its natural resources and to the improvement and betterment of the lives of the people.

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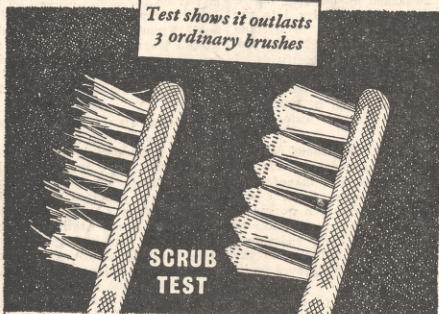
Love is the history of a woman's life; it is an episode in a man's.—Madame de Staël.

A famous chef, asked the receipt for his equally famous hash, replied: "There's no receipt; the stuff simply accumulates."

"Marriage is a great institution, but I'm not ready for an institution yet." Mae West.

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

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MR. DE VALERA'S ADDRESS.

"A couple of weeks ago on an occasion like this, I spoke on the value of military exercises in the making of a soldier. A well-trained soldier will know almost instinctively what to do in a difficult situation. He will use his weapons properly, he will combine intelligently with his comrades, carry out promptly his superiors' orders, and behave in every way as it is necessary he should behave if the army to which he belongs is to win victories. But it is only a well-trained soldier who will do this. The instinctive automatic doing of the right thing, when circumstances make for excitement and disordered thinking, can only be secured in the mass through habit formed by patient practice and constant repetition. To remain cool and collected under the condition of battle, to carry out orders intelligently, to subordinate all thoughts of personal safety to the proper performance of duty in an earnest endeavour to defeat the enemy are no easy matters. It is idle to hope for such qualities in the untrained man or in the raw recruit. A long period of disciplined practice and of conscious mental adjustment to the conditions of war is necessary before the average man will respond or react in the right way in the midst of danger.

SHOULD NOT WASTE A MOMENT.

—The time that has been given us for training has been a God-send. We should not waste a moment of it. Should we be attacked it may happen that the enemy will have better equipment than we will have, but there is no reason why he should also be better fitted physically and mentally than we are. If that should prove the case it will be altogether our own fault. We can make our bodies as tough as his, we can fit ourselves to march at least as many miles in a day as he can, and to endure the fatigues and privations of conflict at least as well as he. If we should prove unequal to any enemy in these respects it will be because we will have been too lazy or criminal, too negligent to take the pains necessary to fit and prepare ourselves—the pains which the enemy will have taken on his side.

I say these things because I am afraid our people as a whole do not yet clearly realise the danger which threatens. In speaking of the likelihood of our involvement in this war,

Eire's Attitude

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. DE VALERA.

Mr. De Valera delivered a very important speech at a recent parade of emergency services held in Wexford.

We are not dealing with some distant vague possibility. We are dealing with what must by all reasonable people be classed as a high probability unless God keeps us particularly in His mercy. Are we as a people making the preparation we should make if we really believed this? I am not satisfied that we are. We seem to be preparing only by fits and starts, whereas the danger demands that we should be preparing steadily and earnestly, if not feverishly, all the time.

THE YOUNGER MEN.

Our first and most direct preparation must be to have the greatest possible number of our young men trained as efficient soldiers. Our regular forces as I may call them, those in whole time military service, must be brought up to the full war establishment. We have not reached that establishment yet. These regulars ought to be the elite of our fighting troops and their ranks ought to be composed to the greatest extent possible of young men. The older men would not in general be equal physically to the strains that a campaign would put upon them. We must have the younger men in this force if it is to be able to do what we shall expect of it. The best equipment ought to be put in the best hands, otherwise we shall not be making the best use of the materials available. I earnestly appeal therefore to the young men of military age to join up and get trained at once, either as volunteers for the duration of the emergency or as members of the permanent regular army.

The next most important force for which we want young men is the L. D. F. A patriotic young man's first choice will be the regular forces, but if there are circumstances which make it very difficult for him to join the regulars, then he ought to feel himself bound to join the L. D. F., which, as you know, is a territorial force organised with a view to local defence. As a member of the L. D. F., a young man can still live in his own home and continue in his present occupation. There are still tens of thousands of young men who, I am sorry to learn, are neither in the regular forces nor in the L. D. F. That is not right. Such young men are not doing their duty. I am certain that employers will give the necessary facilities to allow them time for training, at least in the L. D. F., if they are at all in earnest. The older men who are above the best age for military service should join the L. S. F. in rural areas and the A. R. P. services in the cities and the larger centres of population. Time is pressing and we should not rest satisfied until we have at full strength, ready for training in the coming winter months, all our defence forces and

NEED FOR GOODWILL.

all the auxiliary medical services. There are many other matters related to national defence which I would like to deal with, but I must not keep you longer. As I warned when this war began it has brought even to countries now directly involved hardships and privations which are certain to become intensified as time

The text of his speech, which clarifies the Eire attitude of preparedness, is as follows:

goes on. We are faced then at worst with all the havoc of an actual conflict in which we shall be fighting desperately for everything dear to us, at best with a condition in which very many thousands will be suffering hardships such as they have never experienced before. With such a prospect there should be no place for complacency or for grumbling over what are relatively trifles. The utmost goodwill of one section towards another, of country towards town and town towards country, of employer towards employee, and employee towards employer, of each man towards his neighbour, lending him a helping hand, all this will be necessary if we are to escape the worst perils of the times that lie ahead. Granted this goodwill, with a proper sense of discipline and with the necessary energy in effort we shall, I believe, be able successfully to meet the dangers

which lie in our path. To ignore these dangers is not a sign of courage, but rather of presumption or stupidity. True courage looks danger in the face and with a stout heart intelligently takes measures to counter them. The nation expects of its young men, courage of this sort. If they are worthy sons of their fathers the nation will not be disappointed. The young men of Wexford, will not be satisfied I know with any place but the van.

SWEPT BY HAIL.

During the week the western zones of the province of Buenos Aires were subjected to a veritable bombardment when they were swept by a gale which was accompanied by hailstones, many of which were estimated as being more than eight centimetres in diameter. Though the complete material damage resulting from the effects of the storm, has not been published it is thought that it far exceeds the \$200,000 mark. Trees were stripped of their leaves and fruit and in some instances sheds were levelled to the ground, but fortunately no casualties have been recorded.

