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THE

# SOUTHERN CROSS

CIUDAD

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3490

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942

Correc. Argentina	FRANQUEO PAGADO
	TARIFA REDUCIDA Concesión 1473

For the  
**Beach...**  
Get it at  
**HARRODS**

*This issue contains:*

Straws In The Wind p. 12

Build A Telescope! p. 6

Wedding Bells p. 13

For the  
**Holidays...**  
Get it at  
**HARRODS**

• • • • • THE fall of Singapore leaves the Indian Ocean wide open to the depredations of the Japanese Fleet. Three important routes cross that ocean, which it is vital for the Allied Powers to keep open. One is to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope. It is the life-line of the Australasian Continent. The second is to India, also via the Cape of Good Hope. Unless this route is kept open, the vast Indian Empire must collapse, and China, strangled by the closure of the Burma Road, must surrender.

The third route is to Iran, via the Cape and the Arabian Sea. It is the link with Russia and the supply line for the Middle East.

The Indian Ocean is a mighty expanse of water, with singularly few islands in its bosom. Naval war in the Indian Ocean will be a war of battleships and aircraft carriers.

• • • • • ARGENTINA is in the opening days of a great motor-famine. There are, we suppose, half-a-million people in this country who depend on the motor industry for their living. The supply of new cars has ceased 'for the duration'; raw materials for the fabrication of spare parts will soon be unobtainable; the whole industry will spin down to a standstill according as the cars wear out—that is, unless it ceases suddenly, in the event of the Government deciding to seize all engine-driven transport before it has deteriorated too much.

• • • • • WARFARE has such few universally-recognized rules that the violation of even these must always brand the offender as an enemy of civilization. The Japanese armies in the Far East have earned for their country this unenviable distinction. Take the bombing of Manila. On December 26 General MacArthur declared Manila an open city, dismantled his anti-aircraft guns, withdrew the soldiers. Thirty hours later the Ja-

panese, in contravention of the laws of war and of very humanity, sent wave after wave of bombers across the city. Monuments of incalculable wealth and historical importance were destroyed.

Another case. Eighteen years ago, Japan had a very bad earthquake and the whole world sent relief in money and supplies to the sufferers. A few days ago Japanese navy barges were washed ashore at Batán: they were found to be equipped with material donated eighteen years ago to Japanese earthquake sufferers

• • • • • ARGENTINA is acting very wisely by increasing the armed forces of the country. The balance of probability is that the war will come to our shores, if it lasts as long as the military critics now estimate. Should it come, we will be ready.

Neither must we forget the possibility of some sudden embroilment with a hasty neighbour. War is like a fever: it spreads in most alarming fashion, and it is not excluded that some neighbouring country, suddenly infected by the microbe, might cast covetous glances on portions of our thinly-populated country. Stranger things have happened before now and it is well to be on our guard to check sudden ebullitions of the spirit of conquest. We have no questions, territorial or otherwise, with any nation on this continent, but there are always two parties in a war.

• • • • • DURING Lent we will not publish announcements and reports of dances. It is a long-standing rule that Catholics ought not to take part in dances during the penitential season. The custom of holding dances on the First Sunday of Lent and on Mid-Lent are unpleasant breaches in old Christian custom, and we at least will not countenance them. We hope the entire community will do likewise.

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

## Flow Gently, Sweet Afton

(By ROBERT BURNS.)

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes!  
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise!  
My Mary's asleep by the murmur'ing stream—  
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream!

Thou stock dove whose echo resounds through the glen,  
Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny den,  
Thou green-crested lapping, thy screaming forbear—  
I charge you, disturb not my slumbering fair!

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighbouring hills,  
Far marked with the courses of clear winding rills!  
There daily I wander, as noon rises high,  
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,  
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow;  
There oft, as mild Evening weeps over the lea,  
The sweet scented birch shades my Mary and me.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,  
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides!  
How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,  
As, gathering sweet flowerets, she stems thy clear wave!

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes!  
Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays!  
My Mary's asleep by the murmur'ing stream—  
Flow gently, sweet Afton disturb not her dream!

## Irish News

## TURF IN WAGGONS.—

Some 1,000 waggons are being used by the Great Southern Railways to bring turf to Dublin and Cork. Over 600 of them—mostly open trucks and some cattle waggons—have been fitted with creels.

