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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942



This issue contains:

After The Conference p. 12

Fifty Years Ago p. 8

About People p. 11

HARRODS

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• • • • • UNFAVOURABLE exchange with Uruguay has forced tens of thousands of Argentines to take their holidays in Argentina this year. They are finding out that this country has more beautiful places, more diversified holiday resorts than they ever imagined. The Southern Lake district, the Córdoba Hills, the Andean foothills are a tourists' paradise.

But they are also learning the disagreeable fact that traveling in Argentina is a dusty, expensive proceeding; that elementary attention to their comfort is often wanting in the usual resorts; that the entire tourist traffic is frankly and obviously a battle of wits.

What a pity that the very remarkable beauty-spots of the country should be overshadowed by vulgarity and crude commercialism!

• • • • • THE industrial capacity of the United States is best illustrated by this comparison: take a French workman, a German workman, a British workman and an American workman, and set them the same task, each in his own country. At the end of a working day, the American will have produced more than twice as much as the Frenchman and the German, and thirty per cent more than the British workman.

American superiority rests on several factors, chief amongst which are: easy access to raw material, greater abundance of machine tools, and a certain natural flair for mechanics which Americans possess in a greater degree than all others.

• • • • • MANY explanations have been forthcoming to account for the exceptionally long unbroken spell of heat that this city has suffered since Christmas. Fortunately this week we have had a delightful break that will enable the weary denizens of the Capital to recuperate and prepare for the days that lie ahead.

• • • • • IT is estimated that only thirty per cent of the population of Argentina live in the camp. This index of rural population is low when compared with the following figures, published in 1938: Germany, 33%; Australia, 36%; Italy, 38%; New Zealand, 40%; United States, 44%; Canada, 46%; France, 51%; Denmark, 54%; Mexico, 67%.

The real riches of Argentina consist in the fruits of her soil. We cannot ever hope to become a first-class industrial nation because we lack coal and iron, but we have developed into one of the chief food-producers of the world. In order to maintain that pre-eminence, the rural population of this country must not only be maintained, but increased.

• • • • • WE believe it was General Sherman, who marched through Georgia to the sea during the Civil War, that is responsible for the statement: "War is Hell." There are few who will deny the veracity of that statement with the evidence before us, but war has certainly one redeeming feature; it teaches us geography. When it was published in the evening papers some days ago that the Japanese had attacked N. Ireland there was general consternation. Not many were aware of the fact that there is an island, called New Ireland, off the Australian coast.

• • • • • JAPAN is not a whit inferior to Germany or Italy in the dissemination of routine falsehoods. The assertion of the Japanese Premier that Great Britain and the United States were endeavouring to place a stranglehold on Japan seems rather ridiculous in view of what the latter country has been trying to achieve in China during the past four years.

Great Britain built up Japan half a century ago and to show her gratitude the "land of the rising sun" is endeavouring to disrupt the British Empire.

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The Foxhunter

(By W. B. YEATS.)

"Now lay me on the cushioned chair,
And carry me you four,
With cushions here and cushions there,
To see the world once more.

"And some one from the stables bring
My Dermot dear and brown,
And lead him gently in a ring,
And gently up and down.

"Now leave the chair upon the grass;
Bring round and huntsman here,
And I on the strange road will pass
Filled full of ancient cheer."

His eyelids drop, his head falls low,
His old eyes cloud with dreams;
The sun upon all things that grow
Pours round them in sleepy streams.

Brown Dermot threads upon the lawn,
And to the armchair goes,
And now the old man's dreams are gone,
He smoothes the long brown nose.

And now moves many a pleasant tongue
Upon his wasted hands;
For leading aged hounds and young
The huntsman near him stands.

"My huntsman, Rody, blow the horn,
And make the hills reply,"
The huntsman loosens on the morn
A gay and wandering cry.

A fire is in the old man's eyes,
His fingers move and sway,
And when the wandering music dies
They hear him feebly say:

"My huntsman, Rody, blow the horn,
And make the hills reply;
I cannot blow upon my horn,
I can but weep and sigh."

The servants, round his cushioned place,
Are in new sorrow wrung;
And hounds are gazing on his face,
Both aged hounds and young.

One blind hound only lies apart
On the sun smitten grass;
He holds deep commune with his heart;
The moments pass and pass.

The blind hound with a mournful din
Lifts slow his wintry head;
The servants bear the body in
The hounds bewail the dead.

Irish News

ARMS DUMP
DISCOVERED.—

Unconscious of what underlay them, a number of men playing cards in a dressing room at the Gaelic Sports Club, Slievekeale, Waterford, experienced a startling interruption.

Detectives walked in and, according to the story of one of the card players, informed them that they would have to disturb them in their fun.

The detectives at once began searching the premises and soon concentrated on some loose boards in the dressing room floor, immediately underneath the card table.

After hours of work with pick and shovels, a dump was found buried deep in the soil beneath the floor.

Its contents included, it is understood, a Thompson sub-machinegun, revolvers, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

The contents were placed in a sack and taken by motor car to Garda Headquarters, Adelpy Quay.

CO CLARE
PHOSPHATES.—

The Minister for Supplies (Mr. Sean Lemass) told Mr. J. Hughes (F.G.) in the Dail recently that he saw no prospect of arranging shipping space for importation of superphosphates and potassic manures.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Sean MacEntee) told the same Deputy that phosphate rock deposits in Clare, at present worked, showed an extraction of 3,218 tons in the six months ended March 31. It was understood that fertilizer manufacturers had made a contract for the supply of about 300 tons weekly. Pre-war phosphate rock imports were about 90,000 tons yearly. It was estimated that from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of rock from Clare might be needed to meet requirements fully for next season.

DATA ON
ST. PATRICK.—

In the 15th century two copies were made of the 9th century "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick." One copy is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the other in the British Museum; but by a strange coincidence, although both have missing passages which can be supplied by reference to the other, the copies contain a gap which has baffled all scholars.

The mystery has been solved. The missing passage—all but one-sixth of it—from the Rawlinson manuscript in the Bodleian Library, has been found by Dr. R. J. Hayes, Director of the National Library, in a private collection of books near Dublin.

The work is the earliest Life of St. Patrick, in Irish, according to Professor K. Mulchrone, U. C. G., who edited the Life recently, filling in the missing passage as best she could by reference to extracts in T.C.D. from a glossed copy of the MS in the British Museum.

"I was astonished when I heard the missing MS had been found," she said, "and that it had been in Ireland all the time, and perhaps only a few miles from where I was working."

The MS was found in a marvellous state of preservation, and, as scholars were dependent on both copies of the Life for reconstruction of the original, the find was of great importance.

"Maybe," she added, "the small part still missing is also in Ireland. If it is, I hope someone will not throw it away in a heap of waste paper."

PRICES FOR 1942
GRAIN CROP.—

The Irish Government will shortly make an Order requiring the cultivation in 1942 of one quarter of the arable land on each holding comprising 10 or more statute acres of such land.

The Minister for Agriculture has an-

nounced that the fixed prices for grain harvested during current year will be: For highest grade wheat 41s. per barrel; barley 30s. per barrel; oats 18s. 8d. per barrel. These prices will be for delivery at grower's nearest railway station or canal depot.

LATEST FIGURES OF HOUSING DRIVE.—

The number of houses built or reconstructed in the Twenty-six Counties under the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts, 1932-1940, is given as 106,188 in a statement issued by the Government Information Bureau.

In Dublin 10,724 were built under local authority control and 6,748 by private builders and 6,748 by private builders and housing societies. Nearly 4,000 new houses were built in County Cork, while 5,948 houses were reconstructed there by private persons. In the City of Cork 2,249 new houses were erected.

The total for Galway (new and reconstructed) is 6,006; Louth, 4,131; Kerry, 4,881; Wexford, 3,069; Limerick County, 2,836; Donegal, 1,781; Cavan, 2,152; Clare, 2,459.

FOOD SERVICE CENTRES—

A new food service centre, where, for one penny, stew, bread and milk will be supplied each day to 200 of the city's poor and unemployed, was opened recently in Henrietta Street, Dublin, the first of six to be sponsored by the Catholic Social Service Conference. Others will follow soon at Crumlin and Howth.

Sixpenny diners, described as "sufficient for a whole family," may be taken away from the centre, which will be operated by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Six boilers, a geyser, and a mechanical potato peeler have been installed by Ernest Cullen, a member of the conference.

Opening the centre—which he blessed—Very Rev. Myles Ronan, P.P., Halston Street, thanked the Sisters of Charity for their co-operation, remarking that they had undertaken a very heavy burden, as they themselves would be at a loss should the contributions of the well-to-do of the parish not prove ample.

Owen Cowley, president of the conference, said that the Sisters had set

a lead to the citizens in "this period of dire necessity for the poor."

CERTAIN DUTIES LIFTED.—

A long list of goods may now be imported, under license, without payment of duty under an order made by the Irish Government recently, inserting an open license provision on the duties concerned.

Commodities affected are: Unsweetened biscuits, books, novels, bottles or jars of glass, carbon-tetrachloride, cocoa, coffee, custard powders, dentures, fire lighters, flock, halters for animals, handkerchiefs and wheelbarrows ice cream powders, iron and steel (galvanized, corrugated), iron and steel galvanized cutters, pipes and ridgings; iron and steel sundries, lime.

Margarine, number plates, etc.; lubricating oil, toilet paper imported in rolls, wood and clay pipes for smoking, school satchels, sausage meal, inside soles, statues, statuettes and busts, superphosphates, ground mineral phosphates, and compound manures, vinegar, silk and artificial silk.

PAINTING OF ST. PATRICK.—

Dr. George A. Little, of Dublin, has discovered in a Dublin art dealer's shop an oil-painting of St. Patrick, which, he said, may be the first oil-painting of the saint, and also the first oil-painting done in Ireland.

The picture, bought for "an inconsiderable sum," may have repercussions on accepted theories on Irish religious art.

The details of the picture, which is done in oils on an oak panel, are similar to a 1624 engraving in a Paris publication.

The new Irish "find" is deemed to be the older picture, which shows St. Patrick, Crough Patrick and what is thought to be Teampall Mhuire at Glendalough.

FOUR CROCODILES—

The government of Eire has bought four more vessels for its new and rapidly expanding merchant marine and is planning to operate them between the United States and Irish ports, according to recent reports.

The ships are the Arena, a 24-year-old freighter of 4,673 gross tons, flying the Panama flag; the Haifa Trader, of British registry, a ship of 5,300 tons built in 1903; the 6,200-ton Greek freighter Vasilios Destounis, built in 1912, and the 3,800-ton Noemijulia, of Panamanian registry and built in 1895. The last three vessels have been renamed the Irish Larch, Irish Poplar and Irish Hazel, respectively. The Arena has already sailed for Ireland in command of Captain Thomas Freehill.

It was also reported that Eire would buy a 1,400-ton freighter, the Maivara, from Chile, but this was not confirmed. Neither the Maivara nor the Arena is listed in Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

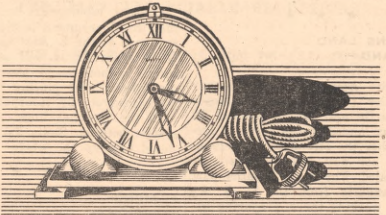
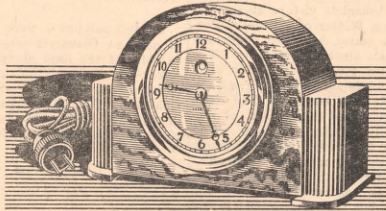
BRONZE CAULDRON UNEARTHED.—

An interesting discovery was recently made by Cork County Council workers in a bog at Kealanine, Bantry. Men working there found portion of a bronze cauldron with bronze ring attachment.

It was apparently originally very beautiful and although it had wasted considerably the fine workmanship was evident from the delicate riveting

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which is typical of that type of object. It belonged to the late Bronze Age, approximately 700 B. C. The find was surrendered to Mr. G. P. Fogarty, B. E., Acting County Surveyor, and has now been acquired by Professor S. P. O'Riordan for the Museum at University College, Cork.

GIRLS LEAD IN HONOURS.—

Although more boys than girls passed the recent Leaving Certificate examination, the girls had a higher percentage of passes with honors. Actually, however, the difference in both cases is slight, though the balance such as it is, is in favor of the girls.

The results, just published by the Department of Education, show that 85.4 per cent of the boys presented—1,806—passed the examination, whereas 84.6 per cent of the girls—who numbered 1,329—were successful. Only 63.3 per cent of the boys, however, secured honors, compared with 70.57 in the case of the girls.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

YOUNGER MEN COMMAND.—

According to Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, the Russians expect, not only to expel the enemy from their territory, but win a complete victory during the Autumn and Winter of this year. Production, he states, has been duplicated in the Urals since the invasion. The opportunities given to youthful officials and chiefs account to a great extent for Russian successes. The older men are relegated to positions of less responsibility. "Other countries would do well in following Russia's example in this practice," says Sir Stafford.

With reference to religion he said that it was not considered good for the people, but that propaganda to the contrary was permitted.

AMERICANS LAND IN IRELAND.—

A North American expeditionary force, under the command of Major Russel Hartle and Major General E. Chaney has landed in the north of Ireland. Neither the strength of the landing force nor any other details have been revealed. For many months past military experts from the U. S. A., have been working there, preparing bases and air fields.

CLOSED BY ORDER.—

Certain air lines having ceased to function, the Argentine postal authorities ordered the closing down of the wireless stations pertaining to the same last Monday. One of these is in

Mendoza and belonged to the Condor Syndicate and the other belonged to the Air France.

HIGH PRICES AT OLAVARRIA.—

Exceptional prices were fetched last Monday at Olavarría when the ovine exhibits at the local sheep show went under the hammer. The champion Lincoln ram presented by Cabaña "La Cuadrada" fell to Mr. Santiago Soulas for \$8,500 and the reserve grand champion was purchased for \$6,000 by Mr. José M. Quiroga.

REPORTED PURCHASE.—

Current reports are to the effect that the Government is negotiating the purchase of the E. Rios and Argentine N. E. railways as well as the Ferrocarril Económico, of Corrientes, with the intention of placing them under State control by incorporating them with the national lines. A ferry-boat system between Santa Fé and Paraná would link up the whole.

FEARING INVASION.—

Though no details have leaked through, it is supposed that Turkey fears an invasion during the coming Spring. For some time Nazi troops and armaments have been massing near her frontiers and to be ready for eventualities the government has decreed the general mobilisation of troops in Estambul. So far no news has been conceded to the Press.

CHANGING ELECTORAL SYSTEM.—

When Congress convenes in May, Dr. Castillo will probably submit for consideration certain changes regarding electoral and political legislation which is thought will affect illiterates and others, and also rules which will bear on the organisation of political parties.

NEW SYNTHETIC BLOOD.—

A new synthetic blood is being most successfully used by Canadian medical authorities as a means of preventing haemorrhage. It bears a resemblance to table-salt and causes coagulation in the wound. Formerly it was prepared from fish meal and alfalfa and known as Vitamen K, but now, the new purely chemical product is soluble in water and can be taken as ordinary medicine. It is used principally for cases of jaundice and internal bleeding.

SCARCITY OF INSULINE.—

Owing to the great lack of insuline in Europe, diabetics are acutely suffering the consequences. To relieve the situation, the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, has solicited from people in this country, who can afford it, monthly quotas of 50 kilos of the product, which will be equally distributed between the Argentine Embassy in Vichy and the said Chamber of Commerce.

WILL NOT DELIVER.—

Requisitioning by the Germans of skis and clothing in Alsace has aroused a violent reaction among the inhabitants, who prefer to burn the articles in question rather than deliver them to the invaders, and neither arrest nor imprisonment can bend the will of the people. There also concentration camps have been established for German soldiers who refuse to return to the Russian front. The establishing of these outside Germany is a means of hiding the truth from the German people.

HOW THEY CIVILIZE.—

For being true to their country and resisting the invaders, the Greeks are now submitted to a system of starvation by the Nazis. They are prohibited to exchange supplies and forbidden to fish on the mainland coast or on the islands under German, Italian or Bulgarian occupation, while the enemy continues requisitioning their stocks of olive oil, dried fruit and potatoes.