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BIRTHS

RETA VARELA.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Claudio Miguel Reta Varela (nee Eileen Quigley), has been brightened by the arrival of a daughter, Cristina Elena. 1341—e.9

ENGAGEMENTS

ALET—BRADY.

The engagement of Mr. Celestino P. Brady to Miss Dorita Margarita Alet, was announced on December 31st, in Ramos Mejia. 1939—e.9

RATTAGAN—KENNY.

The engagement has been announced between Miss Lucy Rattagan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rattagan to Isaac Maria Kenny, youngest son of Mrs. Mary McAdden de Kenny and the late Rupert Kenny of Alberti. 1342—e.9

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REDDY.

The family of Annie Reddy Muldowney, R.I.P., wish to thank through the columns of the Southern Cross their highly esteemed Irish Chaplain, Very Rev. Father Alfonso Rooney, C.P., for all his kindness to her, during her illness and Rev. Fr. P. Vistallo, Fr. Victor O'Carolan and Fr. Francis Pace, C. P., who also visited her on her deathbed. The kind Rev. mother Laura and her staff, of the Santa Francisca hospital who helped to nurse her in her tragic sickness, and to each and every one in general who attended her wake and funeral. 1336—e.9

MASSES

† JULIA BARTLEY DE MEALEY, R. I.P.—A Solemn Anniversary Mass will be celebrated in the parish church of San Andres de Giles, F.C.C. B.A., on the 17th of January, at 10.30 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Julia Bartley de Mealey. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1341—e.9-16

† HONORIA DOWLING DE CASEY, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses commenced on the 6th inst. at Saint Gabriel's Oratory, Vicente Lopez, for

the repose of the soul of the late Honoria Dowling de Casey, and will end on January 14th. Mass every morning at 7.30 o'clock. 1340—e.9

† CATALINA McD. DE McGRAINE, R.I.P.—Mass will be celebrated at Holy Cross Church on Sunday the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Catalina McD. de McGraine. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1338—e.9

† TERESA FARRELL DE EGAN, R. I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Teresa F. de Egan, of Inereo Portela, will commence on January 12th, in the Parish Church of Baradero, F.C.C.A. Mass every day at 7 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1939—e.9

† WILLIAM C. O'GORMAN, R.I.P.—A Solemn Anniversary Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of the late William C. O'Gorman, will be offered up in the parish church of Monte on Saturday the 17th of January, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1337—e.9

† JOHN MULLIN, R.I.P.—A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late John Mullin, will be celebrated in the Parish Church, Salspacha, on Saturday, 17th January, at 10.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1335—e.9

† 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

† 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

† PATRICIO J. WALSH, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses are being said at the Santissimo 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)

And now he certainly engaged in a plot, to deliver Napoleon from St. Helena, of a very singular kind. A submarine vessel—that is, a ship capable of being sunk under water for a certain time, and of being raised again at pleasure by disengaging certain weights—was to be the means of effecting this enterprise. It was thought that, by sinking the vessel during the daytime, she might escape the notice of the British cruisers, and, being raised at night, might approach the guarded rock without discovery. The vessel was actually begun in one of the building-yards upon the Thames; but, the peculiarity of her construction having occasioned suspicions, she was seized by the British Government.

These, and others which we could name, were very perilous and wild attempts, yet calculated to keep vigilance alive; for in every case in which great natural difficulties had been surmounted by such enterprises, it has been because these difficulties have been too much relied upon. But while such precarious means of escape were presented from time to time, the chance upon which Napoleon secretly relied for release from his present situation was vanishing from his eyes.

His case was mentioned in the House of Commons, but incidentally only, on the 12th July, 1819. The subject was introduced into a debate on finance, when Mr. C. H. Hutchison pointed out the yearly expense of detaining Napoleon at St. Helena, which he stated to amount to half a million sterling, as a useless expenditure of public money. In this statement he received no countenance from anyone except Mr. Joseph Hume. It was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the expense was declared not to exceed a fifth part of the sum alleged. The leading members of Opposition seemed to take no interest in the question; and it was believed at St. Helena that Napoleon's disappointment in the hopes which he had entertained of their strong and overpowering interposition in his behalf, first led to his mental depression and total abandonment of hope.

The complexion of the times, indeed, had become such as to strengthen every reason which existed for detaining him in captivity. The state of England, owing to the discontent and sufferings of the manufacturing districts—and more especially that of Italy, convulsed by the short-lived revolutions of Naples and Savoy—rendered the safe custody of Napoleon a matter of more deep import than it had been at any time since his fall. What the effect of his name might have produced in that moment of general commotion, cannot be estimated, but the consequences of his escape must have been most formidable.

The British Ministry, aware of the power of such a spirit to work among the troubled elements, anxiously enjoined additional vigilance to the governor of St. Helena:

"The overthrow of the Neapolitan government, the revolutionary spirit which more or less prevails over all Italy, and the doubtful state of France itself, must excite his attention, and clearly show that a crisis is fast approaching, if not already ar-

rived, when his escape would be productive of important consequences. That his partisans are active, cannot be doubted; and if he be ever willing to hazard the attempt, he will never allow such an opportunity to escape. You will, therefore, exert all your attention in watching his proceedings, and call upon the Admiral to use his utmost vigilance, as upon the navy so much must ultimately depend."

The alarm was natural, but there was no real cause for apprehension. Politics and war were never more to keep the powerful influence of Napoleon Buonaparte. His lost hopes aggravating the progress of the cruel disease, which had its course in the stomach, it now affected the whole frame, and undermined the strength of the constitution. Death was now finally to terminate the fretful and degrading discussions, by which he inflicted, and from which he received, so much pain, and to open the gates of a prison for which Hope herself could scarce present another key. The symptoms of disorganization in the digestive powers became more and more apparent, and his reluctance to take any medicine, as if from an instinctive persuasion that the power of physic was in vain, continued as obstinate as ever. On one of the many disputes which he maintained on this subject, he answered Antommarchi's reasoning thus:—"Do not yo physicking! We are, as I already told you, a machine made to live, and such is our nature. Do not counteract the living principle. Let it alone—leave it the liberty of defending itself—it will do better than your drugs. Our body is a watch, that is intended to go for a given time. The watchmaker cannot open it; and must, on handling it, grope his way blindfolded and at random. For once that he assists and relieves it by dint of tormenting it with his crooked instruments, he injures it ten times, and at last destroys it." This was on the 14th of October, 1820.