A G.S.R. representative said that their daily schedule is to deliver four special trains in Dublin from the West, and two from Kerry to Cork, but owing to the poor quality of the coal supplies it was not always possible to carry out the programme.

"We hope to continue the turf carrying service right through the winter months and all through the year with, perhaps, a slackening off during the cutting period," he added. "We are, in fact, now planning ahead for years. The turf is being taken away as fast as delivered."

The Company are converting additional waggons for turf transport.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—

Eleven cases of infantile paralysis among boys and girls, ranging in age from one year to ten years, have occurred in Co. Mayo—three in Ballina Town and the remainder in an area bordered by Ballina, Crossmolina and Killala.

About three years ago, the doctor stated, two cases occurred in that area, and before that there had not been an outbreak for about twenty years.

According to him it was very important that the cases should be taken early and isolated. Sufferers should be prevented from going to crowded places. The disease was hard to diagnose, and was often advanced before it was reported.

The first outbreak occurred about a month ago. He could not trace any connection between one case and another, and the cause was unknown.

A Dublin medical authority said that infantile paralysis is a fever communicated by a virus which is inhaled, in the same way as the virus of scarlet

fever or diphtheria, and carried in the nose and throat. People free from the fever may be responsible for spreading it.

"In some rare cases," he stated, "the fever may cause paralysis of the respiratory muscles, in which case an artificial respirator is needed. The 'iron lung' was invented to deal with such a case. The fever should be notified immediately to the Medical Officer of Health. The cases should be isolated and taken to hospital."

It was not advisable to close schools when an outbreak occurred, he added. The majority of cases, if treated in time, could be cured.

## RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ZONES.—

A definite limit should be set to the spread of Dublin, stated Mr. Manning Robertson, the Dublin architect and member of the Town Planning Institute, at the Presbyterian Association in Dublin.

Cork should also be limited, he said. Cities should be of such limited size that they did not breed a special race of town dwellers.

In the future, cities should have residential zones as distinct from industrial zones.

## DIFFICULTIES OF FUEL SHORTAGE.—

The Post Office authorities have rejected the idea of internal air mail services. The proposal was examined in detail but there were "insuperable difficulties."

The suggestion was finally "killed" by reintroduction of a night mail train service to Cork which, it is expected, would solve many of the postal problems in Cork and other Munster areas. Cork was the first to suggest air mails to overcome present delays. Galway had also made representations.

A G.P.O. official said the first question would be why to Cork and not to the many other centres where deliveries are not more frequent. Apart,

however, from this, an air-mail service proved impracticable because of fuel shortage, difficulty of securing planes for regular trips, and the doubt that suitable landing grounds would be available.

#### FOLK LORE IMPORTANT.—

Because Irish folk tales paralleled those of many parts of Europe and Asia they had a more than national importance and a knowledge of the Old Norse dialects helped one to find the bridge, stated Séamus Ó Duilearga, Lecturer in Folklore, U.C.D., lecturing at the College recently.

Had it not been for the workers of the Gaelic League and the storytellers of Ireland, a venerable body of literature would long since have disappeared, he declared.

He also expressed deep appreciation of the Government's action in establishing the Folklore Commission which through its work of collecting our oral tradition was making available to students of the language, literature and social history of Ireland an unrivalled source of first-rate national and international importance.

#### KILDARE TURF THE BEST.—

Turf from deep layers of Co. Kildare bogs is probably the best in Ireland, G. F. Mitchell, F.C.D., said at a meeting in Dublin of the Geographical Society of Ireland. Machine-cut peat from Clonsast made exceptionally good fuel and turf briquettes.

In his lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, Mr. Mitchell described the characteristics of peat from different parts of the country, the origin of its formation and relative fuel values.

#### GAS FROM TURF.—

Gas is being produced from turf at the Athlone Urban Council's gas works.

Reporting to the Council, Mr. W. Reid, gas works manager, said he had carried out a test with a lorry-load of brown turf, and the gas produced was of good quality.

The turf also produced sufficient coke to fire the furnaces. The quality of the coke was quite good, and they would have some for sale.

Members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the report and decided to order two further lorry-loads of turf to continue the experiment.

#### MORE TILLAGE DEMANDED.—

Every occupier of 10 or more statute acres of arable land must cultivate one-fourth of the same this year, under a compulsory tillage order made, recently, by the Government.