A SUFFOCATING DAY.—

Last Thursday was a suffocating day in Buenos Aires, the humidity weighed like lead on the public and a groan of "que calor" was heard from all quarters as the people mopped their brows. However the mercury did not reach its highest, but the reigning dampness did the work. In Mar del

Plata the highest temperature of the year was reached, when the thermometer registered 36.7, and despite strong waves the holiday-makers betook themselves to the water to keep cool. Many cases of sunstroke were accounted for in the city of Buenos Aires among civilians and policemen.

IMMEDIATE ACTION.—

Brazil is losing no time in taking action against the Axis activities in the country. Social and sport organizations as well as subversive organs of the Press will be immediately controlled or suppressed and the Japanese collectivity of San Pablo fear that they will be subject to reprisals. The police in general have been advised to take immediate action, especially in Rio Grande del Sur, where, since 1938, the Nazis have been unusually active.

FOLLOWING THE FOUNDER.—

Brown, the founder of the Argentine Navy, has many of his countrymen, or at least descendants, desirous of following his footsteps and upholding his cause. Among those recently designed to higher posts in the National Fleet are the names of Patricio J. Conway as Commandant of the submarine Stgo. del Estero and Major Raul A. Lynch, commandant of the first battalion of regiment I. A. C.

ALL FOR SCIENCE.—

Completing his 10th scientific expedition into the Canadian Arctic region in quest of plants, minerals, fossils, etc., native to that area, the Rev. Arthemio Dutilly, research associate in botany of the Catholic University of America, has returned with a variety of rare and botanical and geological specimens.

Leaving the United States last July, Father Dutilly spent four months in exploratory work in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, covering 8,000 miles by schooner, motor boat and steamship. He touched at 18 stations on the Hudson Bay shores, Chesterfield Inlet, Hud-

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son Strait, Baffin Island, Summeret Island and Greenland, Father Dutilly began these yearly expeditions in the Arctic region in 1933, and has now conducted explorations in 165 stations, traversing a total of 75,000 miles by land, water and air transport in eight years.

This year he brought back upwards of 2,000 sheets of Arctic plants; a quantity of rocks and other geological specimens; an assortment of Arctic birds' eggs; portions of Eskimo food, and samples of parasites from dogs and fish. This material will be classified for deposit in the Arctic Institute established at the university and for distribution to institutions of higher learning in the Scandinavian countries, and added to the Vatican Museum, the National Museum at Ottawa, and to scientific collections in various government departments in Washington.

★ ★ ★

SHIPS FOR BRAZIL.—

Two Italian vessels, the "Conte Grande" and "Tebro" which were lying in a Brazilian port since June, 1940, have been taken over by the Brazilian government and will form part of Lloyd Brasileiro fleet. The Italian consul and port authorities were present when the Brazilian flag was hoisted on both vessels.

★ ★ ★

IN CASE OF ATTACK.—

Mayor La Guardia has appointed an Emergency Board to draw up rules for the protection of the citizens, just in case they should be necessary.

Again remember, there is no immediate danger. All of these preparations are solely as a matter of precaution.

It is so important that every citizen should know just what to do and how to do it. In due time, definite instructions will be given.

In the meantime, learn to keep calm—walk, never run, in the event of any emergency.

Pay no attention to Rumor Mongers. Do not listen to gossip.

Do not become panicky and above all, do not permit anyone to cause any fear.

Keep cool—don't be alarmed! Just use common sense!

Avoid open spaces, streets, parks. Leave bus, street car or auto. Seek a place of safety.

Avoid top and bottom stories of buildings. Don't use elevators. Use cellars only in well constructed buildings.

Leave all personal belongings—your life is more important.

Do not crowd in one spot.

★ ★ ★

MORE AND BETTER TANKS.—

Tanks and armoured cars which will henceforth be manufactured in the United States will be stronger and more durable in the field than anything that has been produced so far during the present conflict. Experience gained by experts in many fronts has enabled them to turn out more of a mass production in this line and more effective units from a military viewpoint.

★ ★ ★

THE BLACK MARKET.—

Scottish publicans and whisky merchants are perturbed over the operations of a black market in wines and

spirits. They claim that those engaged in this market find a useful source of supply in public auctions, and that they mainly find a market for re-sale in the more shady night clubs in London, which may charge as much as £5 a bottle for whisky.

Mr. William Walker, of the Scottish firm of whisky brokers (Walker and Co., Ltd.) suggested that no one who did not hold a Customs and Excise licence should be allowed to buy more than two gallons of whisky at public auctions.

★ ★ ★

LADY AVIATORS.—

Jacqueline Cochrane was the first lady who spanned the Atlantic piloting a bombing plane. She is now devoting her service to the recruiting of ladies for aerial purposes who will undertake the piloting of transport planes from the United States to England in combination with the R. A. F.

★ ★ ★

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY.—

War in the Pacific will probably help to hurry the completion of the Pan American highway which is so necessary for the movement of troops from one end of the continent to the other in a moment of danger, as well as serving as an important commercial artery. There remains but 18 per cent of the road to be completed and it is estimated that the centre American section will cost 80,000,000 dollars.

★ ★ ★

KNOW YOUR WINE.—

A good wine should be pleasing to the sight on account of its colour and brightness: there should be no suspicion of cloudiness and it should be crystal clear. It is important that wine be smelt before it is tasted, and it should be rejected at once if it lacks a wholesome and pleasant odour.

As to taste; while few men, owing to smoking and other habits, have a palate which will enable them to appreciate some of the finer characteristics of wine, it is possible by care and education to make a great improvement in this direction. First place a little of the wine in your mouth and leave it there for a short time so that the tongue can savour it. It should not bite nor should it be harsh, but a clear acid taste with a certain amount of sweetness and a distinct taste of fruit are to be looked for.

Mr. W. J. Todd sums up the ideal in his *Handbook of Wine* when he writes: "Wine that delights the eye with its jewelled colours, the nose with its excellent bouquet, the palate with its delicate savours—that needs, in fact, three senses to appreciate it, bountiful product of Earth and Sun and the wit and toil of man—Gentlemen, I give you Wine."

★ ★ ★

HELPING A NEIGHBOUR.—

For the purpose of assisting the neighbouring nation as well as solving certain of her own fuel difficulties, Argentina will immediately begin the importation of oil from Bolivia. This will necessitate the laying of a pipe-line from the Somandita oilfields, but the high cost of the same will be defrayed by the Argentine oilfields Administration.

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What Amateurs Can Do In The Field Of Astronomy

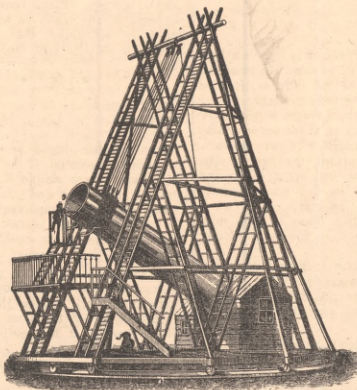
(By Rev. Ignacio Puig, S.J., Director of San Miguel Observatory.)

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

THE word Amateur is usually compared with that of Professional. Hence we have the person called a Professional in Astronomy or Astronomer by Profession, who has gone through some University course in this matter, later held a paid post in some observatory, as a means of making his livelihood, as it is commonly termed. We call Amateur the person who dedicates his leisure hours to Astronomy for love, for taste and the pleasure he receives from investigations of this nature, without the slightest hope of material recompense; as a rule the latter works without assistants, without having done a course in Astronomy in any teaching institution and without possessing any instrument, or at the most, instruments of the rough and ready nature, which at times he has made himself.

tres, which Mrs. Draper continued later in the Observatory of Harvard, on the death of her husband, and that of Dr. Joel H. Metcalf, who alone constructed various telescopes, which later handled with rare precision enabled him to discover various new comets and asteroids; further, he arrived at the point of making his own lenses, which were not a whit inferior to the product of the best optical houses; actually Harvard University Observatory possesses many photographic telescopes, provided with Metcalf lenses, which are used for the current works of Astronomy.

But these cases and many others, which we could here recount, demand two things not commonly found, i.e. extreme skill and unwavering constancy. More frequent, unfortunately, are the cases in which some, seized by the enthu-



The great reflector of F. G. Herschel.

All astronomers are agreed in affirming that a good part of the progress achieved in the field of Astronomy is due to amateurs, and even history lays it down that in certain cases a simple amateur has realized investigations of the highest astronomical interest.

The case is famous of Frederick William Herschel, who, though being a professor of music, commenced at 30 years of age to dedicate himself to the study of astronomy, personally making his own telescopes, with which he discovered the planet Uran with its two satellites, two satellites of Saturn and 2,500 nebulae; the largest of his telescopes, finished in 1789, was twelve metres long and the number of memoriae of the same Herschel, published between 1780 and 1818, amounts to 71.

More recent cases are those of Dr. Henry Draper with his contribution to the study of stellar spec-

siams of the moment, invest considerable sums of money in the purchase of apparatus, and after a few observations of the Sun, the Moon, the planets and stars and of having demonstrated their knowledge of astronomy before their friends terminate by throwing the whole outfit in the dust heap. To such investigators there has been lacking the most delightful quality of the amateur, and that is constancy.

For those of our readers, who, feeling on the one hand, subjugated by the delightful pleasure of observing the marvels of the firmament, find that they have sufficient enterprise to pursue with constancy observations which will assist the progress of Astronomy, before anything we recommend him the acquisition of an exact and general knowledge of the different celestial bodies and phenomena, which can be obtained by reading some book on the commencement of

astronomy.

And to make more evident how wide is the circle of persons who can collaborate in astronomical investigation, we will suppose in the first instance that the amateur does not possess any instrument at all or secondly; that he possesses some modest apparatus, well bought, or well made by himself.

For the amateur who does not possess instruments, the star which offer most opportunity for observation are the astrolites or shooting stars. If one bears in mind that daily millions and millions of these stars penetrate in our atmosphere, some as small as grains of sand and others of such size that they can show light in broad day, one can thus readily understand how much can be done in this class of observations, counting them marking out their position and luminousness, above all when there is a rain of stars, which occurs periodically every year and sometimes exceptionally as in the year 1933.

The practical manner of making these investigations is fixing your sight on a certain part of the heavens for the space of half an hour in order to count without doubt the visible astrolites and later not down in a sky-blue atlas their trajectories, which will serve as a base to determine their radiance, that is, the parts of the heavens from which they appear to originate. In North America there exists a society of amateurs dedicated to this class of observation, known as the **American Meteor Society**, under the direction of Professor C. P. Olivier of the Flower Observatory of Philadelphia; many are inscribed and the number increases daily. The work of these observers is simple, fascinating and gives positive results.

Another interesting camp of action for amateurs, non-possessors of a telescope, are the new stars or **Novae**, as they are scientifically known. From Tycho-Brahe, who in 1572 discovered the first of these stars, of which there is any memory, to the present date more than 50 **Novae** have been discovered, 10 of which have been foretold and observed by simple sight without the assistance of instruments.

The **Nova** of Tycho Brahe was found in the constellation of Cassiopea and got to shine so bright that her brilliance surpassed that of Venus, being for many months quite visible to the naked eye. As far as the present century is concerned the **Novae** discovered are visible to the naked eye are the following: **Nova Persei** in 1901; **Nova Geminorum** in 1912; **Nova Aquilae** in 1918; **Nova Cygni** in 1908 and **Nova Pictoris** in 1925; the latter obtained the first magnitude but can only be observed from the austral hemisphere.

As nearly all the new stars appear in the proximity of the Milky Way, the amateurs who desire to experiment the pleasure of discovering some new star must first become familiar with all the star actually existent and visible to the naked eye, belonging to constellations situated in that well-known

Way.

But let us pass on and say something regarding what the amateur possessing a telescope can do in the exploration of the firmament.

Firstly, one of the works he could do would be the search for comets, particularly if he has a photographic camera attached to his telescope. Not a few comets have been discovered in this way, thanks to the systematic observation of simple amateurs.

The telescopes for these classes of investigation must be of a short focus and wide space, with the optical of slight power. The discoveries of comets have as a rule the advantage of much publicity and it happens to be a new comet discoverer is awarded a medal as a just recompense for his activity, as by the ordinary rule seldom constant observers make these discoveries.

We do not desire to terminate this article without indicating, even only briefly, something unknown to the general run of people, and which, nevertheless, is something of exceptional importance for the astronomer, be he professional or simple amateur. We allude to what is generally called the **Psychology of the Observer**.

We must persuade ourselves that it is not sufficient to look at the heavens through a telescope, but it is necessary to know how to observe. It is convenient to be forewarned against the involuntary effects of the imagination, justly surprised on observing the wonders of the heavens. Every detail to be found in the limit of the distinct vision runs the risk of being misfigured or wrongly interpreted, above all when it treats of something totally unknown and which offers a certain similarity with matters already known.

What we state we can confirm by example. It treats of reading a sign, situated at a short distance, that we take for instance, the name of a street. There is no doubt we will read that name at a greater distance if it is familiar to us than if it was a name totally unfamiliar.

Moreover we should not forget that in the face of such confused details, our tendency is to interpret them according to certain preconceived ideas, and, consequently, favorable to the theories of our preference. We are made thus, and in order to avoid similar inconveniences the best thing is to recognize our psychological make-up. The itching to see more and better than our fellows leads fatally to false interpretations. We must reason ourselves, point out faithfully what we see, a thing very hard at times, not to say impossible.

Therefore the foregoing considerations will serve to place novel observers of the heavens on their guard, in order that their enthusiasm will not lead them to see what does not exist, lamentably confounding visual facts and observations with the more or less obvious interpretations founded in themselves.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th January, at the Civil Registry, Lomas de Zamora, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. T. B. Pinchar, Charles E. R. Rowland to Edith Barbara, daughter of Mr. W. C. Huxtable.

DEATHS.

On January 25th, at his father's residence, Avda. Montes de Oca, esquina Industria, William F., eldest son of Mr. William E. Hunter, Government Inspector of machinery; aged 18 years. Deceased was fortified with the last rites of the Church. R.I.P.

At his residence, Rodriguez, F.C.O., Michael Healy, of paralysis. He was 39 years of age and a native of Co. Longford, Ireland. R.I.P.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, in the partido de Lomas, after a short illness, Mary Nealon, beloved wife of the late Charles Parkinson; aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of Kilkee, Co. Clare, Ireland. R.I.P.

At his residence in Carmen de Areco, on January 13th, James, eldest son of Thomas Cox and Catherine Duffy, aged 22 years. R.I.P.

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

A solemn funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Dillon will be celebrated in the parish church of Navarro on Monday, February 1st, at 10.30 a.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Passionists Fathers are hastening on the work of the new church in the Calle Caridad in order to have it ready for Divine service on next St. Patrick's day. A beautiful Celtic cross of solid granite will be placed on roof. In order that a large number of the faithful may have an opportunity of contributing to this beautiful work of art, the Fathers propose to raise the amount necessary for its purchase by small subscriptions, not more than \$5 nor less than one for each person. Books for subscriptions have been sent to the camp, which must be returned before the 20th of February. We have no doubts that all who can will gladly give their mite to raise the Celtic cross on the house of God.

Rev. Fr. Petty who has returned from the camp where he was spending a holiday, has resumed his sacerdotal duties in this city. At the request of several English-speaking people he has arranged to hear confessions in the Balvanera Church from 7 to 8.30 a.m., on the first Sunday of each month.

Dr. Espinosa, V. G., accompanied by several other clergymen, preached a most successful mission in Pilar. On arriving in the town they were welcomed by the entire population who went to the station to meet them.

REFLECTIONS.

SLEEP AND LAUGHTER.

People who sleep well recover from an ailment, and for this reason, years ago, sleep was pronounced as one of Nature's cures for all diseases. Experimenters go to prove that a person who accustoms himself or herself to a full and regular sleep is not so liable to an attack of disease as the person who ignores his proper rest. Moreover, when attacked by any ailment, a good sleeper recovers the quicker. "Laugh and live" is a time-honoured saying, and a famous doctor once recommended one of his patients to try a course of funny stories. The patient, who was suffering from a nervous breakdown through overwork, obeyed the doctor's instructions, and the effect of hearty laughter soon brought him round. The menu recommended was one funny story at each meal, with an extra two at dinner.

Do You Know This?

- 241) What Is The Greatest Of Living Things?
- 242) What Is The Largest Animal?
- 243) Which Is The Rarest Of The Great Mammals?

See Answers on page 24.