As the ex-Emperor's health grew weaker, it cannot be thought extraordinary that his mind became more and more depressed. In lack of other means of amusing himself, he had been somewhat interested in the construction of a pond and fountain in the garden of Longwood, which was stocked with small fishes. A mixture of coppers in the mastic employed in cementing the basin had affected the water. The creatures, which had been a good measure the object of Napoleon's attention, began to sicken and to die. He was deeply affected by the circumstance, and, in a language strongly resembling the beautiful verses of Moore, expressed his sense of the fatality which seemed to attach itself to him. "Everything I love—everything that belongs to me," he exclaimed, "is immediately struck. Heaven and mankind unite to afflict me!" At other times he lamented his decay of energy. The bed, he said, was now a place of luxury, which he would not exchange for all the thrones in the universe. The eyes, which formerly were so vigilant, could now scarcely be opened. He recollected that he used to dictate to four or five secretaries at once. "But then," he said, "I was Napoleon—now I am no longer anything—my strength, my faculties forsake me—I no longer live,

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I only exist." Often he remained silent for many hours, suffering, as may be supposed, much pain, and immersed in profound melancholy.

About the 22nd January, 1821, Napoleon appeared to resume some energy, and to make some attempt to conquer his disease by exercise. He mounted his horse, and galloped, for the last time, five or six miles around the limits of Longwood, but nature was overcome by the effort. He complained that his strength was sinking under him rapidly.

The Governor had already transmitted to Britain accounts of Napoleon's decay of health, without having it, however, in his power to ascertain how far it was real, or how far the appearances were assumed. The patient would neither receive the visit of any English surgeon or physician, nor would he authorize the communication of Dr. Antommarchi with Sir Hudson Lowe. The Governor was obliged to state accounts of the prisoner's declining health as reports the reality of which he had no means of ascertaining. The generous feelings of the great personage at the head of the British Government were naturally deeply interested in the fate of the prisoner, and prompted him, by every means in his power, and especially by expressions of his own sympathy, to extend such hope and comfort to Napoleon as he could be supposed to receive under the necessity of his continued captivity. The following is Lord Bathurst's despatch to

Sir Hudson Lowe on this interesting subject, dated 16th February, 1821—
 (To be continued)

Useful Addresses.

- American Consulate General.—Avda. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 0548.
- British Consulate.—Sarmiento 448, 6th floor. U. T. 81, 2918.
- Brazilian Consulate.—San Martín 195, 4th floor. U. T. 33, 7464.
- 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. 33, 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.

HERE is little consecutiveness along the Spanish Main. Things happen there intermittently. Even Time seems to hang his scythe daily on the branch of an orange tree while he takes a siesta and a cigarette.

After the ineffectual revolt against the administration of President Losada, the country settled again into quiet toleration of the abuses with which he had been charged. In Corralio old political enemies went arm-in-arm, lightly eschewing for the time all differences of opinion.

The failure of the art expedition did not stretch the cat-footed Keogh upon his back. The ups and downs of Fortune made smooth travelling for his nimble steps. His blue pencil stub was at work again before the smoke of the steamer on which White sailed had cleared away from the horizon. He had but to speak a word to Geddie to find his credit negotiable for whatever goods he wanted from the store of Brannigan & Company. On the same day on which White arrived in New

York, Keogh, at the rear of a train of five pack mules loaded with hardware and cutlery, set his face toward the grim, interior mountains. There the Indian tribes wash gold dust from the auriferous streams; and when a market is brought to them trading is brisk and *muy bueno* in the Cordilleras.

In Corralio Time folded his wings and paced wearily along his drowsy path. They who had most cheered the torpid hours were gone. Clancy had sailed on a Spanish barque for Colon, contemplating a cut across the isthmus and a further voyage to end at Calao, where the fighting was said to be on. Geddie, whose quiet and genial nature had once served to mitigate the frequent dull reaction of lotus eating, was now a home-man, happy with his bright orchid, Paula, and never even

DICKY

(By O. HENRY.)

dreaming of or regretting the unsolved, sealed and monogrammed Bottle whose contents, now inconsiderable, were held safely in the keeping of the sea.

Well may the Walrus, most discerning and eclectic of beasts, place sealing-wax midway on his programme of topics that fall pertinent and diverting upon the ear.

Atwood was gone—he of the hospitable back porch and ingenious cunning. Dr. Gregg, with his trepanning story smouldering within him, was a whitered volcano, always showing signs of imminent eruption, and was not to be considered in the ranks of those who might contribute to the amelioration of *ennui*. The new consul's note chimed with the sad sea waves and the violent tropic grees—had not a bar of Scheherazade or of the Round Table in his lute. Goodwin was employed with large projects: what time he was lapsed from them found him at his home, where he loved to be. Therefore it will be seen that there was a dearth of fellowship and entertainment among the foreign contingent of Corralio.

And then Dicky Maloney dropped down from the clouds upon the town, and amused it.

Nobody knew where Dicky Maloney hailed from or how he reached Corralio. He appeared there one day; and that was all. He afterward said that he came on the fruit steamer *Thor*; but an inspection of the *Thor's* passenger list of that date was found to be Maloneyless. Curiosity, however, soon perished; and Dicky took his place among the odd fish cast up by the Caribbean.

He was an active, devil-may-care, rollicking fellow with an engaging gray eye, the most irresistible grin, a rather dark or much sunburned complexion, and a head of the fiercest red hair ever seen in that country. Speaking the Spanish language as well as he spoke English, and seeming always to have plenty of silver in his pockets, it was not long before he was a welcome companion whithersoever he went. He had an extreme fondness for vino blanco, and gained the reputation of being able to drink more of it than any three men in town. Everybody called him "Dicky"; everybody cheered up at the sight of him—especially the natives, to whom his marvellous red hair and his free-and-easy style were a constant delight and envy. Wherever you went in the town you would soon see Dicky or hear his genial laugh, and find around him a group of admirers who appreciated him both for his good nature and the white wine he was always so ready to buy.

A considerable amount of speculation was had concerning the object of his sojourn there, until one day he silenced this by opening a small shop for the sale of tobacco, *dulces* and the handiwork of the interior Indians—fibre-and-silk-woven goods, deerskin *zapatos* and basketwork of *tule* reeds. Even then he did not change his habits; for he was drinking and playing cards half the day and night with the *comandante*, the collector of customs, the *Jefe Politico* and other gay dogs among the native officials.

One day Dicky saw Pasa, the daughter of Madama Ortiz, sitting in the side-door of the Hotel de los Extranjeros. He stopped in his tracks, still, for the first time in Corralio; and then he sped, swift as a deer, to find Vas-

quez, a gilded native youth, to present him.

The young man had named Pasa "*La Santita Naranjadita*." *Naranjadita* is a Spanish word for a certain color that you must go to more trouble to describe in English. By saying "The little saint, tinted the most beautiful delicately-slightly-orange-golden" you will approximate the description of Madama Ortiz's daughter.

La Madama Ortiz sold rum in addition to other liquors. Now, you must know that the rum expiates whatever opprobrium attends upon the other commodities. For rum-making, mind you, is a government monopoly; and to keep a government dispensary assures respectability if not preeminence. Moreover, the saddest of precisians could find no fault with the conduct of the shop. Customers drank there in the lowest of spirits and fearfully, as in the shadow of the dead; for Madama's ancient and vaunted lineage counteracted even the rum's behest to be merry. For, was she not of the Iglesias who laced with Pizarro? And had not her deceased husband been *comisionado de caminos y puentes* for the district?

In the evenings Pasa sat by the window in the room next to the one where they drank, and strummed dreamily upon her guitar. And then, by twos and threes, would come visiting young caballeros and occupy the prime line of chairs set against the wall of this room. They were there to besigue the heart of *La Santita*. Their method (which is not proof against intelligent competition) consisted of expanding the chest, looking valorous, and consuming a gross or two of cigarettes. Even saints delicately orange prefer to be wined differently.

Doña Pasa would tide over the vast chasms of nicotine-silence with music from her guitar, while she wondered if the romances she had read about gallant and more—more contiguous cavaliers were all lies. At somewhat regular intervals Madama would glide in from the dispensary with a sort of drought-suggesting gleam in her eye, and there would be a rustling of stiffly-starved white trousers as one of the caballeros would propose an adjournment to the bar.

That Dicky Maloney would, sooner or later, explore this field was a thing to be foreseen. There were few doors in Corralio into which his red head had not been poked.

In an incredibly short space of time after his first sight of her, he was there, seated close beside her rocking chair. There were no back-against-the-wall poses in Dicky's theory of wooing. His plan of subjection was an attack at close range. To carry the fortress with one concentrated, ardent, eloquent, irresistible *escalade*—that was Dicky's way.

Pasa was descended from the proudest Spanish families in the country. Moreover, she had had unusual advantages. Two years in a New Orleans school had elevated her ambitions and fitted her for a fate above the ordinary maidens of her native land. And yet here she succumbed to the first red-haired scamp with a glib tongue and a charming smile that came along and courted her properly.

Very soon Dicky took her to the little church in the corner of the plaza, and "Mrs. Maloney" was added to her string of distinguished names.

And it was her fate to sit, with her patient, saintly eyes and figure like a bisque Psyche, behind the sequestered counter of the little shop, while Dicky drank and glistened with his frivolous acquaintances.

The women, with their naturally fine instinct, saw a chance for vivisection, and delicately taunted her with his habits. She turned upon them in a beau-

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tiful, steady blaze of sorrowful contempt.

"You meat-cows," she said, in her level, crystal-clear tones; "you know nothing of a man. Your men are *maorneros*. They are fit only to roll cigarettes and shrivel them up. They drone in your hammocks and you comb their hair and feed them with fresh fruit. My man is no such blood. Let him drink of the wine. When he has taken sufficient of it to drown one of your *flocicos* he will come home to me more of a man than one thousand of your *pobrecitos*. My hair he smooths and braids; to me he sings; he himself removes my *zapatos*, and there, upon each instep leaves a kiss. He holds— Oh, you will never understand! Blind ones who have never known a *man*." Sometimes mysterious things happened at night about Dicky's shop. While the front of it was dark, in the little room back of it Dicky and a few of his friends would sit about a table carrying on some kind of very quiet negocios until quite late. Finally he would let them out the front door very carefully, and go upstairs to his little saint. These visitors were generally conspirator-like men with dark clothes and hats. Of course, these dark doings were noticed after a while, and talked about.

Dicky seemed to care nothing at all for the society of the alien residents of the town. He avoided Goodwin, and his skilful escape from the trepanning story of Dr. Gregg is still referred to in Corralio, as a masterpiece of lightning diplomacy.

Many letters arrived, addressed to "Mr. Dicky Maloney," or "Señor Dick-ee Maloney," to the considerable pride of Pasa. That so many people should desire to write to him only confirmed her own suspicion that the light from his red head shone around the world. As to their contents she never felt curiosity. There was a wife for you!

The one mistake Dicky made in Corralio was to run out of money at the wrong time. Where his money came from was a puzzle, for the sales of his shop were next to nothing, but that source failed, and at a peculiarly unfortunate time. It was when the *comandante*, Don Señor el Coronel Encarnación Rios, looked upon the little saint seated in the shop and felt his heart go pitapat.

The *comandante*, who was versed in all the intricate arts of gallantry, first delicately hinted at his sentiments by donning his dress uniform and strutting up and down fiercely before her window. Pasa, glancing demurely with her saintly eyes, instantly perceived his resemblance to her parrot, Chichi, and was diverted to the extent of a smile. The *Comandante* saw the smile, which was not intended for him. Convinced of an impression made, he entered the shop, confidently, and advanced to open compliment. Pasa froze; he pranced; she flamed royally; he was charmed to injudicious persistence; she commanded him to leave the shop; he tried to capture her hand,—and Dicky entered, smiling broadly, full of white wine and the devil.

He spent five minutes in punishing the *comandante* scientifically and carefully, so that the pain might be prolonged as far as possible. At the end of that time he pitched the rash wooer out the door upon the stones of the street, senseless.

A barefooted policeman who had been watching the affair from across the street blew a whistle. A squad of four soldiers came running from the *cuartel* around the corner. When they saw that the offender was Dicky, they stopped, and blew more whistles,

which brought out reinforcements of eight. Deeming the odds against them sufficiently reduced, the military advanced upon the disturber.

Dicky, being thoroughly imbued with the martial spirit, stooped and drew the *comandante's* sword, which was girded about him, and charged his foe. He chased the standing army four squares, playfully prodding its squealing rear and hacking at its ginger-colored heels.

But he was not so successful with the civic authorities. Six muscular, nimble policemen overpowered him and conveyed him, triumphantly but warily, to jail. "*El Diablo Colorado*" they dubbed him, and derided the military for its defeat.