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Thomas Kelly, R.I.P.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret and heartfelt sorrow that we announce the death of Thomas Kelly, who met an untimely end when falling from his horse in one of the streets of Rawson, on Tuesday 20th, January. The tragedy was witnessed by a number of people who thought that Tom's horse had merely thrown him, and immediately rushed to his assistance. It was soon learned however, that Tom's end was close; and after a short time the news spread abroad, that Tom had breathed his last. Fortunately,



spiritual aid was near at hand, as Fr. Brady—parish priest of Rawson—happened to be standing but a few yards away from the scene of the sad event. He arrived just in time to impart the last rites of holy church, as almost immediately Tom's soul went to meet its Maker.

When notified of his death, the first words of his broken-hearted wife were: "Had he the priest in his last moments"? What a consolation it was for her to learn that a priest was actually within sight of the spot where her husband fell. To this brave Catholic wife and mother, nothing else seemed to matter: Tom had the priest in his last hour; God had not forsaken him; His holy will be done.

On the morning of his death, deceased left his home in the camp, apparently in the best of health, to come to town on business. Accompanied by two of his little sons, he was met on the road by several of his old friends, who received a terrible shock when the news got around that Tom Kelly was dead. It was unbelievable, but only too true; Tom had ridden his

Obituaries



BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD.

mount for the last time.

A devoted husband, a dutiful father and a true friend, Tom Kelly's passing came as a severe blow to all who were acquainted with him. He was never known to have an enemy, and will be sadly missed, not only by his sorrowing wife and family, but also by the host of friends and acquaintances who had the privilege of knowing and sharing his friendship in life.

Every Sunday, accompanied by his wife and six children, Tom was to be seen devoutly assisting at Holy Mass. He never shirked his duties as a Catholic and reared his family in the love and fear of God. The bad roads were no obstacle to Tom when it was a question of coming to Mass. No more will he travel the roads good or bad; he is gone to his eternal rest to reap the reward of his exemplary life here on earth.

Friends from near and far, town and camp, flocked into Rawson on the night of his wake, to pay their last respects to a friend they all loved so well. The following morning a Mass 'Cuerpo Praesente' was celebrated in the parish church for the eternal repose of the departed, after which a

large crowd followed the remains to the burying ground where the last prayers were recited by the parish priest Fr. Brady, P. S. M., assisted by Frs. Martin and O'Reilly P. S. M. At the graveside a last tribute was paid to the deceased by Santiago Sanz, secretary of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, of which Tom was a staunch member.

To mourn his loss he leaves a wife and six children, an aged mother, brothers and sisters, to these we extend our very sincere sympathy.

May he rest in peace.

Elisa Nally de Porta Baulies, R.I.P.

It is with a feeling of great sorrow that I have to record the death of Mrs. Elisa Nally de Porta Baulies, she had been ailing for some time and was taken to Buenos Aires, where she was attended by the best doctors, but all was useless, as she gradually became worse and on January 17th, she peacefully passed away, having piously received the last rites of the Catholic Church and Papal Blessing.

Mrs. Porta Baulies was born 40 years ago, in San Pedro, was the

daughter of the late James Nally, and the late Margaret N. de Nally. She was married to Mr. Miguel Porta Baulies, their home being blessed with three children.

She bore all her pain and suffering with exemplary submission to the will of God, having a cheerful character, that enabled her to make all who came near her, forget she was the sufferer. The inspiring nobility of her charming personality, had won for her a legion of friends, and her welcome smile was always extended to all who called at her home.

The high esteem in which she was held, was eloquently testified, by the large concourse of friends, who attended the wake and funeral, also the many floral tributes. Her remains were conveyed to the church, where a response was said by the parish priest, who most assiduously attended the spiritual needs of the deceased during her declining moments.

She leaves a husband and three daughters to mourn her irreparable loss.

May her soul rest in peace.

A Loving Friend.

OTHER DEATHS.

Mr. Jose Warner, on the 25th inst. Santiago O'Brien, January 26th, in Carmen de Areco.

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IN their zeal to consolidate religious opinion on the subject of Russia certain newspapers have suddenly awakened to the fact that Christianity is in a very flourishing state in that country. Statisticians have been poured out as to the number of churches—Orthodox, Moslem and Catholic—open and the number of religious communities thriving in all parts of the country.

Recently M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, entered the arena and performed to such good purpose that he has aroused against him the religious opinion in general. Such an excursion was all the more ill-advised inasmuch as all the Christian denominations had clearly shown themselves firm supporters of the Government's policy of helping Russia. Church leaders have made it clear that the Russian people have the right to expect British aid in their fight against German aggression; at the same time they have proclaimed their implacable aversion to Communism. This, of course, the attitude of the Government.

By his speech some time ago before the American Chamber of Commerce M. Maisky has done his fellow-countrymen an ill-service by reopening the subject of the Soviet's professed policy of exterminating religion and transforming the country into one wholly atheistic. In the face of the only too-

M. Maisky Makes A Mistake

RELIGIOUS OPINION AROUSED AGAINST HIM

well-attested history of 25 years M. Maisky declared that religious freedom existed in Russia.

"NOT PERSECUTED"

"In spite of what is thought by so many," he said, "religion in my country is not persecuted. Article 124 of the Stalin constitution reads: 'In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience the Church in the U. S. S. R. is separated from the State and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognised for all citizens.'"

The Ambassador sought to prove the alleged religious freedom by pointing to the existence in Russia in 1940 of 30,000 independent religious communities, over 8,000 churches and about 60,000 priests and ministers of religion; and he went on to state that the Soviet Government puts at their disposal, free of rent, premises for religious observance, exempting all such premises from taxation.

The Catholic press however, have made it their chief concern to expose the flagrancy of the Ambassador's propaganda. At the same time they restate the Catholic position—endorsement of the Government's aid for Russia policy—and warn M. Maisky that his hypocrisy can only damage relations between this country and his.

Writing in the *Universe* Rev. Dr. John C. Heenan, who has broadcast several times to America on behalf of Britain's cause, says: "No Englishmen are more anxious than Catholics to see a successful resistance by the Russian people. No workers will put more energy into the production drive for 'tanks for Russia' than Catholic workers. But they ask, in God's name, that this hypocrisy and lying cease."

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Heenan, who paid a prolonged visit to Russia a few years ago, describes from his personal experience the Soviet's attempts to wipe out religion. He has seen atheism taught in the schools, has visited the anti-

God museums with their ribald parodies of the Last Supper and their anatomical diagrams of the human body to prove to simple folk that there is no soul, has read the anti-God outbursts of the Soviet leaders and has heard from the lips of Russian workers of the penalties they incur—inflicted on the grounds of "sabotage"—if they absent themselves from work on Sundays to attend church.

He views Communism as a counterpart of Nazism, only much less efficient. "Catholics believe," he says, "that the Nazi regime is the greatest menace of our time because it incorporates within its philosophy all the worst features of Communism while conducting its programme with a subtlety and thoroughness to which Communists could never lay claim." He also shows how hollow are M. Maisky's pretensions about the Soviet's magnanimity in regard to the rent-free churches. Church buildings, he explains, are allowed to remain open only if 20 people sign a paper demanding it, and he adds that it is only with the greatest difficulty that 20 Russians can be persuaded to risk their lives and security by signing any document to this effect. Furthermore, rates for heating and lighting are ten times higher for the church than for an ordinary householder.

"HOLLOW AND BRAZEN"

The *Catholic Times* comments that M. Maisky's statement is "nothing less than a completely cynical and obvious perversion of the truth as hollow as it is brazen."

Referring to the figures he gave of the existing religious communities, it says: "What, in effect, M. Maisky has done has been to point to the remnants of religion in his country, saved by the blood, sweat and toil of heroic Christians in defiance of open and bloody persecution and systematised oppression, and calmly give the credit for its existence to the very Government which has tried to exterminate it."

Later it deals with the Stalin constitution. "It is clear," it says, "that

freedom of propaganda was granted only to the anti-religious; that religious propaganda, that is, the ordinary teaching or preaching of religion, was forbidden. It is clear that priests, teachers and parents were forbidden to exercise their natural right to bring up the children in their care to know and serve God. All that was left to them was the theoretical freedom to exercise in secret the faith that they cherished, carrying it with them to the grave, instead of leaving it as a treasured legacy to the new generation."

Like the *Universe*, the paper traces the complete mastery which the Soviet obtained, through the schools and, later, the Pioneer Associations, over the young, a mastery which it used to rear them to regard the clergy as traitors, religion as superstition, God as a myth.

BAPTIST DENIAL.

A few days after the publication of M. Maisky's speech the *Times* printed a letter from Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, president of the World Baptist Alliance, in which he denied that Russia had recognised, either in principle or in practice, such religious freedom as prevails in Britain or the United States. After quoting numerous facts in proof of his words and asking why, if the Ambassador is correct, religious propaganda is denied in Russia, he gives the same warning as that of the Catholic papers by saying that it will not help relations between Britain and Russia to gloss over the facts.

As mentioned previously the prevailing attitude among the Churches is represented by the firm hope of the emergence of real religious freedom in Russia after the war. It is felt that the present alliance between Russia and the greater part of Christian Europe cannot but have its effect in the post-war period on Soviet policy. Furthermore, the Russo-Finnish War showed that even among those who openly conformed to the anti-religious policy of the State religion was treasured in secret. But the blatant untruths proclaimed by M. Maisky has exacerbated the old resentment of Christians. Only by keeping silent for the future on the religious question can M. Maisky undo the harm he has done to his country's cause.

FACING THE CRITICS.

Though a certain vein of pessimism runs through Mr. Churchill's speech, as to what the Allies must undergo in the near future, he has no doubt about the eventual result if their ranks are not severed by dissension. He opines that the combined forces of America, Britain and Russia, while standing united in the cause of democracy, will triumph in the end. Present adversities in the Far East, according to him, should not be applied as a broom-stick by the critics to punish those in power. He admits that mistakes have been made and that owing to the same, momentary losses will accrue, but when the hour strikes the Axis powers will be crushed one after another. We believe him.

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About People

Mr. James O'Donnell (undertaker), who was on the sick list, is now up and doing.

Amongst the air passengers from Rio during the week was Mr. B. Maloney, Reuter's representative.

Miss Hilda Nelson Reddy, of Liniers, has been visiting friends in Arrecifes and Carmen de Arco.

Mrs. B. Murray, from Entre Rios arrived in the city during the week.

Mr. Desmond Moore is among the guests at the Phoenix Hotel.

Amongst the visitors to town this week is Mr. Miguel Hynes O'Connor, from Tucuman, where he acts as representative of the great morning daily, "La Prensa", the United Press and other journalistic undertakings. He expects to return this week end to the garden city of the Republic to renew his professional activities.

On Friday last Mr. Iván Ayerza and his wife, Mrs. María Luisa Lynch, entertained a number of friends to lunch at their estancia in Balcarce, near Mar del Plata.

Mrs. Elena Zuberbuhler de Cullen has left to spend a season in Carhué.

Last Sunday, Jan. 25th, a very nice family feast was held at the hospitable cottage "La Violeta" of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly, near Arrecifes, the occasion being the official engagement of their second daughter, Miss Mary Ann Kelly Brady, to Mr. Patrick P. Deane Geoghegan, of Estancia "San Patricio", near Acebal, in Santa Fe. The ceremony was presided over and the rings blessed and delivered by the local chaplain, Rev. Fr. Alfonso Rooney, C.P., who took occasion to congratulate the newly betrothed and their respective families, and to proffer them salutary advice and counsels regarding the opportune preparation for the worthy reception of their pending "Great Sacrament".

On Saturday last in Chacarita cemetery the remains of Agricultural Engineer, Dr. Adolfo Guilhamelón, were laid to rest in the presence of a large number of mourners. Father Santiago Doyle S. S. read the service at the graveside.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jack Shanahan is improving steadily after undergoing a serious operation for rupture in the Arceifes Santa Francisca Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Macleod were amongst the visitors to Mar del Plata for the week-end.

Amongst the recent arrivals from Mar del Plata are Dr. and Mrs. Gregorio Beyrne.

Mrs. Angelina O'Donnell de Acevedo left last week-end for Mendoza, accompanied by her little daughter.

Last Monday Mr. Patrick Geraghty and family, of Arrecifes, accompanied by Rev. Fr. Bernard Geraghty, C.P., and their nephew, Mr. Thomas MacLoughlin, enjoyed a very pleasant outing and picnic at the picturesque lakes and parks of Retiro San Pablo.

Mrs. Reginald Brady left last week-end on a visit to friends in Punta del Este.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Drysdale and family are spending a holiday at Hotel Sassa, Mar del Plata.

From the city, on a visit to relatives and friends in Arrecifes, are Miss Bridgid Garrahan and Mr. Thomas MacLoughlin Geraghty.

Mrs. W. R. Franklin and Miss J. Franklin are recent arrivals at the Plaza Hotel.

The ex-Minister of War, General Carlos D. Marquez, has solicited his retirement from the active list and it is stated that his request will be granted by the Executive Power.

Mrs. Patsy Geoghegan, of Arrecifes, continues in somewhat delicate health, though gradually improving.

Miss Mary J. Egan, and her niece, Tessie Marsh Egan, who had been passing a holiday, in Gouin, with Mr. and Mrs. Healy, have returned to their home in Tacuarí.

Mr. Ricardo Travnor, accompanied by his daughter, Celia, left last week-end for Goya, Prov. of Corrientes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keenan and family are spending the summer months in Mar del Plata.

Mrs. Maisie O'Brien Cranwell de Watson has left to spend a holiday in Miramar, accompanied by her daughters, Valeria and Nora.

On Tuesday last the death took place in this city of Mrs. Rosalia Nuñez de Reilly, wife of Mr. Joseph Reilly, of this city. On Wednesday morning her remains were laid to rest in the Recoleta cemetery.

On Sunday last the highest temperature for many a day was registered in Mar del Plata when the thermometer marked 37.9 degrees, practically four degrees more than this city experienced.

Mrs. Lynam, of Caballito, Miss Dalyl Lynam and the Misses Blanca and Nancy Rooney, have been spending a few days' vacation at their country residence in Tres Sargentos.

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The Aftermath Of The Rio Conference

IT is probably too early to judge the results that will eventually derive from the conference of the Chancellors of the American Republics in Rio de Janeiro, but one thing appears to stand out clearly that many difficulties have been overcome and that continental solidarity has been maintained. That is the important thing and the newspaper correspondents in Rio have afforded us abundant evidence of the powerful agencies that were working to wreck the unity of the American nations. Fortunately good sense and exquisite tact prevailed in the conference and today this continent can breathe freely, cognizant of the fact that the Western hemisphere stands firm against aggression, no matter whence it originates.

The Argentine Attitude.

The Argentine attitude in the Conference caused not a little misgiving for a time, but it would now appear that the horizon is clearing. Many of the South American nations have already handed their marching papers to the representatives of the Axis powers. Peru was the first to act and right in her vanguard was the little Republic of Uruguay and it would appear that it is only a matter of days till Bolivia and Brazil have adopted similar measures. Those journalists in Rio at the moment, close to the Conference and the delegates of the different nations, are unanimous in the opinion that it is merely a question of time, before the twenty-one Republics of America have broken

all relations, diplomatic and commercial, with the aggressors. That is no doubt the desideratum that the United States has been striving for and very possibly Mr. Sumner Welles will return to Washington with some guarantee, written or unwritten, to the effect that unanimous action will be eventually taken by all the Americas.

The Commercial Outlook.

It is perhaps somewhat materialistic to allow our diplomatic relations to be governed by economic considerations. Still the first duty of good government is the happiness and prosperity of the governed. There is a general feeling in local circles that Dr. Aranha, Mr. Brazilian Chancellor, stole the conference. He was the outstanding figure in every movement and he has certainly secured for his country what appears to be a very rosy commercial future. We can take it for granted that the opening speech of General Vargas will not readily be forgotten by the people and government of the United States and Brazil will undoubtedly obtain the financial and technical assistance that she requires to open up her immense natural resources. In many lines of progress the Brazilians have gone far ahead of us in this country. In the steel industry, in shipbuilding and similar lines we have been slack, whilst they have been working feverishly. Many of our railways are importing steel and aligned products from Brazil and their cotton goods are daily increasing in exportation to this country. A

mere glance at the manifests of the different ships arriving in this port from that country will suffice to prove the truth of this assertion.

How Will Argentine

Trade Be Effected.