Dicky, with the rest of the prisoners, could look out through the barred door at the grass of the little plaza, at a row of orange trees and the red tile roofs, and 'dobe walls of a line of insignificant stores.

At sunset along a path across this plaza came a melancholy procession of sad-faced women bearing plantains, cassaba, bread and fruit—each coming with food to some wretch behind those bars to whom she still clung and furnished the means of life. Twice a day—morning and evening—they were permitted to come. Water was furnished to her compulsory guests by the republic, but no food.

That evening Dicky's name was called by the sentry, and he stepped before the bars of the door. There stood his little saint, a black mantilla draped about her head and shoulders, her face like glorified melancholy, her clear eyes gazing longingly at him as if they might draw him between the bars to her. She brought a chicken, some oranges, *dulces* and a loaf of white bread. A soldier inspected the food, and passed it in to Dicky. Pasa spoke calmly as she always did, briefly, in her thrilling, flute-like tones. "Angel of my life," she said, "let it not be long that thou art away from me. Thou knowest that life is not a thing to be endured with thou not at my side. Tell me if I can do aught in this matter. If not, I will wait—a little while. I come again in the morning."

Dicky, with his shoes removed so as not to disturb his fellow prisoners, tramped the floor of the jail half the night condemning his lack of money and the cause of it—whatever that might have been. He knew very well that money would have brought his release at once.

For two days succeeding, Pasa came at the appointed times and brought him food. He eagerly inquired each time if a letter or package had come for him, and she mournfully shook her head.

On the morning of the third day she brought only a small loaf of bread. There were dark circles under her eyes. She seemed as calm as ever.

"By jingo," said Dicky, who seemed to speak in English or Spanish as the whim seized him, "this is dry powder, *muchachita*. Is this the best you can dig up for a fellow?"

Pasa looked at him as a mother looks at a beloved but capricious babe.

"Think better of it," she said, in a low voice; "since for the next meal there will be nothing. The last *centavo* is spent." She pressed close against the grating.

"Sell the goods in the shop—take anything for them."

"Have I not tried? Did I not offer them for one-tenth their cost? Not even one *peso* would any one give. There is not one *real* in this town to assist Dick-ee Maloney."

Dicky clenched his teeth grimly.

(Continued on page 28)

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AROUND THE HOME

CONVALESCING AFTER 'FLU.

A Novel Vegetable.

One secret of cheerfulness in the sick room is the letting in of sufficient air. For good temper, as a good many other good things, is dependent on the amount of oxygen taken into the lungs. An airy room depends on several other things besides just opening the window. It is good, it is true, to open the window at bottom as well as top for a short time during the day. A screen can be used to protect the patient from any draught which may be caused by this.

But the position of the bed is also important to good ventilation. The bed should not be pushed up against a wall so that one side of it is blocked. It is, in fact, even a good plan to keep the head of the bed pulled out a foot or so from the wall. In this way, what air there is in the room is able to encircle the bed and thus keep stuffiness at bay.

A fire burning night and day is a great aid in the sick room, because the temperature of the room—which should be somewhere between 60 to 65 deg. F.—can be regulated by it. A fire helps ventilation, too, for it keeps the chimney clear, and the atmosphere of the room is all the fresher for it.

Between the fireplace and the window there is almost certain to be a line of draught, so it is desirable to keep the bed in some other position than this. To have the bed directly facing the window is also undesirable, since the direct light in front of the eyes is apt to be trying, and can quite well cause uncertain temper on the part of the poor invalid. The most practical position for the bed, providing it will be out of draught there, is to put it so that the window is on the opposite side to that on which the invalid usually sleeps. This means that when asleep, the patient will mostly be turned away from the light, and, when awake, he or she will have the benefit of it falling gently from the side, without there being too much glare.

In the interests of ventilation, it is not desirable to have heavy curtains at the windows. Light curtains make for cheeriness as well as good ventilation. When buying flowers for an invalid, choose those with no perfume in preference to those which have a heavy, scent.

No one can deny the cheering influence of flowers in the sick-room during the day. To leave them in the room at night, however, is definitely unwise. To take them out is one of those small attentions which really do help to keep the room fresh and pleasant.

THRIFT IN THE HOME.

True And False Economy.

Many women could save quite a fair amount of what they spend in house-keeping if they would avoid waste. It is not economy to buy a large joint for a small family, since it cannot be served up too often, as repeated cooking destroys the vitamins. A little experience will soon show what weight of meat will be required to serve three times, at the most—that is, hot, cold, and made into a stew, etc. Then the bones of joints should never be thrown into the dustbin, but stewed for some time till all the meat is off. Of this liquor we may make soup for a cool day, or in warm weather, turn out a

refreshing jelly, by the addition of flavourings and powdered gelatine.

Scraps of bread are too often consigned to the garbage tin, instead of being, used up in various ways, such as baking dry and then rolling out to make crumbs, for cutlets, etc.; baking with tomatoes, sprinkling over other dishes. There are many ways of utilizing these pieces.

We see sometimes elaborate instructions for using for scraps of meat, vegetables, etc., the result of which cannot be very appetising, though time is spent in the preparation and good ingredients lessened in value by being mixed with inferior scraps. The thrifty housewife will prefer to so arrange the menu that scraps will be non-existent. If this is not possible, they may be used in salads, etc., as well as in a stew or meat pie. Of course, in winter, there is always the stockpot for the more ingredients we put into the soup the better it will be.

In making tea, the number of those requiring it should be taken into consideration, so that there will not be any waste. If any tea be left, it may be weakened by boiling water, sweetened and flavoured with lemon juice, to make a pleasant drink, especially when cooled. Coffee may be treated in the same way, with the omission of the lemon juice.

Recipes

BAKED HAM SLICE WITH PEARS.

Place a thick slice of ham in a baking dish. Let bake until fat browns then cover with a paste of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons vinegar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard. Cover pan and bake $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Serve with pear halves brushed with butter, roll in fine crushed corn flake, and backed until brown. Add a spoonful of jelly to each pear.

SWEETBREADS AND BACON.

Parboil a sweetbread, cut in small pieces, dip in flour, egg and crumbs, and arrange alternately with pieces of bacon on small skewers, having four pieces of sweetbread and three of bacon on each skewer. Fry in deep fat, mound of green peas.