There is a certain amount of apprehension in commercial circles in this city that the attitude of Argentina in Rio may effect seriously the economy of the nation. Whatever our private opinions may be, there is no gainsaying the fact the United States is the predominant partner in the Western Hemisphere. There is no single line of human effort in which she does not lead the world. Our exports to North America in the last twelve months have been colossal and it is on record that the great

Republic of the North is prepared to purchase all our excess produce from minerals to cereals. It would be an immense pity if our attitude in Rio should be misconstrued and that the Republic be subjected to a commercial boycott on the part of the great consumers.

No doubt our representatives in Rio sounded the situation thoroughly and before taking any definite resolution remained assured that the economic interests of the country have been safe-guarded. Time will tell the tale and it is our sincere hope that the excellent relations, that have existed between the South-American Republics and those of the Northern Hemisphere will continue unabated and that we will all proceed unimpeded along the road of common progress.

U. S. SOLDIERS IN NORTH IRELAND.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

Quite a sensation was caused by the unexpected news on Tuesday last that a number of United States troops had been landed in some part of North Ireland, within the jurisdiction of the Six County Government. In local Irish circles the news has caused quite a flutter in the dovecot and speculation is rife as to the object of this disembarkation of American troops on Irish soil.

As far as we can see there is not the slightest reason for alarm. The idea, that those forces have been landed in North Ireland as a menace to the South, is fantastic and could only exist in the mind of an individual bereft of common sense. He knows little of the history of the United States, or the part played in the formation of same by the Irish, if he doubts for a single moment that the U. S. troops offer the slightest menace to the Free State or its government.

On the contrary, as we see it, these troops are going there in the highest interests of Southern Ireland. Readers may justly query:—"Why then the protest of Mr. de Valera?" May we be permitted to answer the query by submitting another:—"Why does Argentina lodge an annual protest against British occupation of the Falklands?"

It is routine diplomacy. Mr. de Valera, like the vast majority of Irishmen, has always regarded Ireland as one and indivisible, and although partition still exists and the government of Stormont runs the six counties, Mr. de Valera has never forfeited the right to claim the unity of all Ireland. On this basis his protest is justified.

Again, the presence of American troops in North Ireland is a guarantee against a German invasion. Some people laugh at the suggestion, but it is entirely on the cards, that in order to invade Britain Hitler might endeavour to use Ireland as a base for attack. To imagine for a moment, that the descendants of Washington, who admitted that his army in the struggle for American independence was 75 per cent. Irish, harbour hostile feelings to the people and government of South Ireland, is totally unjustifiable. Time will unravel the story and in the meantime President Roosevelt has expressed his surprise at the protest lodged by the Premier of Eire.

Wedding Bells

Fallon—Tozzini.

In the beautifully decorated church of San Antonio de Padua, Calle Caseros, the wedding of Miss Bridget Rose Fallon, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Fallon and Mrs. Katherine Kearney de Fallon, to Engineer Mario P. M. Tozzini, son of Mr. Graciano Tozzini and the late Mrs. Matilde Blanc de Tozzini, was celebrated on the 24th inst. by Rev. Fr. Antonio Zacarias Roselli.

The bride made a charming picture in white silk gauze, with skirt forming a full train. Her high-necked bodice was adorned with Chantilly lace, and her modern veil of gauze was edged with the same and fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms, while her bonnet was composed of rosebuds. She entered the church on the arm of the groom's father. The sponsors on the occasion were the bride's mother and the groom's father.

During the ceremony, selections of sacred music were rendered by Professor Tadeusz Gorkey and the "Ave Maria" was sung by Miss Sofia Mendez.

Later a reception was held at the bridegroom's home and when the four-tier wedding cake, made by M. A. Fallon, was cut and toasts tendered for the happiness of the newly-wedded, the young couple departed to pass the honeymoon at an undisclosed destination.

THE IRISH FEAST IN JUNN.

The Committee of the Irish Race Society of Junin wishes to express that the blessing of the beautiful picture of St. Patrick, painted by Miss Brennan, of Devoto, will take place in the Hall of the Society on Saturday, February 7th, at 8 p.m. A lunch will be served immediately after, and then dancing will take place until midnight. The donors, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin will also be the sponsors.

Entrance for members, \$1.50; families of members, \$1.00; non-members, \$2.50; families of non-members, \$1.50.

The Committee expects that sympathisers of the Society, especially those of Irish descent, will not fail to be present, and all the latter are cordially invited to attend.

The Committee,

**IRISH SOCIETY OF ARRECIFES.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ANNUAL
ELECTIONS.**

As previously convoked through the hospitable columns of *The Southern Cross*, and in accordance with the Statutes, the above-mentioned event took place on Sunday, Jan. 18th, after last Mass, with the very encouraging attendance of 25 voting members, despite the prevalent rainy weather.

After the usual preliminaries, the treasurer read out the year's balance sheet, which was found to be in quite a favourable and prosperous condition, with the addition of no less than 12 new members enlisted during the past year.

Immediately the balloting commenced to elect a president, and the first scrutiny revealed a tight race, with a difference of only two votes, between Messrs. Anthony Reddy and Ito Deane, the former resulting elected by the majority of 10 votes. Mr. Reddy resorted to every possible argument to decline the honour, but at the insistent and unanimous entreaties of the entire assembly, was forced to accept amidst general applause.

For vice-president, the first scrutiny, with a majority of 7 votes, gave the victory to Mr. Ito Deane over his close competitor, Mr. Patsy MacLoughlin, who got 6 votes.

For secretary, Mr. Jackie MacLoughlin was elected in the first scrutiny with 8 votes, having as rival his brother Patsy who received 6.

The voting for pro-secretary resulted in a most interesting tie, with 5 votes each; between Mr. Patsy MacLoughlin and Miss Molly Eustace. A second scrutiny decided in favour of Patsy, who very gently and gracefully apologized to his fair competitor for what he styled an unjust defeat; but a side voice remarked that after all the man should be head of the woman.

For treasurer, Mr. Pat Joe Geraghty was re-elected with the extraordinary majority of 14 votes; and Mr. John Deane was elected with 8 votes for pro-treasurer.

In the next three scrutines, the election of vocals resulted as follows:— Miss Katie Sullivan, 6 votes; Mrs. Mary Charles Mulligan, 7 votes; Mrs. Mary E. R. de Eustace, 7 votes.

Consequently, the new committee chosen to rule the destinies of the Irish Society of Arrecifes during the current year, is as follows:—

President, Mr. Anthony Reddy (re-elected); Vice-President, Mr. Ito Deane; Secretary, Mr. Jackie MacLoughlin Geraghty; Pro-Secretary, Mr. Patsy MacLoughlin Geraghty; Treasurer, Mr. Pat Joe Geraghty MacLoughlin (re-elected); Pro-Treasurer, Mr. John Deane; Vocals: Miss Katie Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Ann Brady de Mulligan and Mrs. Mary Ellen Reddy de Eustace.

In the course of the balloting, and to fill divers posts, isolated votes were also cast, with the sum total as specified in continuation, for the following members: Pat Reddy, 6; Tom Reddy, 3; Pablo Reddy, 4; Pat Geraghty (Sr.), 11; Cata Geraghty, 12; Michael MacGrath, 4; Tom Kelly, 2; Juanito Deane, 11; Mary Deane, 4; Kathleen Atkinson de Deane, 8; Molly Eustace Reddy, 18; Richard York, 1; Julia Casey de York, 1; Sara Sullivan, 6; Norita MacLoughlin, 4; Tom O'Riordan, 1; Elena MacLoughlin de Geraghty, 1; "DONA JUANA", 1.

Subsequently the following projects were proposed and approved:—

a) All ex-residents of Arrecifes, or sympathizers, are invited, and will be heartily welcome, to become members of the Society, at the rate of \$ 5 year-

ly, with all the rights and privileges of resident members.

b) A new section of aspirants (*cadetes*) is declared open for boys and girls between 12 and 16 years old, at the rate of \$ 2.50 yearly, and with all the rights and privileges of the senior members, excepting active and passive voice at elections.

c) The proposed purchase of extensive grounds for the Society to be studied by the new committee, and if found advisable, to be submitted to a future general meeting;

d) A grand ball to be held on Feb. 14th, leaving all arrangements and details to the new committee.

At the request of the president, Mr. John Deane read an interesting letter framed in glowing terms of solidarity and encouragement, written from B. A. by the late secretary, Mr. Tommie MacLoughlin Geraghty, to the president Mr. A. Reddy, and which met with general and enthusiastic applause.

This important meeting was then brought to a happy close, when Mr. John Deane, in a few well chosen words, voiced the Society's sympathy towards the Reddy family in their recent bereavement, and asked for and obtained a touching act of respect and homage towards the memory of the late much lamented member, Mrs. Annie Reddy de Muldowney, R.I.P. Mr. Deane also expressed a vote of recognition and gratitude towards the acting Chaplain for his efficient support and help in behalf of the interests of the Society; and then, after the traditional lunch, a pleasant afternoon of camaraderie was enjoyed by all.

Reporter.

DANCE IN ARRECIFES.

The Committee of the Irish Society of Arrecifes has the pleasure of announcing for the 14th inst, at 22 o'clock, a grand dance which will take place in the hall Santiago H. Perez N° 763 of this city.

The date, elected gives us the idea that this event will be crowded with success.

More details will be published in future numbers of the *Southern Cross*.
Pro-Secretary.

THE SAVANNAH SAILS.

On Tuesday, at 18 o'clock, the N. American battleship, Savannah, which entered port on Saturday, weighed anchor and put out to sea. Though the hour of sailing was not announced, yet a goodly crowd gathered to bid the boys farewell. During their short stay the officers and men were well feted by the English-speaking community in general and the visitors made themselves most popular even amongst the Argentines. Before leaving Captain, A. E. Bennet, accompanied by Mr. Edward L. Reed, Counsellor to the U. S. A. Embassy and Captain William D. Breton, Naval Attaché, placed a wreath on the tomb of San Martin, in the cathedral. The Argentine Army was represented at the act by General Adolfo S. Espindola, commander of the First Division. Later a similar act took place at Admiral Brown's monument, in Leandro Alem in the presence of high-ranking officials of the national army and navy. While 200 U. S. sailors were lined up before the monument, one hundred members of the National Marine Infantry, under Captain Manuel Pita, acted as guard.

The Captain and officers of the visiting ship gave a reception aboard to members of the American community and many Argentine naval officers and British diplomats were present.

Champion Of The Underdog

(By H. S. SKEFFINGTON)

HENRY NEVINSON, greatest of war correspondents, and one of the finest Englishmen of his time, is dead at 85. After many perils in many lands, this man, who certainly lived up to the Nietzschean motto, "Live Dangerously," passes away peacefully in the midst of the second Great War, without seeing its end. In one of his books ("The Dark Backward") he wrote his own epitaph: characteristically a classical one, an adaptation from Seneca—"Plebeius moriar senex—Let me die old and a member of the Labour Party."

I first met him on the platform at Amiens Street en route for Belfast in 1912, on the occasion of Mr. Winston Churchill's historic visit there. Feeling was running high and war correspondents were being rushed to the northern capital; an enterprising Dublin firm was offering at the ticket-office one-day life insurance policies for travellers. Threatened dangers, however, have a way of not happening in Ireland, so we met again on the return trip. Nevinson was a striking figure; stately, upright as a lance, his blue-grey eyes flashing—he looked to me physically the personification of a typical British colonel, with a dash of the Squire. His instant friendliness, however, quickly thawed my awe.

A. G. Gardiner (his one-time chief and later critic) described him as a Knight Errant breathing lance for lost causes, adding, "the underdog to him is always right, because he is the underdog" ("A.G." was sore with him because of his ill-timed advocacy of the suffragettes, then threatening the sacred Liberal Cabinet). Nevinson related that such a view was all wrong: "I never wasted time over any lost cause; nearly every one I contended for was already won—Ireland's self-government. Votes for Women, an almost independent South Africa, the Czar overthrown, Dreyfus vindicated, Greece almost released from oppression"—a good bag in spite of qualifying "almosts."

In mid-career he made a big sacrifice for principle, resigning from the "Daily News" as a protest against its policy regarding the forcible feeding of hunger-striking suffragist prisoners—his story of the breach is one of his racial.

Nevinson had many links with Ireland, dating back to the Land War, when he was one of the first outstanding journalists to champion Davitt and Parnell, down to our own time. He once said that Ireland drew him like a magnet—that there was a magic for him of which he began to be conscious when the Holly-head boat reached Irish waters. On his last visit to Ireland in 1936, to get his Honorary Degree from the Dublin University, he was thrilled as if from an accolade.

In 1912 he was here; he met Pearse at St. Enda's. In 1913 he met Connolly in Liberty Hall, where Countess Markievicz "with impassioned gaiety" was distributing food to the locked-out workers. He came to speak for the Irish Women's Franchise League. "And when on College Green I held a patient donkey dragging a cester cart with the placard, 'Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Famous War Correspondent, will speak to-night on Women and War,' I felt that the pinnacle of glory had been climbed."

His friendship for Casement and his vain gallant fight to save him—for England's sake as well as for Casement's—is not forgotten here; his farewell handclasp with "goodbye, Roger,"

as Casement was removed from the dock after the death-sentence, sealed a long friendship with "the Great Consul," as Nevinson liked to call him. In his book, "The Fire of Life," he has a chapter on Irish Patriots, paying special tribute to Casement, with understanding that few Englishmen had.

He was English of the English—in the good sense. In many ways he was a romantic, a reaction against his Puritan ancestry and upbringing. Fairy tales were taboo in his northern home—yet he was to marry (his second wife) a writer of Fairy Tales, Evelyn Sharp.

Last time I saw him was in his Hampstead home a few years ago (he stayed there almost to the end, hating to leave it). His wife and he were planning to visit the Balkans and Greece—neither being the type that remains long in the harbour. Both represent something fine and rare that our generation will not see again. In "Last Changes, Last Chances," he quotes in the inscription, Masefield's "Seekers": it represents Nevinson's philosophy:—

"Not for us are content and quiet and peace of mind,
For we go seeking a city we never shall find.

There is no solace on earth for us—
For such as we

Who search for a hidden city we shall never see.

Only the road and the dawn, the sun,
The wind and the rain,
And the watch-fire under the stars and sleep and the road again."

About People

(Continued from page 11.)

Miss Sally Lynn and Miss Daria Carroll have been spending a holiday in La Cumbre.

Mrs. Concepcion Paso de MacNally, who was under medical care, is now reported to be much improved.

Relatives in this city of Mrs. Lita O'Sullivan de Arnott, who left for Europe some time ago with her husband, Mr. Frank Arnott, on war service, have received this week letters dated January 5th. At said time, Mr. and Mrs. Arnott were stationed at Chester, that beautiful old city in the North of England. Mrs. Arnott reports that they spent a very happy Xmas and New Year and that the weather was simply wonderful, bright sunny days with cold evenings and nights.

Dr. Niceto Alcalá Zamora arrived in Buenos Aires on Wednesday last. The first president of the Spanish Republic purposes taking up permanent residence in this country.

On Monday last Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Peacan del Sar entertained a number of friends of their daughter, Mary, to a tea party at their residence in Mar del Plata.

Dr. George L. Mulcahy advises his clients that he will be absent from his consulting rooms during the month of February.

Dr. Miguel J. Petty is leaving town for the Cordoba Hills early next month and will be absent from his consulting rooms during the month of February.

DONACIONES:

Maria Murray (f.)	\$ 1.000.00
Dr. Patricio Walsh (f.)	1.000.00
Eliza Rourke de Fallon	100.00
Ana C. de Tormey	100.00
Luisa C. de Hearne	50.00
N. N.	50.00
Total	\$ 2.800.00

SOCIOS A PERPETUIDAD:

Miguel Hevey (f.)	\$ 150.00
Brigida R. de Hevey (f.)	150.00
Juan Hevey (f.)	150.00
Julia Hevey (f.)	150.00
Miguel Hevey (f.)	150.00
Ana Hevey (f.)	150.00
Tomás E. Lynch (f.)	150.00
José M. Ussher	150.00

Propagación de la Fé -- Año 1941

CENTRO SAN PATRICIO, ROSARIO.

Maria P. Ussher	150.00
Total	\$ 1.350.00

DECENAS PERSONALES:

Pbro. Juan M. Sheehy	\$ 20.00
Pbro. Juan J. Whelan	20.00
Brigida K. de Kehoe (f.)	20.00
Juan J. Cavanagh (f.)	20.00
Luisa Mac de Cavanagh	20.00
Juan J. Cavanagh y sra.	20.00
Santiago O'Farrell y flia.	20.00
Rodolfo Hearne y familia	20.00
Enrique Martín y familia	20.00

Eva Cavanagh	20.00
Alberto Cavanagh	20.00
Patricia Cavanagh	20.00
Eduardo Pierce	20.00
Rosa Pierce de Rubiños	20.00
Ana Garaghan (f.)	20.00
Ana S. de Garaghan (f.)	20.00
Juana G. de Maloney y flia.	20.00
Pedro Mackey y familia	20.00
Margarita R. Beacon	20.00
M. A. B. de Noonan (f.)	20.00
Santiago Noonan	20.00
Patricio Noonan (f.)	20.00
Santiago Cavanagh y flia.	20.00
Ana G. de Garaghan y flia.	20.00
Tomás Rooney y flia.	20.00
Ana McLoughlin	20.00
Tomás McLoughlin y flia.	20.00
Marg. D. de Pierce y flia.	20.00
Maria H. de Pierce (f.)	20.00
Tomás Murphy	20.00
Ricardo Cavanagh y flia.	20.00
Ana Murphy	20.00
A. M. de Lynch y flia.	20.00
Eduardo Huergo y señora	20.00
Ana T. Beacon	20.00
Norah B. de Whelan y flia.	20.00
Juan Metcalf y señora	20.00
Brig. M. de Mackey y flia.	20.00
B. U. de O'Conor y flia.	20.00
Eduardo Mackey y flia.	20.00
B. R. de MacGuire y flia.	20.00
Cat. M. de Kehoe y flia.	20.00
M. P. de Donnelly y flia.	20.00
Dr. Gmo. Dillon y señora	20.00
Juan J. Harte y señora	20.00
Ana K. de Murphy y flia.	20.00
Juan Murphy y señora	20.00
Tomás Mackey y flia.	20.00
Marcos Murphy	20.00
Lily Mackey Rooney	20.00
Biddy A. Mackey Rooney	20.00
Marcela Rooney de O'Connor y familia	20.00
Maria Murray (f.)	20.00
Santiago Murray (f.)	20.00
Cat. R. de Casey y flia.	20.00
Juan Donnelly (f.)	20.00
Marg. K. de Donnelly (f.)	20.00
Elena Boyle	20.00
Juan Brennan y flia.	20.00
Lily Rooney	20.00
Santiago Lynch	20.00
Diego P. Mahon y flia.	20.00
Patricio Doyle (f.)	20.00
Juana C. de Moore	20.00
Tomás Moore y familia	20.00
Eduardo Murphy y flia.	20.00
Diego Cavanagh y señora	20.00
Edmundo Cavanagh y sra.	20.00
Dorotea Cavanagh de Amuchástegui	20.00
M. Cavanagh de Elia	20.00
Roberto Cavanagh y sra.	20.00
Nicolás D. Hogan y flia.	20.00
Carolina R. de Anderson	20.00
Arturo Richardson y flia.	20.00
Jeremias Murray (f.)	20.00
Cat. Walsh de Murray (f.)	20.00
Juan Murray (f.)	20.00
Maria Kearney de Delamer	20.00
Patricio Boyle	20.00
Total	\$ 1.600.00

rique Woolsey (f.), Brigida F. de Woolsey (f.), Luisa Woolsey, Inés M. de O'Neill, María Inés C. de O'Connor, Elena N. de Flynn, Catalina O.C. de Rodriguez, Hilario A. Rodriguez, Maria F. de O'Connor (f.), Eduardo Lynch (f.), Santiago Gaffney (f.), Maria M. de Gaffney (f.), Evelina Gaffney (f.), Maria Gaffney (f.), Cornelio Shanahan (f.), Maria C. de Shanahan (f.), Tomás Lastrange (f.), José Shanahan (f.), Lizzie Fagan (f.), Kate Donohue (f.), Pedro Kelly (f.), Ana B. de Kelly (f.), Miguel Kelly (f.), Guillermo Kelly (f.), Francisco Kelly (f.), Juan Boyle (f.), Eliza B. de Cullen (f.), Guillermo Cullen (f.), Esteban Cullen (f.), Maria E. Guntell, Eduardo Kelly, Fanny K. de Lennon, Santiago Lennon (f.), Elena M. Lennon (f.), Elena Noughtin de Lennon (f.), Pedro Lennon (f.), Patricio Brennan (f.), Pedro Brennan (f.), José Brennan (f.), Catalina G. Brennan (f.), Mary Jane Brennan, Tomás Kehoe (f.), Annie Jeffares de Kehoe (f.), Nanny Kehoe (f.), Cristobal Kehoe (f.), Joseph Kehoe (f.), Tomás G. Lacey (f.), Maria A. L. de Howlin, Guillermo C. Gerry (f.), Luisa M. L. Gerry, Margarita M. de Baumann, Ernesto Locke (f.), Juan J. O'Connor (f.), Miguel Kelly (f.), Catalina C. de Kelly (f.), José Farrell (f.), Hanna Watters (f.), Sra. Harte de Reardon, Juan Beirdon (f.), Annie D. de Herrera, Tomás H. Hopper (f.), Justino Hernandez, Juan Canavera, Emilia M. G. de Arrighi, Clelia Paganini de Arrighi, Juan Carlos Stein Cordiviola, Elena Cordiviola, Roque Couzier Cordiviola, Maria Susana Couzier, Mónica Couzier Cordiviola, Casiano Basualdua (f.), Maria D. de Bastialdua, Emma Caraccia, Angola M. de Titoy, Virginia C. de Cavachini, Maria P. de Baiamonte, José O'Neill (f.), Maria M. de O'Neill (f.), Maria C. de O'Neill (f.), Maria J. de O'Neill (f.), Agnes O'Neill, Catalina O'Neill, Mary Macken de Burnett (f.), Robert Barclay (f.), Alex Barclay (f.), Marcela Tracey de Flaherty (f.), Santiago Flaherty (f.), Guillermo Flynn (f.), Elena D. de Flynn (f.), Nicolás Kehoe, Clara G. de Kehoe, Elisa S. de Kehoe (f.), Maria P. Vda. de Funnoll, Miguel Casey (f.), Susana C. de Casey (f.), Luisa F. de Rasia, Eliza Doyle (f.), Martin Doyle (f.), Patricio O'Connor (f.), Maria O'Connor de McCarthy (f.), Patricio O'Brien (f.), Tomás McCarthy (f.), Cristobal O'Neill (f.), Maria O. de O'Neill (f.), Jeremias McCarthy, Maria D. de McCarthy, Elena M. de Dalton, Anita D. de Sweeney, Dionisio Sweeney, Cristobal Dalton (f.), Maria D. de Carmody (f.), Humberto Dalton (f.), Santiago Flaherty, Maria Polastri de Flaherty, Virginia G. de O'Connor, Eliza R. de Doyle (f.), Santiago Doyle (f.), Margarita Doyle (f.), Concepción D. Mallaro, Victor Andriani (f.), Lola Andriani (f.), Leo A. Quinn, Hilda Murphy de Quinn, Amelia Turcato de Rasia, Paulina Mazza de Pagliano, Tomás Lynch (f.), Eliza Turcato de Rasia, Francis Codd (f.), Cármen De Mattia, Tomás McKenna (f.), Adelina P. de Torrentes, Ana Nally, Peter R. Howlin.	
Total	\$ 839.-

DECENAS ORDINARIAS:

Colectora Maria D. de Boyle: Juan Redmond (f.) \$10.-; Daniel Moriarty, \$5.-; Patricio Boyle (f.) \$5.-; Maria I. de Murphy, \$5.-; Miguel Quinn (f.) \$5.-; Jaun Sopranish y Señora, \$4.-; N. P. \$4.-; Señora D. de Greason, \$3.-; Señora Frida Horan, \$3.-; Marcela Nally, \$3.-; Dierson \$2.- cada una de las siguientes personas: Molly Greason (f.); Carlos Rasca, Josefina K. de Racca, Juan Sullivan (f.), Patricio Doyle (f.), Santiago Doyle (f.), Tomás Doyle (f.), Jeremias Sullivan (f.), Julia F. de Woolsey, Santiago Woolsey (f.), En-

Colectora Isabel C. de Bennett: Tomás Connell (f.), Elena M. de Connell (f.), Tomás E. Connell (f.), Santiago Mulready (f.), Margarita F. Bontempi (f.), Guillermo Bennett (f.), Jorge Williams, Maria C. de Williams, Elena C. Connell, Jorge Bennett, Isabel C. de Bennett.
Colectora Cata Cármen Mahon MacGuire: Juan J. Mahon (f.), Ana MacGuire de Mahon (f.), Maria Luisa Mahon MacGuire, Sor Beatriz Mahon MacGuire, Sarita J. Mahon MacGuire, Juan P. MacGuire (f.), Daniel Ryan (f.), Ana Conway de Ryan (f.).
Colectora Maria R. Griffen de Byrne:

COQ D'OR

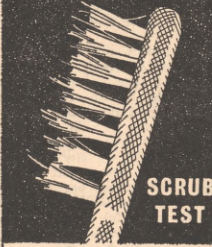
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MENU FRIO \$ 3.60 — CALIENTE \$ 4.50

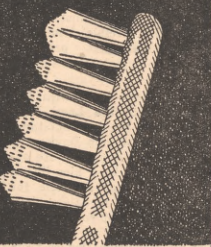
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TOOTHBRUSH WITH NYLON TUFTS
MEDIUM - HARD - EXTRA HARD
MADE BY ADDIS ESTABLISHED 1930

Wisdom brush with nylon tufts was still like new after same test.

BRISTLES have been the best thing for toothbrushes up to now — but they can't compare with nylon tufts. Nylon tufts will stand up to an incredible amount of hard use. The tufts can't break off in the mouth. They stay springy, don't get soggy. That's why you should make certain that you get a Wisdom brush when next you buy a toothbrush.

A Wisdom brush outlasts three best bristle brushes — and that's not all. It has a new, improved shape that allows all the tufts to come into action at once — that's

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

Wisdom^{REGD.}

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MEDIUM - HARD - EXTRA HARD
MADE BY ADDIS ESTABLISHED 1930

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Colectora Maria Kenny de Chapman Mateo Chapman y familia \$20.—, Guillermo Chapman \$2.—, B. McGuire de Chapman \$2.—, M. Nally \$2.—.

Colectora Juliana Downes: Pedro Juan Downes, Eduardo Kenny, Bernardo Kenny, Rosa K. de Wallace, Eduardo Wallace, Santiago Kenny (f.), Elena H. de Kenny (f.), Catalina H. de

Kenny.

Colectora Mary J. D. de Martin: Pedro Martin, Elvira Devereux, Elena M. de Martin, Corina Martin, Eduardo Fleming, Lucy M. de Fleming, José Williams, Eduardo Mahon, Peter Somers, Elena D. de Somers, Atilio Molinari, Mary J. D. de Martin.

Alcancia: \$ 12.00
 Limosnas Suelas:
 N. N. " 1.00
 Cármén B. de Torres " 0.50

Thinking With God.

By Francis P. LeBuffe, S.J.

O Lord, be merciful to me for thy name's sake; because thy mercy is sweet. Ps. cviii, 21, used as Offertory for Thursday Mass of Third Week of Lent.

O Lord, be merciful to me—

there is so much I have done, which I should not have done...
 there is so much I have not done, which I should have done...
 I need mercy, for the sins—
 of my passions...
 of my mind...
 of my memory...
 of my will...
 of my younger days...
 of my adult years...
 of the time of my ageing...

For thy name's sake—

I have no least claim on Your mercy...
 but You owe it to Yourself—
 for You are my Creator and You do not want Your handiwork to be spoiled...
 and all men know You are my Creator...
 for You are my Redeemer and You died for me...
 and all men know that You redeemed me...
 for You became one of us, out of love of us...
 and all men know of Bethlehem...
 Your Body was tortured for me—let not that be in vain...
 Your Blood was shed for me—let not that be useless...
 You died a horrible death for me—let it not be fruitless...
 You founded the Church for me—let it not be built to no purpose...
 You instituted the seven Sacraments for me—let them not go to waste...

Because thy mercy is sweet—

time and time again You insist on this in the Bible...
 and this is the holy season of Lent "when mercy most delights to spare..."

Because thy mercy is sweet—

as shown in the choosing of Your Virgin-mother...
 as shown in You—
 the Babe of Bethlehem...
 the Boy of Nazareth...
 the village Carpenter...
 the lowly "Son of Man"...
 the "Man of Sorrows"...
 the Victim on Calvary...
 the hidden Prisoner on the altar...

Because thy mercy is sweet—

sweet when we have sinned but slightly...
 sweeter when we have sinned grievously...
 sweetest as You become our Viaticum...
 Dear Lord, please let me always remember that wonderful phrase "for thy name's sake." Sometimes the realization of my utter unworthiness literally terrifies me and if I dwell much on that I would find it hard to plead with You for mercy. But I can always claim mercy and pardon and fullest forgiveness "for thy name's sake." I wonder if You realize how much that means to me! Of course You do—for You are God—and You used it because You knew. Please help me never to forget it.

RESUMEN:

Donaciones	\$ 2.300.00
Socios a Perpetuidad	" 1.350.00
Decenas Personales	" 1.600.00
Decenas Ordinarias:	
Col. Maria D. de Boyle	" 339.00
" Isabel C. de Bennett	" 22.00
" Cata C. Mahon Mac Guire	" 16.00
" Maria R. Griffen de Byrne	" 16.00
" Maria Kenny de Chapman	" 26.00
" Juliana Downes	" 16.00
" Mary J. D. de Martin	" 24.00
Alcancia	" 12.00
Limosnas Suelas	" 1.50
	\$ 5.722.50

SON: Cinco mil setecientos veintidos pesos con cincuenta centavos.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

CARNIVAL HOLIDAYS.

The Central Argentine Railway announces that, in connection with the forthcoming Carnival holidays, a general reduction in fares will be introduced.
 Between the 6th and 16th February next, return tickets will be issued, available for returning until the 2nd March, at the price of single fare plus one third. These will be issued from

the principal stations to all others, at a distance of over 30 kilometres and viceversa.

Specially reduced return fares will also be issued from Retiro to Rosario, Santa Fé, Córdoba, Santiago del Estero, La Banda and Tucumán, and from all these stations to Retiro.

TUCUMAN.

On the 10th and 12th, February, two fast daylight trains will leave Retiro station at 6.25, and Rosario (N) at 10.25, for Herrera, La Banda, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Single tickets only will be issued, at the following prices:-

FROM RETIRO.

First class, to Herrera, \$27; La

MAR DEL PLATA

Quiru House Bolivar 2387. Comfortable rooms, sitting room and lounge in refined Catholic home, 4 squares from Bristol beach, —excellent menus—children under 12 not received—daily terms Feb. \$9 and \$10—March \$7 and 8. Phone 2130 Mar del Plata.

Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O.

The Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O., which is maintained by the Ladies of St. Joseph's Society, and directed by the Irish Pallottine Fathers, offers a complete and sound Religious and secular education to children of Irish descent in the Argentine Republic.

The Curriculum includes the following:—
 Spanish Primary Grades from 3rd. to 6th. inclusive.
 Complete Spanish Commercial Course for those who have completed 6th Grade.
 A Commercial English Course.
 A Complete Course of English through all the primary grades to Senior Culture.

The school is incorporated with the Provincial Board of Education at La Plata, and the 6th. grade certificate is valid for entry into National and Normal Colleges. The Spanish grades are under the direction of fully qualified National Normal Teachers.

The English Language holds an important place in the college curriculum, and is taught by qualified teachers. Students are prepared for the English Culture Certificates offered by the "Association of English Culture Students, Buenos Aires. Commercial Students are presented for examination at the Pitman Academy, at the completion of the course.

The conditions of admission to the Fahy Farm, are the following:—

- 1.—Boys must be of Irish descent.
- 2.—The age of admission is from 10 to 14 years.
- 3.—All boys must present the following certificates:—
 (a) Certificate of Baptism, (b) Certificate of Confirmation, (c) Certificates of vaccination against Small-pox and diphtheria, (d) "Libreta Escolar, (e) Certificate of good conduct from Principal of last school attended.

All students, including those boys who have been in the Fahy Institute, Capilla del Señor, must apply to the Rector of the College, Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O. Telephone, Moreno 121.