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FOAMY SAUCE.

In the top of a double boiler cream one-third cup butter and gradually one cup confectioners' sugar and beat until creamy. Fold in one cup stiffly beaten heavy cream. Set over hot water and heat until foamy and smooth, beating constantly. Flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla and one-half teaspoon of lemon extract.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Varicose Veins.

Many people in middle age, and particularly women, suffer from this trouble—a stretching and dilating of the veins, principally in the legs. Those on the surface are visible as swollen and knotted channels, but it must be remembered that the deeper veins are probably also affected, and treatment must be internal as well as external. Let us consider the causes of varicose veins, then we shall see how to apply a logical treatment. First, blood that is clogged with waste matter; secondly, weakening of the muscular walls of the veins; and thirdly, congestion of tissue.

Too Heavy Blood.

As you know, the veins carry blood back to the heart with all the impurities, whence it goes to the lungs for cleansing. Heavily laden blood affects the valves of the veins, particularly when these are weakened by lack of muscular tone. The blood consequently cannot pass through the veins, particularly when these are stretched. Congestion of tissues close to the veins will also produce the same effect. The channels are cramped and the blood impeded in its transit.

Treatment.

In slight cases a simple elastic stocking will probably give sufficient support, though this should not be worn so tightly as to restrict the circulation. Injections are often given with good results. A great deal, however, can be done by the sufferer to remove the cause and build up the general health in conjunction with local treatment.

Cleanse the Blood Stream.

Above we saw that a clogged blood stream is a frequent cause of trouble, therefore, the first thing to do is to rid it of its excess of waste and purify the blood. Cleansing foods, such as fruit, vegetables and salads, should form the basis of the diet; sweet foods and pastries should be severely cut down, and plenty of water and

lemonade should be taken to drink. Perseverance will be necessary in this regime, as a condition that may have taken years to develop cannot be altered in a few weeks only.

Local Treatment.

The most important measure is the application of cold packs to the affected parts. If possible, these should be applied two or three times a day and left on for an hour at a time. If this is not convenient, an alternative is to apply them at bedtime. If covered with a light piece of rubber material beneath the bandage, no discomfort or inconvenience will be felt. Another alternative, which is perhaps easier still, is to get a short length of hose which can be fixed to the bath tap. Sit on the edge of the bath and direct a jet of cold water on to the vein for about ten minutes, continuously, morning and evening.

Exercise.

Constant standing is very bad for varicose veins, but walking is beneficial, as the movement helps to stimulate the action of the blood. People who have to stand for any length of time should make a practice of walking about sharply for a few minutes whenever possible.

It must be remembered that, although injections may remove the varicosities, they do not remove the cause, and unless care is taken to keep the blood and tissues healthy, the trouble may return. Sane feeding, daily elimination and sufficient exercise will help to keep the blood stream pure and the body in perfect condition.

Hints

Add one teaspoonful of vinegar to the oil in the stove. This makes it last longer and burn more brightly.

For mending broken china use melted alum. Wet a little in an old spoon and rub this over the pieces to be united. Press together and leave to harden.

A lemon cut into slices and boiled with white clothes keeps them white and takes out stains.

To make Enamel—Finely crush a stick of sealing wax of the desired colour; place it in a bottle containing a small quantity of methylated spirits and shake thoroughly, until completely dissolved, when the enamel will be ready for use. Any tin of convenient size can be given several coats of this—clean, empty tinned tins, and so on. Paint them outside with coloured enamel. Label them with hand printed labels—"Rice," "Tea," "Sugar," and so on.

To remove creases from clothes, hang them on a clothes line in the bath-room, turn on the hot water tap until the room is full of steam, and dry in the open air. Press on the wrong side with a cool iron.

To remove rain-drops from a velvet hat, moisten a cloth with steam from a kettle of boiling water. Well rub this on the marks and they will disappear.

Old toothbrushes come in very handy for cleaning graters and strainers. Always keep one near the sink.

Instead of using tea leaves for sprinkling carpets before sweeping, try salt.

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Great Ceremonies Suspended For Duration.—

The Holy Father, states a news agency message, has suspended all beatification and canonisation ceremonies until better times arrive.

One reason, it is said, is the wartime shortage of candles and oil used in illuminating St. Peter's for such rites.

No confirmation of this report has come from Vatican Radio. Early in the war it was believed that His Holiness would not hold these ceremonies until after the war. Since then, however, more than one saint has been canonised, including St. Gemma Galgani.

Apostolate Of The Cradle.—

The Holy Father spoke of the "Apostolate of the Cradle" recently when he received in audience the Roman section of the women of Catholic Action.

The Holy Father's address was a continuation and companion of a talk he gave recently to some hundreds of newly-married couples. It dealt with the physical as well as moral and spiritual upbringing of children.

Young men and women should prepare themselves before marriage to be the parents and educators of children, said the Holy Father. No one thinks of becoming a mechanic or engineer, or doctor or lawyer without preparation, yet every day young couples get married without having thought of the rights and duties of educating children.

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Catholic News

Moulding the souls of children, said His Holiness, is certainly a laborious art. The formation of children is so liable to fall out of shape if they do not receive adequate and necessary treatment. Children are among the most difficult human beings to guide, and need the most delicate touch, since they are more impressionable even than wax.

Clemency to Prisoners.—

With the approval of the British authorities and at the expense of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, hundreds of Italian prisoners of war detained in Palestine have been permitted to visit the Holy Places. The pilgrimage was headed by the Most Rev. Gustavo Testa, Apostolic Delegate to Egypt and Arabia.

Archbishop Testa has cabled to the Holy Father the enthusiastic gratitude of the prisoners and their fervent prayers for the Vicar of Christ.

Sisterhoods Come Under Ban.—

Under pressure from local police authorities, some Catholic communities of nuns in Japan have abandoned the habits of their orders and donned garb more like the dress of the women of that country.

It is well established that this action has been taken against Catholic sisters in Tokio, but it is not known if similar steps have been taken against other nuns.

National officials professed amazement when the situation was called to their attention, it is said. On the other hand, students of such matters in Manchuria point out that there are laws regulating religion in Japan and Manchuria which give the authorities control over religion through a system of regulations providing for police super-

vision.

It is believed that the nuns complied with the regulations to avoid an issue that might have jeopardised their works of charity and education.

Progressive Catholic University.—

Shanghai's Catholic university has 1,500 women and men students. Last year it bestowed 25 doctorates in medicine, 16 in science, 11 in law and 12 in letters.