NOTE.—Persons interested in sending boys to the College are strongly advised to call at the College for a personal interview with the Fr. Rector.

Casa SPALLAROSSA

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Special patented device (40006) for hermetically sealing coffins without soldering

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21 years head of the clock section in Cassels and Co.

YES! . . . You surely possess some watch or clock with a sentimental value, which refuses to work. Perhaps you have been told that it is impossible to repair it. Well, bring or send it to me, and from what I have learned from my father and grandfather (both of whom were watchmakers) combined with my experience of 40 years, I will turn it into what it once was: a REAL watch or clock.

All makes of watches and clocks, of whatever period or origin, regulated. Camp orders, may be sent, in all confidence by Post or commission agent.

Malabia 3334, (near corner of Avda. Alvear), Buenos Aires.

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HIGH QUALITY
GOOD ATTENTION
REASONABLE PRICES

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ESMERALDA 146 U.T. 34 Def. 4734

BUENOS AIRES.

Banda or Santiago del Estero \$31; Tucuman \$32.

Second class, to Herrera \$14; La Banda or Santiago del Estero \$16.50; Tucuman \$17.

Children: half fare.

The sale of tickets will be limited to 150 first class and 200 second class.

From Tucuman, two excursion trains, under the same conditions as those from Buenos Aires, will leave on the 12th and 14th February.

Reservations for these excursions may be made at the Central Argentine Railway Information Bureau, B. Mitre 299, and at Villalonga American Express, Exprinter and E. V. E. S.

RUSSIAN MADNESS.

Snow is not the only enemy of the German troops in the Russian front, they are faced also with a depression caused by the terrible solitude of the open spaces, something similar to what members of the French Foreign Legion were subject to in the desert, known as "cafarid." The Germans, however, have termed it "Ru Ko," and it is said that few escape it. The victim retires to a corner and sits pondering there, his only momentary relief is alcohol in strong doses, but he is again attacked some hours after. Groups of men suffer simultaneously from "Ru Ko" and commence to shout and sing and at times shoulder their rifles, shooting at anything within sight.



Ján.



1942

The Sacred Infancy.

F. 23—S. Raymund of Pennafort.
S. 24—S. Timothy, Bp., M.
S. 25—Conversion of S. Paul, Ap.
M. 26—S. Polycarp, Bp., M.
T. 27—S. John Chrysostom, Bp., D.
W. 28—S. Agnes, V. M.
Th. 29—S. Francis de Sales, Bp.

IN BANFIELD.

House for sale, easy terms. Large grounds, 700 sq. metres, 1½ squares from station. Owner on premises. Accedido 1576. n.29 d.19

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MULLINS, FITZPATRICK AND MAHER.

The families of Mullins, Fitzpatrick and Maher wish to thank most heartily all the persons who assisted at the wake, funeral and the requiem Mass for the late John Mullins. 1356—e.30

DEATHS

THOMAS WILLIAM DELANEY.—On January the 21st, in this city, after a short illness, borne with Christian resignation and fortified with the rites of the Church. Youngest son of Mary Langford and the late Patrick Delaney, aged 28 years. He leaves a sorrowing mother, one brother and one sister, nephews and nieces, and a large circle of relatives and friends

to mourn his loss. Sacred heart of Jesus have mercy on his soul.

1355—e.30

MASSES

† DAVID MORRISSEY, R.I.P.—A High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Chapel, Salto, for the repose of the soul of the late David Morrissey, on Saturday, February 7th, at 9.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1354—e.30

† THOMAS MACCORMACK AND AGNES KEATING DE MACCORMACK, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the eternal repose of the souls of the late Thomas MacCormack and Agnes Keating de MacCormack, starting on Monday 2nd. February, will be offered up in St. Paul's Monastery Chapel, Capitán Sarmiento, F.C.C.A. 1353—e.30

† ANNIE REDDY DE MULDOWNEY, R.I.P.—The Irish Society of Arrifes hereby cordially invites all friends and sympathizers to attend the Holy Mass which it is having offered up in the local Parish Church, on the first Friday, Feb. 6th., at 8 o'clock, for the eternal repose of the soul of its late lamented and much esteemed member, Mrs. Annie Teresa Reddy de Muldowney, R.I.P. e.30

† JESUS SEOANE, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses commenced on the 7th of January in the Cathedral of Mercedes, for the repose of the soul of the late Jesus Seoane. On Saturday 7th of February, a Soemim Requiem Mass will be offered at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1352—e.23-30-4.6

Irish-Argentine young lady, seeks position as Spanish-English teacher, with good knowledge of touch typewriting, dress-making (modern system), prepares children by the newly issued programme of the province. Miss Alice Brown, Poste Restante, Estación Dugan, F.C.C.A.

Camp friends will be glad to know that Mrs. Martin has always accommodation for them per day or month. 25 de Mayo 611, 2nd. floor, flat 3. Phone (31) Retiro 5904. e.16—f.6

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The Boston Bank while conforming to strict banking practice, offers you a service which is sufficiently flexible to ensure the minimum of delay or trouble in any operation.

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A Short Account Of Irish Catholic Action In Argentina

ARCHBISHOP HEALY remarks that we find no satisfactory account of the origin and purpose of the Fire of Brigid called the Inextinguishable, which had been preserved burning by the nuns of St. Brigid for several centuries, in all probability from the time of St. Brigid herself.

Can it be, he asks, that the Kildare nuns anticipated the general and now obligatory rule of keeping a perpetual lamp before the Blessed Sacrament?

May we be permitted to suggest that it meant that—and something more: that it tokened the missionary spirit of the Gael—a spirit that nerved them, at home and abroad to fan the flames of devotion to CHRISTUS HOSTIA.

Not the least noble of the manifestations of this spirit is the history of Irish Catholics in Argentina—the most southerly of the South American Republics. The late Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Dr. Mariano Antonio Espinosa, whose missionary zeal took him over most of the territory of the Argentine, and whose ripe experience made his words very weighty, always referred to the children of Patrick and Brigid as the most edifying of his flock.

Irish Catholic Action in Argentina is not confined solely to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, during which Dr. Espinosa lived his useful and edifying life. In historical documents of earlier times many interesting items of this Action may be found. In order to make this short sketch as complete as possible, we must go back to the first days of the original Spanish settlement.

EARLY IRISH MISSIONARIES.

When the city of Buenos Aires was but seven years in existence, the first Irish Missionary arrived—Father Thomas Field, S. J. In all probability he was the first Irishman who ever trod these shores. His remarkable history is so well known that we make no apology for more than a summary mention of him. He was born in Limerick and it is known that his father was a Catholic physician of that city. The rigid enforcement of the Penal Laws against Catholics made it impossible for one of his race and religion to embrace the ecclesiastical state in Ireland, so, in order to escape the savage disabilities of English Law in Ireland he was forced to flee to the Continent. His name may be found in the records of the Catholic Schools of Belgium and Rome. In the latter city he was admitted to the Society of Jesus. Before his novitiate was finished he was sent to Brazil—in 1586.

The following year, in company with four other Jesuits he was sent to labour in the Provinces of the River Plate, in response to the appeal of the Bishop of Tucumán, who sought missionaries to replace none other than Saint Francis Solano.

The journey from Brazil was made by sea. At the mouth of the River Plate, they narrowly missed the martyr's palm. They were taken prisoners by English privateers, belonging probably to Thomas Cavendish's expedition. Barbarous treatment was meted out to them. For Father Field were reserved special indignities, be-

cause, being in their eyes a subject of Queen Elizabeth, he dishonoured the majesty of the Virgin Queen by adhering to a religion banned by her, and which he was engaged in preaching outside her realms. But they managed to escape from these pirates, and after visiting Buenos Aires, presented themselves to their Superior in Córdoba.

Father Field and a Portuguese companion, Father Ortega were placed in charge of an immense tract of country, which embraced La Guayra, Paraguay and the whole of the River Plate.

Their first mission was at La Guayra—then, as now, little known. To reach it, they had to pass through trackless forests, cross broad inundating rivers, surrounded by hordes of dangerous animals and all kinds of venomous insects. The very Indians they came to minister to were hostile to the white man, for they had been preyed upon by the traders and slave-dealers from Brazil. The result of the labours of Father Field and his companion was the famous Jesuit Reductions of Paraguay. It is the glory of Ireland to have contributed one of the founders of this extraordinary experiment in colonization, perhaps the only successful one of its kind in the history of humanity. Even the free-thinker Voltaire had to admit that the Jesuit Reductions seemed to be the triumph of Humanity. It is calculated that at one time as many as two hundred thousand civilized and Christian Indians lived secure in the Reductions. This is the work of the first Irish Missionary in the River Plate.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were difficult times for Irishmen and their religion. Hence it is not strange that few names of Irishmen are found in the missionary annals of those times in the River Plate. Nevertheless we come across such distinctively Irish names as Purcell (Porcell), Ennis, and others.

Early in the eighteenth century a young officer from an English slave-ship was carried ashore, ill, at Buenos Aires. He was taken in by the Jesuit Fathers of Buenos Aires, who tended him through his illness. His name was Thomas Falkner, and he embraced the Catholic Faith, and later, the Jesuit Order.

This Jesuit priest, who was destined to become the most famous explorer of the South, was the son of an Irish doctor of Manchester. For the space of twenty-seven years, from his ordination in 1740 till the expulsion of the Jesuit Order from the Spanish Dominions in 1767, he led a life of intense activity, first in Córdoba, and then, at various times, in practically every State of what is now the Argentine Confederation. He was a missionary amongst the Indians, and achieved notable success. But his principal claim on the attention of posterity is his famous work on the little-known territory of Patagonia, with a description of the various tribes of Indians then occupying it. This work was written in England, whither Father Falkner retired after the expulsion of the Spanish Jesuits. He died at Plowden Hall in 1784.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The early days of the nineteenth century in South America contain

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much history which must be of engrossing interest to Irish people. Many of the heroes of South American Independence were Irishmen, some of whom shaped for themselves wonderful careers. The life-stories of men like General O'Connor, who became the Minister for War of Bolivia and blazoned the Royal Arms of Ireland upon his crest by right of his direct descent from the last High King of Ireland, or of Admiral Brown, who from cabin-boy rose to the command of the Argentine Navy, and whose exploits upon the seas read more glorious than the legends of many a hero of old, will make sparkling history when they are fully written.

(To be continued.)

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

EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

Sobre el camino pavimentado a Monte. Ruta nacional N° 3. Vendemos particularmente, lotes de 6 a 45 hectáreas. AMPLIAS FACILIDADES DE PAGO. Salaberry, Bercetche y Cia. S. A., Defensa 188, Buenos Aires.

Estancia de 3,000 hectáreas for sale in Córdoba Hills, with TILQUICHO Station of F.C.P. in the camp. Good climate, 540 metres altitude—well fenced, divided into several potreros, mills, deposits, etc., good water—good estancia house with all modern conveniences. Telephone, hot and cold water, electric light, sheds, corrales, 220 hec. with permanent irrigation under alfalfa, rest of camp ideal for cattle breeding, all flat land, fruit trees, near Yacanto.—Sale includes all machinery, working implements, carts, horses, furniture, 250 bee-hives, etc., etc. Price \$60.— per hect., with terms for payment. For further particulars apply to G. A. Middleton — Santa Fé 1372 — Rosario.

ON a summer's day, while the city was rocking with the din and red uproar of patriotism, Billy Casparis told me this story.

In his way, Billy is Ulysses, Jr. Like Satan, he comes from going to and fro upon the earth and walking up and down in it. To-morrow morning while you are cracking your breakfast egg he may be off with his little alligator grip to boom a town site in the middle of Lake Okechobee or to trade horses with the Patagonians.

We sat at a little, round table, and between us were glasses holding big lumps of ice, and above us leaned an artificial palm. And because our scene was set with the properties of the one they recalled to his mind, Billy was stirred to narrative.

"It reminds me," said he, "of a Fourth I helped to celebrate down in Salvador. 'Twas while I was running an ice factory down there, after I unloaded that silver mine I had in Colorado. I had what they called a 'conditional concession.' They made me put up a thousand dollars cash forfeit that I would make ice continuously for six months. If I did that I could draw down my ante. If I failed to do so the government took the pot. So the inspectors kept dropping in, trying to catch me without the goods.

"One day when the thermometer was at 110, the clock at half-past one, and the calendar at July third, two of the little, brown, silly nosers in red trousers slid in to make an inspection. Now, the factory hadn't turned out a pound of ice in three weeks, for a couple of reasons: The Salvador heathen wouldn't buy it; they said it made things cold they put it in. And I couldn't make any more, because I was broke. All I was holding on for was to get down my thousand so I could leave the country. The six months would be up on

The Fourth In Salvador

(By O. HENRY.)

the sixth of July.

"Well, I showed 'em all the ice I had, I raised the lid of a darkish vat, and there was an elegant 100-pound block of ice, beautiful and convincing to the eye. I was about to close down the lid again when one of those brunette sleuths flops down on his red knees and lays a slanderous and violent hand on my guarantee of good faith. And in two minutes more they had dragged out on the floor that fine chunk of molded glass that had cost me fifty dollars to have shipped down from Frisco.

"'Ice-y?' says the fellow that played me the dishonorable trick; 'verree warm ice-y. Yes. The day is that hot, senior. Yes. Maybe so it is of desirable to leave him out to get the cool. Yes.'

"'Yes,' says I, 'yes,' for I knew they had me. 'Touching's believing, ain't it, boys?' Yes. Now there's some might say the seats of your trousers are sky blue, but 'tis my opinion they are red. Let's apply the tests of the laying on of hands and feet.' And so I hoisted both those inspectors out of the door on the toe of my shoe, and sat down to cool off on my block of disreputable glass.

"And, as I live without oats, while I sat there, homesick for money and without a cent to my ambition, there came on the breeze the most beautiful smell my nose had entered for a year. God knows where it came from in that backyard of a country—it was a bouquet of soaked lemon peel, cigar stumps, and stale beer—exactly the smell of Goldbrick Charley's place on Fourteenth Street where I used to play pin-

ochle of afternoons with the third-rate actors. And that smell drove my troubles through me and clinched 'em at the back. I began to long for my country and feel sentiments about it; and I said words about Salvador that you wouldn't think could come legitimately out of an ice factory.

"And while I was sitting there, down through the blazing sunshine in his clean, white clothes comes Maximilian Jones, an American interested in rubber and rosewood.

"'Great carambols!' says I, when he stepped in, for I was in a bad temper, 'didn't I have catastrophes enough? I know what you want. You want to tell me that story again about Johnny Amniger and the widow on the train. You've told it nine times already this month.'

"'It must be the heat,' says Jones, stopping in the door, amazed. 'Poor Billy. He's got bugs. Sitting on ice, and calling his best friends pseudonyms. Hit—*nachacho!*' Jones called my force of employees, who was sitting in the sun, playing with his toes, and told him to put on his trousers and run for the doctor.

"'Come back,' says I. 'Sit down, Maxy, and forget it. 'Tis not ice you see, nor a lunatic upon it. 'Tis only an exile full of homesickness sitting on a lump of glass that's just cost him a thousand dollars. Now, what was it Johnny said to the widow first? I'd like to hear it again, Maxy—honest. Don't mind what I said.'

"Maximilian Jones and I sat down and talked. He was about as sick of the country as I was, for the grafters were squeezing him for half the profits of his rosewood and rubber. Down in the bottom of a tank of water I had a dozen bottles of sticky Frisco beer; and I fished these up, and we fell to talking about home and the flag and Hail Columbia and home-fried potatoes; and the drivel we contributed would have sickened any man enjoying those blessings. But at that time we were out of 'em. You can't appreciate home till you've left it, money till it's spent, your wife till she's joined a woman's club, nor Old Glory till you see it hanging on a broomstick on the shanty of a consul in a foreign town.

"And sitting there me and Maximilian Jones, scratching at our prickly heat and kicking at the lizards on the floor, became afflicted with a dose of patriotism and affection for our country. There was me, Billy Casparis, reduced from a capitalist to a pauper by over-addiction to my glass (in the lump), declares my troubles off for the present and myself to be an uncrowned sovereign of the greatest country on earth. And Maximilian Jones pours out whole drug stores of his wrath on oligarchies and potentates in red trousers and calico shoes. And we issues a declaration of interference in which we guarantee that the fourth day of July shall be celebrated in Salvador with all the kinds of salutes, explosions, honors of war, oratory, and liquids known to tradition. Yes, neither me nor Jones breathed with soul so dead. There shall be rucuses in Salvador, we say, and the monkeys had better climb the tallest cocoon trees and the fire department get out its red sashes and two tin buckets.

"About this time into the factory steps a native man incriminated by the name of General Mary Esperanza Dingo. He was some pumpkin both

in politics and color, and the friend of me and Jones. He was full of politeness and a kind of intelligence, having picked up the later and managed to preserve the former during a two years' residence in Philadelphia studying medicine. For a Salvadorian he was not such a calamitous little man, though he always would play jack, queen, king, ace, deuce for a straight.

"General Mary sits with us and has a bottle. While he was in the States he had acquired a synopsis of the English language and the art of admiring our institutions. By and by the General gets up and tiptoes to the doors and windows and other stage entrances, remarking 'Hist!' at each one. They all do that in Salvador before they ask for a drink of water or the time of day, being conspirators from the cradle and matinee idols by proclamation.

"'Hist!' says General Dingo again, and then he lays his chest on the table quite like Gaspard the Miser. 'Good friends, señores, to-morrow will be the great day of Liberty and Independence. The hearts of Americans and Salvadorians should beat together. Of your history and your great Washington I know. Is it not so?'

"Now, me and Jones thought that nice of the General to remember when the Fourth came. It made us feel good. He must have heard the news going round in Philadelphia about that disturbance we had with England.

"'Yes,' says me and Maxy together, 'we knew it. We were talking about it when you came in. And you can bet your bottom concession that there'll be fuses and feathers in the air to-morrow. We are few in numbers, but the welkin may as well reach out to push the button, for it's got to ring.'

"'I, too, shall assist,' says the General, thumping his collar-bone. 'I, too, am on the side of Liberty. Noble Americans, we will make the day one to be never forgotten.'

"'For us American whisky,' says Jones—'none of your Scotch smoke or anisada or Three Star Hennessy to-morrow. We'll borrow the consul's flag; old man Billfinger shall make orations, and we'll have a barbecue on the plaza.'

"'Fireworks,' says I, 'will be scarce but we'll have all the cartridges in the shops for our guns. I've got two navy sixes I brought from Denver.'

"'There is one cannon,' said the General; 'ont big cannon that will go 'BOOM!' And three hundred men with rifles to shoot.'

"'Oh, say!' says Jones, 'Generalissimo, you're the real silk elastic. We'll make it a joint international celebration. Please, General, get a white horse and a blue sash and be grand marshal.'

"'With my sword,' says the General rolling his eyes, 'I shall ride at the head of the brave men who gather in the name of Liberty!'

"'And you might,' we suggest, 'see the comandante and advise him that we are going to prize things up a bit. We Americans, you know, are accustomed to using municipal regulations for gun wadding when we line up to help the eagle scream. He might suspend the rules for one day. We don't want to get in the calaboose for spanking his soldiers if they get in our way, do you see?'

"'Hist!' says General Mary. 'The comandante is with us, heart and soul. He will aid us. He is one of us.'

"We made all the arrangements that afternoon. There was a buck cone from Georgia in Salvador who had drifted down there from a busted-up

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colored colony that had been started on some possumless land in Mexico. As soon as he heard us say 'barbecue' he wept for joy and groveled on the ground. He dug his trench on the plaza, and got half a beef on the coals for an all-night roast. Me and Maxy went to see the rest of the Americans in the town and they all sizzled like a sciditz with joy at the idea of solemnizing an old-time Fourth.

"There were six of us all together—Martin Dillard, a coffee planter; Henry Barnes, a railroad man; old man Billfinger, an educated tintype taker; me and Jonesy, and Jerry, the boss of the barbecue. There was also an Englishman in town named Sterrett, who was there to write a book on Domestic Architecture of the Insect World. We felt some bash-fulness about inviting a Britisher to help cover over his own country, but we decided to risk it, out of our personal regard for him.

"We found Sterrett in pajamas working at his manuscript with a bottle of brandy for a paper weight.

"Englishman," says Jones, "let us interrupt your disquisition on bug houses for a moment. To-morrow is the Fourth of July. We don't want to hurt your feelings, but we're going to commemorate the day when we licked you by a little refined debauchery and nonsense—something that can be heard about five miles off. If you are broad-gauged enough to taste whisky at your own wake, we'd be pleased to have you join us."

"Do you know," says Sterrett, setting his glasses on his nose, "I like your cheek in asking me if I'll join you; blast me if I don't. You might have known I would, without asking. Not as a traitor to my own country, but for the intrinsic joy of a blooming row."

"On the morning of the Fourth I woke up in that old shanty of an ice factory feeling sore. I looked around at the wreck of all I possessed and my heart was full of bile. From where I lay on my cot I could look through the window and see the consul's old ragged Stars and Stripes hanging over his shack. 'You're all kinds of a fool, Billy Casparis,' I says to myself; 'and of all your crimes against sense it does look like this idea of celebrating the Fourth should receive the award of demerit. Your business is busted up, your thousand dollars is gone into the kitty of this corrupt country on that last bluff you made, you've got just fifteen Chili dollars left, worth forty-six cents each at bed-time last night and steadily going down. To-day you'll blow in your last cent hurrahing for that flag, and to-morrow you'll be living on bananas from the stalk and screwing your drinks out of your friends. What's the flag done for you? While you were under it you worked for what you got. You wore your finger nails down shinning suckers, and salting mines, and driving bears and alligators of your town lot additions. How much does patriotism count for on deposit when the little man with the green eye-shade in the savings-bank adds up your book? Suppose you were to get pinched over here in this irreligious country for some little crime or other, and appealed to your country for protection—what would it do for you? Turn your appeal over to a committee of one railroad man, an army officer, a member of each labour union, and a colored man to investigate whether any of your ancestors were ever related to a cousin of Mark Hanna, and then file the papers in the Smithsonian Institution until after the next election. That's the kind of a sidetrack the Stars and Stripes would switch you on to."

"You can see that I was feeling like an indigo plant; but after I washed my face in some cool water, and got out my navys and ammunition, and started up to the Salon of the Immaculate Saints where we were to meet, I felt better. And when I saw those other American boys come swaggering into the trysting place—cool, easy, conspicuous fellows, ready to risk any kind of a one-card draw, or to fight grizzlies, fire, or extradition, I began to feel glad I was one of 'em. So, I says to myself again: 'Billy, you've got fifteen dollars and a country left this morning—blow in the dollars and blow up the town as an American gentleman should on Independence Day.'

"It is my recollection that we began the day along conventional lines. The six of us—for Sterrett was along—made progress among the cantinas disinvesting the bars as we went of all strong drink bearing American labels. We kept informing the atmosphere as to the glory and preeminence of the United States and its ability to subdue, out-jump, and eradicate the other nations of the earth. And, as the findings of American labels grew more plentiful, we became more contaminated with patriotism. Maximilian Jones hopes that our late foe, Mr. Sterrett, will not take offense at our enthusiasm. He sets down his bottle and shakes Sterrett's hand. 'As white man to white man,' says he, 'denude our uproar of the slightest taint of personality. Excuse us for Bunker Hill, Patrick Henry, and Waldorf Astor, and such grievances as might lie between us as nations.'

"Fellow hoodlums," says Sterrett, 'on behalf of the Queen I ask you to cease it. It is an honor to be a guest at disturbing the peace under the American flag. Let us chant the passionate screams of "Yankee Doodle" while the señor behind the bar mitigates the occasion with another round of cochineal and acqua fortis.'

"Old Man Billfinger, being charged with a kind of rhetoric, makes speeches every time we stop. We explained to such citizens as we happened to step on that we were celebrating the dawn of our private brand of liberty, and to please enter such inhumanities as we might commit on the list of unavoidable casualties.

"About eleven o'clock our bulletins read: 'A considerable rise in temperature, accompanied by thirst and other alarming symptoms.' We hooked-arms and stretched our line across the narrow streets, all of us armed with Winchesters and navys for purposes of noise and without malice. We stopped on a street corner and fired a dozen or so rounds, and began a serial assortment of United States whoops and yells, probably the first ever heard in that town.

"When we made that noise things began to live up. We heard a patering up a side street, and here came General Mary Esperanza Dingo on a white horse with a couple of hundred brown boys following him in red undershirts and bare feet, dragging guns ten feet long. Jones and me had forgot all about General Mary and his promise to help us celebrate. We fired another salute and gave another yell, while the General shook hands with us and waved his sword.

"Oh, General," shouts Jones, 'this is great. This will be a real pleasure to the eagle. Get down and have a drink.'

"Drink?" says the general. "No. There is no time to drink. *Viva la Libertad!*"

"Don't forget *E Pluribus Unum!*" says Henry Barnes.

"Viva it good and strong," says I.

(Continued on page 23)

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AROUND THE HOME

MOST EXPENSIVE OF ALL DISEASES.

The "common cold" is probably the most expensive disease in the world (writes a family doctor). By putting practically everybody partially or completely out of action once or twice a year it is the source of a stupendous economic loss.

The common cold is a low grade infection of the upper air passages, the back of the nose and the throat. It results in a stuffiness and running of the nose, headache and general feeling of malaise and loss of appetite. It may take the form of a "sandpapery" feeling in the throat or an actual sore throat and it may spread downwards, producing tightness and soreness in the chest, with, at first, a dry and then a loose cough.

Generally a cold is precipitated by the individual becoming "run down"—through overwork, short nights, inadequate food; or it may result from a temporary diminution in his resistance to infection, from getting cold or wet, or from sitting in a draught. Sitting in overheated, smoke-laden rooms may bring it on.

If you take a cold in hand immediately upon its first appearance you may sometimes cut it short. Take a good purge or a dose of salts; and on going to bed take one or two tablets of aspirin and a hot drink of lemon, sugar and water.

When a cold has developed it will probably save time to take a day in bed if you do not feel like doing a day's work. Drink plenty of water with fruit juices and sugar, keep the bowels open with salts, and get as much sleep as you can. If there is tightness and soreness of the chest try inhaling steam from a jug of boiling water, or better, from a "steam-kettle."

If you are liable to frequent colds make a point night and morning when you are well of gargling with a teaspoonful of table salt in a tumbler full of warm water, and also of sniffing this up your nose and spitting it out again.

VINEGAR IS HEALING.

Vinegar owes its sharpness and its medicinal value to its acetic acid. Good vinegar should contain at least four per cent.

Supposing that you are suddenly confronted with a case of poisoning—by an alkali, you will need an acid antidote, and what handier than vinegar! Supposing, again, you are presented with a person in a state of intoxication, then vinegar will bring sobriety. Give a wine-glassful.

Vinegar possesses mild antiseptic properties, especially for the typhoid bacillus; therefore, if you fear that the uncooked vegetable which you are about to eat may have come from a suspicious source, you should immerse it in a solution of vinegar.

For hiccough, take twenty to thirty drops of vinegar on a lump of sugar or on a little brown sugar. A little white wine vinegar added to drinking water will render it doubly refreshing or thirst-quenching. In the event of fever, when it is desired to check perspiration and to lower the temperature a draught of dilute vinegar is helpful.

Again, in the case of fever, vinegar may be used advantageously upon the skin. Apply vinegar and water on a sponge. It is most cooling. Apart from this refrigerant property, it will relieve itching and irritation. Thus you

may utilise it for certain skin diseases.

A solution of dilute vinegar and glycerine, equal parts, prepared in your kitchen dispensary, will serve you almost as well as the toilet vinegar procurable of the chemist. This is prepared by mixing acetic acid with odors; and is excellent for black-heads, and for cleansing a greasy skin.

Aromatic vinegar, also purchased of the chemist, is used as a restorative and stimulant in cases of fainting. It contains glacial acetic acid, camphor, and the oils of lavender, rosemary and cloves. It is unwise to prepare this at home.

Recipes

STRING BEANS AU GRATIN.

Into a baking dish put a layer of cooked green beans, season them with salt and cayenne, cover them with one-fourth cup of grated cheese, and over this pour three tablespoons of heavy cream. Repeat this process until the dish is full, then place it in a medium hot oven until the food is heated throughout.

SUMMER FRUIT PUDDING.

Slices of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cherries, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. raspberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. strawberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. red currants, 5 ozs. castor sugar.

Remove the crusts from one or two slices of bread, cut about half an inch thick. Line a basin with the bread. Prepare the fruit and stew gently with a little water and the sugar until the fruit is cooked (about 15 to 20 minutes). Turn into the bread-lined basin. Cover with another piece of bread. Place a saucer on top of the basin with a heavy weight on top to press the mould into shape. When quite cold turn into a glass dish. Serve with unweetened condensed milk, which is an excellent and economical substitute for real cream.

LAMB RAGOUT FOR SIX.

One and one-half pounds lean shoulder lamb, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 1 small onion, 3 tablespoons pepper, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold water.

The meat should be trimmed neatly

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and, when cut into small cubes about one inch square, there should be 1½ pounds.

Put the bones and trimmings into a large saucepan, add cold water to cover and let stand for 3 minutes. Then bring it slowly to the boiling point and simmer for 30 minutes. Strain.

Brown the meat cubes in a hot, well greased frying pan and then place the meat in a large baking dish.

Add the tomatoes, onion, minced, salt, pepper and the broth in which the bones were cooked, to the meat.

Cover the dish and cook for about 1½ hours in a moderate oven (350) oven.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

FIRST AID HINTS.

In many cases of injury where first aid is required prior to the doctor's arrival, it is necessary to apply a bandage to the part affected, either to hold in place a rough dressing, or to keep the limb from movement.

There are two main forms of bandage—the triangular and the roller. The former is chiefly used for arm slings, although it can be used for other purposes if necessary. It is rather clumsy, however, in appearance, and more difficult for the novice to handle neatly.

To apply an arm sling, place the centre point under the elbow of the wounded arm, taking the upper point over the opposite shoulder. Bend the elbow so that the forearm rests across the patient's chest, slightly above the horizontal and bring the other point of the bandage up in front of the arm and over the shoulder of the injured side. Tie the two ends behind the neck, using a reef knot. The point under the elbow should be brought over the arm and pinned neatly to the bandage.

The roller bandage is a long strip of material which can be obtained ready-rolled in various widths. There are certain rules to be observed in the use of this type of bandage:—

- (a) Always begin at the extremity of the limb and work towards the body.
- (b) The first turns should overlap completely, so as to secure a firm start.
- (c) Subsequent turns should overlap by two-thirds the width of the bandage.
- (d) Apply the bandage so that when the unrolled part is passed round the front of the limb the bulk of the bandage is outermost.
- (e) When bandaging a limb that increases in width, such as the leg, spiral treatment as above would pucker. This is obviated by

twisting the bandage so that the upper edge becomes the lower (a half-turn), and vice-versa. These turns should be placed one above the other to give a neat appearance.

- (f) To cover a joint, such as knee or elbow, a "figure of eight" turn is used. The first turn goes over the centre of the joint. The second is brought from behind the joint and carried round above, while the third passes just below it, the bandage being taken back each time to the starting point behind the joint. To finish off any bandage, pin neatly with a safety pin where this will receive no pressure.

BLEEDING.

Bleeding may proceed from the surface of the skin, from the arteries, or from the veins. Capillary bleeding, the first type, is seen in all wounds, and is a slow oozing of blood from fleshy parts of the body. It can usually be stopped by direct pressure with a clean dressing.

Arterial bleeding can be recognised by the bright red colour and the way the blood spurts out in time with the heart's beating. It must be attended to at once, as it is draining the heart of its life blood. If direct pressure over the wound does not staunch the flow, a "tourniquet" must be applied between the wound and the heart, cutting off the supply of blood. This may be improvised by tying a handkerchief or strip of material round the limb as tightly as possible. A half-hitch is first made, then a pencil or stout piece of stick, ruler, etc., is placed between the two ends, and a reef knot tied over this. The pencil is then twisted round and round, increasing the pressure until the bleeding stops, when the required tightness can be retained by securing the pencil in position with another bandage round the limb.

Venous bleeding, as the name implies, comes from the veins, and is dark and sluggish. As this is travelling back to the heart, the bleeding can be stopped as above, but with the pressure applied on the far side of the wound to the heart.

Hints

Salt fish will have a much more pleasing flavour if it is soaked in milk before being cooked. Sour milk is just as good as fresh for the purpose.