Twenty-four years ago it conferred its first degree. There were then 204 students.

At the conferment ceremony this year the Vicar Apostolic expressed his thanks to the Sacred Heart nuns who opened the first Catholic college for girls.

Second Atheist Paper Gone.—

A second organ of the Soviet Militant Atheist League has ceased publication, according to dispatches received in Washington, reports NCWC. This is *Anti-Religioznik*, bi-monthly organ.

The League's more notorious paper *Bezbozhnik* (Godless) stopped publication some weeks ago.

Passionist Centenary In The British Isles.—

The Passionist Fathers throughout Great Britain and Ireland celebrated the 100th anniversary of their arrival on Sunday, November 9.

Cardinal Hinsley presided and preached at the 11.30 High Mass at St. Joseph's, Highgate, where the principal celebrations were held. Bishop Myers, Auxiliary in Westminster, offered the Mass.

Archbishop Downey, of Liverpool, led the pilgrimage to the shrine at Sutton, Lancs, where the Ven. Fr. Dominic Barberi, the first Passionist to land in England, lies buried.

Other celebrations were held at the Passionist houses at Broadway, Birmingham, Herne Bay, Ilkley and Ormskirk; at Carnarthen and St. David's Wales; and at Glasgow and Musselburgh, Scotland. In Ireland the date was commemorated in Dublin, Belfast and Enniskillen.

Religious Praised by Australian Minister.—

Words of high praise for the work of various religious communities of women in Queensland were spoken by E. M. Hanlon, Minister for Health and Home Affairs, as four Sisters of Our Lady Help of Christians, an Australian community, were appointed by the State Government to take charge of a leper settlement on Fantome Island near Townsville.

Mr. Hanlon said the Sisters were in no small measure responsible for the fact that in a penitentiary built years ago by the Government to house 120 female prisoners the average number of female prisoners today is only four or five.

The people of Queensland and the aborigines, he said, should appreciate much more than they do the wonderful work for the sick, the suffering and the poor carried on by these devoted women.

Publication and Commentaries.—

Earlier estimates that the English Revision of the Old Testament would be completed in five years have been reduced to three years as a result of the progress now being made, it was disclosed at the Fifth General Meeting of the Catholic Biblical Association of America, held in Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Seventh National Congress of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

Although the work of revision on the Old Testament is a larger task because the text is much longer, the work of the 35 scholars engaged in the undertaking during the past three years has advanced so rapidly that one-fourth of the material revised by the savants has been submitted to the editors. It was reported that expectations can be entertained that all the material on which the scholars are working will be in the hands of the editorial board some time in the course of 1942.

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DICKY.—

(continued from page 19)

"That's the *comandante*," he growled. "He's responsible for that sentiment. Wait, oh, wait till the cards are all out."

Pasa lowered her voice to almost a whisper. "And, listen, heart of my heart," she said, "I have endeavoured to be brave, but I cannot live without thee. Three days now—"

Dicky caught a faint gleam of steel from the folds of her mantilla. For once she looked in his face and saw it without a smile, stern, menacing and purposeful. Then he suddenly raised his hand and his smile came back like a gleam of sunshine. The hoarse signal of an incoming steamer's siren sounded in the harbor. Dicky called to the sentry who was pacing before the door: "What steamer comes?"

"The *Catarina*."

"Of the *Vesuvius* line?"

"Without doubt, of that line."

"Go you, *picarillo*," said Dicky joyously to Pasa, "to the American consul. Tell him I wish to speak with him. See that he comes at once. And look you! let me see a different look in those eyes, for I promise your head shall rest upon this arm to-night."

It was an hour before the consul came. He held his green umbrella under his arm, and mopped his forehead impatiently.

"Now, see here, Maloney," he began, captiously, "you fellows seem to think you can cut up any kind of row, and expect me to pull you out of it. I'm neither the War Department nor a gold mine. This country has its laws, you know, and there's one against pounding the senses out of the regular army. You Irish are forever getting into trouble. I don't see what I can do. Anything like tobacco, now, to make you comfortable—or newspapers—"

"Son of Eli," interrupted Dicky, gravely, "you haven't changed an iota. That is almost a duplicate of the speech you made when old Koen's donkeys and geese got into the chapel loft, and the culprits wanted to hide in your room."

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed the consul, hurriedly adjusting his spectacles. "Are you a Yale man, too? Were you in that crowd? I don't seem to remember any one with red—any one named Maloney. Such a lot of college-men seem to have misused their advantages. One of the best mathematicians of the class of '91 is selling lottery tickets in Belize. A Cornell man dropped off here last month. He was second steward on a guano boat. I'll write to the department if you like, Maloney. Or if there's any tobacco, or newspa—"

"There's nothing," interrupted Dicky, shortly, "but this. You go tell the captain of the *Catarina* that Dicky Maloney wants to see him as soon as he can conveniently come. Tell him where I am. Hurry. That's all."

The consul, glad to be let off so easily, hurried away. The captain of the *Catarina*, a stout man, Sicilian born, soon appeared, shoving, with little ceremony, through the guards to the jail door. The Vesuvius Fruit Company had a habit of doing things that way in Anchuria.

"I am exceedingly sorry—exceedingly sorry," said the captain, "to see this occur. I place myself at your service, Mr. Maloney. Whatever you need shall be furnished. Whatever you say shall be done."

Dicky looked at him unsmilingly. His red hair could not detract from his attitude of severe dignity as he stood, tall and calm, with his now grim mouth forming a horizontal line.

"Captain De Lucco, I believe I still have funds in the hands of your company—ample and personal funds. I ordered a remittance last week. The money has not arrived. You know what is needed in this game. Money and money and more money. Why has it not been sent?"

"By the *Cristóbal*," replied De Lucco, gesticulating. "It was despatched. Where is the *Cristóbal*? Off Cape Antonio I spoke her with a broken shaft. A tramp coaster was towing her back to New Orleans. I brought money ashore thinking your need for it might not withstand delay. In this envelope is one thousand dollars. There is more if you need it, Mr. Maloney."

"For the present it will suffice," said Dicky, softening as he crinkled the envelope and looked down at the half-inch thickness of smooth dingy bills.

"The long green!" he said, gently, with a new reverence in his gaze. "Is there anything it will not buy, Captain?"

"I had three friends," replied De Lucco, who was a bit of a philosopher, "who had money. One of them speculated in stocks and made ten million; another is in heaven, and the third married a poor girl whom he loved."

"The answer, then," said Dicky, "is held by the Almighty, Wall Street and Cupid. So, the question remains."

"This," queried the captain, including Dicky's surroundings in a significant gesture of his hand. "Is it—it is not—it is not connected with the business of your little shop? There is no failure in your plans?"

"No, no," said Dicky. "This is merely the result of a little private affair of mine, a digression from the regular line of business. They say for a complete life a man must know poverty, love and war. But they don't go well together, *capitán mio*. No; there is no failure in my business. The little shop is doing very well."

When the captain had departed Dicky called the sergeant of the jail and asked:

"Am I *preso* by the military or the civil authority?"

"Surely there is no martial law in effect now, señor."

"Bueno. Now go or send to the alcaide, the *Jefe de la Paz* and the *Jefe de los Policios*. Tell them I am prepared at once to satisfy the demands of justice." A folded bill of the "long green" slid into the sergeant's hands.

Then Dicky's smile came back again, for he knew that the hours of his captivity were numbered; and he hummed, in time with the sentry's tread:

"They're hanging men and women now,
For lacking of the green."

So, that night Dicky sat by the window of the room over his shop and his little saint sat close by, working at something silken and dainty. Dicky was thoughtful and grave. His red hair was in an unusual state of disorder. Pasa's fingers often ached to smooth and arrange it, but Dicky would never allow it. He was poring, to-night, over a great litter of maps and books and papers on his table until that perpendicular line came between his brows that always distressed Pasa. Presently she went and brought his hat, and stood with it until he looked up, inquiringly.

"It is sad for you here," she explained. "Go out and drink *vino blanco*. Come back when you get that smile you used to wear. That is what I wish to see."

Dicky laughed and threw down his papers. "The *vino blanco* stage is past. It has served its turn. Perhaps, after all, there was less entered my mouth and more my ears than people thought."

But, there will be no more maps or frowns to-night. I promise you that. Come."

They sat upon a reed *silleta* at the window and watched the quivering gleams from the lights of the *Catarina* reflected in the harbor.

Presently Pasa ripped out one of her inoffensive chirrupps of audible laughter.

"I was thinking," she began, anticipating Dicky's question, "of the foolish things girls have in their minds. Because I went to school in the States I used to have ambitions. Nothing less than to be the president's wife would satisfy me. And, look, thou red picaroon, to what obscure fate thou hast stolen me!"

"Don't give up hope," said Dicky, smiling. "More than one Irishman has been the ruler of a South American country. There was a dictator of Chili named O'Higgins. Why not a President Maloney, of Anchuria? Say the word, *señita mia*, and we'll make the race."

"No, no, no, thou red-haired, reckless one!" sighed Pasa; "I am content"—she laid her head against his arm—"here."

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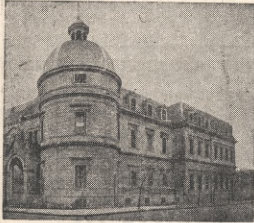
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Teacher: Yes, the earth travels round the sun. Now, can anyone tell me what travels round the earth?
Billy: Please, teacher, tramps.

Ben pointed to his pal, a taxi-driver, a purse on the floor of his cab. "Yes," said the driver, "when business is bad, I put it there, and leave the door open. It's empty, but you've no idea how many people jump in for a short ride when they see it."

A new Scottish minister was hunting up isolated parishioners. Calling at one cottage, he asked the woman who came to the door if there were any Episcopalians in the neighbourhood.

"Weel, sir, Ah dinna rightly know," she replied, "but my husband shot a strange creature the other night, and its skin is on the barn door. Ye might care tak' a look at it."

"Your son went to Cambridge. Didn't he go in for research work? Has he made any discoveries?"

"Only one so far as I know," said the father a little gringly. "He discovered what he calls his scientific paradox."

"Really?" said the other; "and what does that mean precisely?"

"Just this," said the father: "He succeeded in demonstrating that debts can be expanded by contracting them."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
ON PAGE 8.

(232) The "Welcome Stranger," discovered by accident in Victoria, Australia, in 1869, through a cart making a rut in the ground. It weighed 2,520 ounces.

(233) The Cullinan, found in 1905 in the Premier mine in the Transvaal. Weighing on discovery 3,025% carats, it was more than three times as large as any other diamond known. It was bought by the Transvaal Government and presented in 1907 to H. M. King Edward VII. It was cut into nine large stones and a number of smaller ones. The two largest of the bigger stones, weighing 516½ and 309, 3/16 carats, are the largest cut diamonds in existence. They are now among the British crown jewels, the larger being in the Royal Sceptre, the smaller being worn by the Queen or placed in the front of the Imperial State Crown. Before the Cullinan was discovered the world's largest

"In time of trial," inquiring the speaker, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," interrupted a man at the back of the room.

"Daddy," said the little girl, "teacher told us today that the olive branch is the emblem of peace. What is the emblem of war?"

"Orange blossom," grunted her parent.

They were quarrelling.

"I don't know why I married you!" she exclaimed. "Why—your mother was a scandal-monger, your father a drunkard, your brothers were little better than thieves, and as for you—"

"Now, now," he remonstrated, "don't end this row by getting personal!"

"Are you still bothered by those relatives of yours who come down from town to eat a big Sunday dinner and never invite you in return?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "they finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?" asked Mrs. Smith eagerly.

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."

diamond was the Excelsior (969½ carats) found at Jaegersfontein in 1893. The famous Koh-i-noor, already a cut diamond in 1739, weighed only 186 carats when presented to Queen Victoria in 1859.

(234) The world's tallest buildings are all in New York City, which possesses two skyscrapers over 1,000 feet in height, and forty over 500 feet. Among these are the Empire State Building, 1,250 feet; the Chrysler Building, 1,046 feet; the Cities' Service Company Building, 950 feet; the RCA building in the Rockefeller Centre, 850 feet; the Radio Building, 792 feet. Skyscrapers over 500 feet are found also in Chicago, Detroit, and other United States' cities. The Eiffel Tower in Paris stands 984 feet, but is a pylon rather than a building. Britain's tallest is Salisbury Cathedral, the spire of which reaches to 404 feet. This is about fifty feet lower than the Great Pyramid of Cheops or Khufu at Gizeh, near Cairo in Egypt.

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