Melted butter is a good substitute for olive oil as a salad dressing.

Jams and pickles should be placed on the lower shelves of the larder, as the heat ascends and thus they are rendered more likely to fermentation.

During the cold weather soups should be thickened with oatflour instead of wheat flour. The former makes a nice change of flavour and is more nourishing.

To whip cream rapidly, wrap the jar in a wet towel sprinkled with salt. Keep close to the ice for a short time before.

If a cake browns too quickly cover with a sheet of buttered paper until the baking is finished and also reduce the heat.

Meat is bound to be hard when roasted however good in quality it may be, if it is not put for the first five minutes into an oven hot enough to seal the outside of the meat, and so prevent the juices from escaping.

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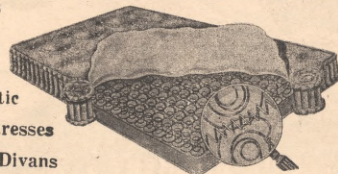
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Portugal Rejects New Order.—

"The new order is a fantasy," declares the Catholic newspaper Novidades, quoted by Reuter.

Not only has it never been defined by anybody, the paper points out, but nobody knows the principles on which it is constructed nor on whose authority it is promoted.

"The war now going on is not an ideological war. Even if it were, it would be impossible to implant a new social, economic or political régime into a country which does not want it.

"In Portugal we do not want any new order after the war."

The names of 111 North American martyrs "whose lives might merit canonical consideration" have been submitted to the Sacred Congregation of Rites at the Vatican by Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The Knights Of Columbus.—

Mr. Francis P. Matthews, was re-elected Supreme Knight of the Knight of Columbus at the Supreme Convention of the Order in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The Supreme Knight reported that on June 30 of last year the total membership was 414,852. Last year's report noted a fall in membership, and a programme to increase it had been brought forward. Some 1,750 Grand Knights and 42 State Deputies had a-

Catholic News

adopted it, and of the 791 councils which had reached or exceeded the year's membership quota, 603 of them were organized for the programme.

Twenty-five jurisdictions, including Panama and the Philippines, increased membership.

American Candidates For Beatification.—

The names are made up of 76 Franciscans, 15 Jesuits, seven Dominicans, four secular priests, one Sulpician and eight Indian laymen. St. Isaac Jogues and his companions, the Jesuit Martyrs of North America, are, of course, not included.

Bishop Gannon, of Erie, has been responsible for collating the catalogue of the activities of each of these martyrs, a work which called for much research and scholarship.

He has asked the Catholics of the United States to take a "prayerful interest" in the causes.

Mexico.—

"It seems as if the days of bitter struggle between Government and Church in Mexico have ended this day in the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe," declared one commentator after witnessing the stirring ceremonies recently held at the famous national shrine of the patroness of the Americas.

President Camacho and the Army took an official part in the celebrations. Facilities were given for nation-wide broadcasts.

Archbishop Cantwell at the invitation of Archbishop Martinez, of Mexico, went from Los Angeles with a distinguished group of priests and laity to celebrate Mass in the great Cathedral at the Shrine.

Numerous American bishops and representatives of many South American republics were present.

The festivities were organized as a demonstration of fraternal unity among all the Americas.

On his arrival in the city where in past years bishops and priests had gone about in lay clothes, Archbishop Cantwell was wearing episcopal dress.

"I am delighted to come to Mexico now that the clerical garb may be worn without offending anyone's susceptibilities," said His Grace, returning thanks for his welcome.

Thousands of people packed the Cathedral. Outside 50,000 people gathered and listened to Indians happily playing their guitars.

Cheers inside the Cathedral greeted the American priests and laity as they walked in procession towards the massive bronze altar. A thunder of applause arose on the arrival of six high officers of the Mexican Army, and a squad of cadets from the Federal Military School marched towards the sanctuary carrying the national flag.

For the first time the Army was taking an official part in a religious ceremony. But they were not only representing the Army: they had come as an official commission from President Camacho.

Archbishop Cantwell and Archbishop Martinez gave addresses during the day. Whereas in former days everything was done to stifle religious teaching, now these addresses were broadcast over the national network.

A frank admission of the persecution of the Church was made on the occasion by *El Excelsior*, one of Mexico City's leading newspapers.

This persecution, it said, "was instigated by the radicalism of presidents of the Republic and second-class officials who by their manners sought to make themselves important in the sphere of pork-barrel politics."

"The turmoil of passion," it admits, "lent itself to a wreaking of vengeance and the reaping of profit." But now, it adds, "the scene has changed completely." *El Excelsior* confesses that

"the Mexican Catholics tolerated a great deal with remarkable stoicism."

Eire Sends Priests To England As Chaplains.—

The fact that some Irish bishops "have not hesitated for the spiritual benefit of many Catholic soldiers to place a goodly number of priests at the disposal of the Ordinary of the English army" has been noted by the *Observatore Romano*.

The article, quoted by Vatican Radio, mentions the intensification of prayer in Ireland and the generosity of the Irish towards ship-wrecked sailors and refugees.

Praise For Religious Sisters.—

Miss Ruth C. Wilson, chairman of the finance committee of the Council of Canadian Hospitals, told the annual meeting there that she wishes to pay homage to the religious communities "for the perfection with which they administer the hospitals confided to their care."

She added: "I do not hesitate to cite as an example to the other hospitals directed by lay people the manner in which they (the Religious) keep their books and their general accounts."

No Lodgings For Large Families.—

Is it coming to the point where parents will have to kill their children in order to find lodgings, the Most Rev. Mario Besson, Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, bluntly asks in a statement published in the *Semaine Catholique* of Fribourg.

"From all sides," Bishop Besson says, "I receive complaints about the terrible havoc caused by the drop in the birthrate. Everywhere measures favoring large families are proposed. But, meanwhile, an ignoble abuse continues. It is one to which I wish to draw the attention of the owners and managers of flats and to appeal to their consciences as men and Christians.

"Families having a normal number of children often find it difficult to secure rooms, especially in cities.

"We know of tragic instances where families, free of debt and paying their rent regularly, have been put out of their dwelling and find it impossible to secure another, all because they do their duty and do not desecrate the fountains of life. Will it come to the point where these unfortunates will have to kill their children in order to find lodgings?"

Grandmother Takes Her Final Vows.—

Children, grandchildren and daughters-in-law were present when some time ago Mrs. Dorothy Rittner took her final vows as a nun in the chapel of the Convent of Marie Reparatrice, Chiswick, London.

Widow of Capt. G. H. Rittner, of Woodchester, Glos, she was professed about five years ago as Mother Mary of Bl. Margaret Pole.

Mass was celebrated by Fr. Antoninus Maguire, of St. Dominic's Priory, London, and was served by her son, Capt. T. H. Rittner, and grandson, Mark.

Other members of the family present were Junior Subaltern Molly Rittner (daughter), Rosemarie Rittner (granddaughter), and Mrs. S. H. Rittner and Mrs. T. H. Rittner (daughters-in-law). Her eldest son, Capt. S. H. Rittner, was unable to be present.

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THE FOURTH IN SALVADOR.

(continued from page 19)

'Likewise *viva* George Washington. God save the Union, and,' I says, bowing to Sterrett, 'don't discard the Queen.'

"Thanks," says Sterrett. 'The next round's mine. All-in to the bar Army, too.'

"But we were deprived of Sterrett's treat by a lot of gunshots several squares away, which General Dingo seemed to think he ought to look after. He spurred his old white plug up that way, and the soldiers scuttled along after him.

"Mary is a real tropical bird," says Jones. "He's turned out the infantry to help us do honor to the Fourth. We'll get that cannon he spoke of after a while and fire some window-breakers with it. But just now I want some of that barbecued beef. Let us go on to the plaza.'

"There we found the meat gloriously done, and Jerry waiting anxiously. We sat around on the grass, and got hunks of it on our tin plates. Maximilian Jones, always made tender-hearted by drink, cried some because George Washington couldn't be there to enjoy the day. There was a man I love, Billy,' he says, weeping on my shoulder. 'Poor George! To think he's gone, and missed the fireworks. A little more salt, please, Jerry.'

"From what we could hear, General Dingo seemed to be kindly contributing some noise while we feasted. There were guns going off around town, and pretty soon we heard that cannon go 'BOOM!' just as he said it would. And then men began to skim along the edge of the plaza, dodging in among the orange trees and houses. We certainly had things stirred up in Salvador. We felt proud of the occasion and grateful to General Dingo. Sterrett was about to take a bite off a juicy piece of rib when a bullet took it away from his mouth.

"Somebody's celebrating with ball cartridges," says he, reaching for another piece. 'Little over-zealous for a non-resident patriot, isn't it?'

"Don't mind it," I says to him. 'Twas an accident. They happen, you know, on the Fourth. After one reading of the Declaration of Independence in New York I've known the S. R. O. sign to be hung out at all the hospitals and police stations.'

"But then Jerry gives a howl and jumps up with one hand clapped to the back of his leg where another bullet has acted over-zealous. And then comes a quantity of yells, and round a corner and across the plaza gallops General Mary Esperanza Dingo embracing the neck of his horse, with his men running behind him, mostly dropping their guns by way of discharging ballast. And chasing 'em all is a company of feverish little warriors wearing blue trousers and caps.

"Assistance, amigos," the General shouts, trying to stop his horse, 'Assistance, in the name of Liberty!'

"That's the Compañía Azul, the President's bodyguard," says Jones. 'What a shame! They've jumped on poor old Mary just because he was helping us to celebrate. Come on, boys, it's our Fourth;—do we let that little squad of A. D. T.'s break it up?'

"I vote No," says Martin Dillard, gathering his Winchester. 'It's the privilege of an American citizen to drink, drill, dress up, and be dreadful on the Fourth of July, no matter whose country he's in.'

"Fellow citizens!" says old man Billfinger, 'In the darkest hour of Freedom's birth, when our brave forefathers promulgated the principles of undying liberty, they never expected

that a bunch of blue jays like that should be allowed to bust up an anniversary. Let us preserve and protect the Constitution.'

"We made it unanimous, and then we gathered our guns and assaulted the blue troops in force. We fired over their heads, and then charged 'em with a yell, and they broke and ran. We were irritated at having our barbecue disturbed, and we chased 'em a quarter of a mile. Some of 'em we caught and kicked hard. The General rallied him troops and joined in the chase. Finally they scattered in a thick banana grove, and we couldn't flush a single one. So we sat down and rested.

"If I were to be put, severe, through the third degree, I wouldn't be able to tell much about the rest of the day. I mind that we pervaded the town considerable, calling upon the people to bring out more armies for us to destroy. I remember seeing a crowd somewhere, and a tall man that wasn't Billfinger making a Fourth of July speech from a balcony. And that was about all.

"Somebody must have hauled the old ice factory up to where I was, and put it around me, for there's where I was when I woke up the next morning. As soon as I could recollect my name and address I got up and held an inquest. My last cent was gone. I was all in.

"And then a neat black carriage drives to the door, and out steps General Dingo and a bay man in a silk hat and tan shoes.

"Yes," says I to myself, 'I see it now. You're the Chief de Políceos and High Lord Chamberlain of the Calabooms; and you want Billy Casparis for excess of patriotism and assault with intent. All right, Might as well be in jail, anyhow.'

"But it seems that General Mary is smiling, and the bay man shakes my hand, and speaks in the American dialect.

"General Dingo has informed me, Señor Casparis, of your gallant service in our cause. I desire to thank you with my person. The bravery of you and the other señores Americanos turned the struggle for liberty in our favor. Our party triumphed. The terrible battle will live forever in history.'

"Battle!" says I; 'what battle?' and I ran my mind back along history, trying to think.

"Señor Casparis is modest," says General Dingo. 'He led his brave comrades into the thickest of the fearful conflict. Yes. Without their aid the was only a Fourth of—'

revolution would have failed.'

"Why, now," says I, 'don't tell me there was a revolution yesterday. That 'But right there I abbreviated. It seemed to me it might be best.

"After the terrible struggle," says the bay man, 'President Bolano was forced to fly. To-day Cabalo is President by proclamation. Ah, yes. Beneath the new administration I am the head of the Department of Mercantile Concessions. Oh, my file I find one report, Señor Casparis, that you have not made ice in accord with your contract. And here the bay man smiles at me, 'cute.

"Oh, well," says I, 'I guess the report's straight. I know they caught me. That's all there is to it.'

"Do not say so," says the bay man. lenn.

"General Dingo also steps over and He pulls off a glove and goes over and lays his hand on that chunk of glass.

"Ice," says he, nodding his head, so feels of it.

"Ice," says the General; 'I'll swear to it.'

"If Señor Casparis," says the bay man, 'will present himself to the treat-

ment on the sixth day of this month he will receive back the thousand dollars he did deposit as a forfeit. Adios, señor.'

"The General and the bay man bowed themselves out, and I bowed as often as they did.

"And when the carriage rolls away through the sand I bows once more, deeper than ever, till my hat touches the ground. But this time 'twas not intended for them. For, over their heads, I saw the old flag fluttering in the breeze above the consul's roof; and 'twas to it I made my profoundest salute."

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

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The Committee.

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WIT AND HUMOUR.

One side of the famous Devil's Glen was open to the public; the other was kept strictly private by the landlord.

An American visitor, ignoring the notice boards, was walking up the private side of the glen when he was met by a fiery old man who shouted: "What do you mean by trespassing on my property?"

"Gee!" replied the American. "I knew this was the Devil's Glen, but I never expected to meet the proprietor."

"You are the sunshine of my life! You alone reign in my heart. Without you life is but a dreary cloud."

"Is this a proposal or a weather report?"

The inexperienced maid was instructed to prick each sausage so that they should not burst open before they were served at breakfast. She seemed surprised at the instruction, so her mistress said: "Just stick a fork in each."

The girl nodded comprehendingly. Imagine the family's astonishment when at breakfast a dish of sausages was served up with a kitchen fork standing upright in each sausage. One diminutive sausage had a corkscrew in it, there being a shortage of forks.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(241) The tree called *Sequoia sempervirens*, sometimes called the redwood tree, a native of California. Some specimens are about 340 feet high and many are well over 250 feet. Their average width is about 12 feet, though the diameters of some are over twice that size near the base. There is another type of *Sequoia*, the *Sequoia gigantea*, or "big tree," which though not quite so tall as the *Sequoia sempervirens*, is yet more massive. The tallest specimens are about 320 feet high, and the average height is about 275 feet. A diameter of 20 feet is common and trees 35 feet thick have been known. Even more striking than their girth is the age of these Californian giants. Some were saplings one thousand years before Christ, while many are well over two thousand years old.

(242) The whale. This answer needs qualification, for the name "whale" is a popular term for all the larger members of the order of marine animals known as *Cetacea*, and the species of whales differ greatly in size. The largest is the blue whale, which is at least 100 feet long. The razor back whale is found up to 80 feet. The

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

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

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

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

"You are charged with permitting your horse to stand unattended for over an hour," said the magistrate.

"Well, I defy anybody to teach the brute to sit down," protested the defendant.

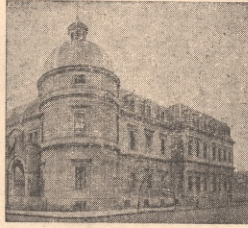
The Bridegroom—Would you mind if I went into a smoking compartment, dear?

The Bride—What? To smoke? The Bridegroom—Oh, dear, no! I want to experience the agony of being away from you, so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified.

Greenland whale is only 60 feet, but it has a head 20 feet long. The toothed whales are shorter; the sperm whale, which has teeth weighing up to 4 pounds each, reaches 63 feet in the male, but the smallest members of this family are only 5 to 8 feet long.

(243) The Giant Panda, scientifically known as *Europus melanoleucus*. It weighs about 300 pounds, being as big as some species of bear, and is said to represent the link between the bears and the raccoons. It inhabits almost inaccessible parts of Szechuan in China, near the Tibetan border, and little is known about its habits except that it lives on bamboo. The existence of the giant panda has been known to Chinese naturalists since the seventh century, but the animal was not heard of in Europe until 1868. In that year the Abbé Armand David, a French missionary, having acquired the skin and skull of a giant panda from the natives, sent them to the Paris Museum. The first Europeans to see the panda alive were Colonel Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, who shot one in 1929. Several others were shot within the next few years but none were taken alive until 1936, when Mrs. Harkness, an American, captured a baby, which she handed over to the Chicago Zoological Society.

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