The Minister for Agriculture has power, since January 14, to take possession of a holding if he is satisfied that the occupant has not taken reasonable steps to comply with the order.

#### VITAMIN JELLY.—

Wild rose hips are wanted in big quantities by at least one jam firm for conversion into a heavy syrup, whose vitamin C content is said to be equal to that of orange juice.

A representative of Messrs. Lamb Bros. (Dublin), Ltd., said that they had been asked by the new Dietetic Council to collect and process the rose hips.

'We have some hundredweights of

the jelly made already but it is all earmarked for the children's hospitals,' it was stated.

"They want it as a reserve in case no more oranges reach here."

Dieticians maintain that rose hip juice is more beneficial even than orange juice but, of course, it requires sweetening to make it palatable.

"The trouble is that the collection of hips started late. It is doubtful, therefore, if there will be any surplus for sale in the chemists' or grocers' shops after the hospitals are stocked.

"The ideal time for collection is when schoolchildren are on holidays but even despite the late start it is hoped that all those who collected blackberries will help."

#### SIX-COUNTY PROTEST.—

Omogh (Co. Tyrone) Rural Council protested against support by the Six-County Ministry of Agriculture of the scheme for the erection of a condensed milk factory near Omagh.

The Council added that they viewed with alarm the proposal to close the area's creameries, in which the farmers who owned them had invested considerable capital.

#### POTATO PROCESSING FACTORIES.—

The Six County Ministry of Agriculture announces that sites on which nine factories will be erected by the Ministry of Food for the processing of potatoes have provisionally been selected in the following districts:—

Newry, Castledawson, Ballymoney, Ballymena, Coleraine, Lisburn, Victoria Bridge, Annsborough and Cullybackey.

#### GOOD TOBACCO CROP.—

Last year's tobacco crop yielded 40 acres more than that of the previous year and when gathered and cured was sent in excellent condition to the re-handling stations.

A State bounty of 1/1 a lb. of the curing have created very favourable conditions for the small number of farmers who grow tobacco.

Kildare, Wexford, Cork, Waterford, Meath and Louth practically account for the whole of the tobacco acreage.

#### FAULTY BRIDGES.—

Unable to get regular supplies, 4,000 people living on the islands of Annaghvane, Lettermore, Corumna and Lettermullen, off the Galway coast, will be in a serious position when their home-grown food is exhausted, a deputation told Galway Co. Council recently.

Supplies from the mainland were formerly taken by G.S.R. lorries across bridges which have now been condemned and cannot be repaired because of the steel shortage.

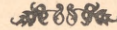
The Co. Council adopted a suggestion by Ald. Miss Ashe that the G.S.R. should use lighter vehicles to maintain the islanders' supplies.

#### RECRUITING EXTENDED.—

Recruiting for the Construction Corps has now been extended to embrace all towns, other than those with a population less than 1,000, the Department of Defence announced recently.

Hitherto recruitment was not open to residents in towns with population less than 1,500.

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# General News From Home and Abroad.

## BEFORE THE STORM BROKE.—

Citizens of the city of Santa Fe had almost reached suffocation point on the 12th inst before the storm broke to alleviate their nervous tension. The mercury was marking 42 degrees in the shade and there was no relief anywhere. From the early morning a storm threatened and the city was hidden in a dense dust cloud, but it was not till about 17.30, that rain commenced to fall and continued over a wide provincial zone till the night shades were falling. The strong wind that prevailed occasioned much damage to telephone communications.

## ECONOMY IN NEWSPRINT RECOMMENDED.—

On Friday afternoon the Acting President, Dr. Castillo, was interviewed by a number of managers and editors of leading local newspapers to know if he could solve the question of the growing shortage of newsprint. The utilisation of units of the Argentine Merchant Marine, for the transportation of paper from the United States, was discussed. Dr. Castillo advised that one of these vessels was due next month with a full cargo for the Government, the distribution of which would be duly arranged. He also re-

commended his interviewees to launch forth on a system of economy by reducing their editions as far as possible.

\* \* \*

## WHAT THE JAPS THINK.—

Speaking of the war, Major General Henry Satch says that Japan will not down arms till peace is discussed in the enemy capitals. He is also convinced that the fall of Gibraltar and Suez is merely a matter of time, and when the vital maritime routes as well as Australia and India are under Axis control the invasion of England by Germany will be of no interest.

Writing in the "Nichi Nichi" the retired General, Yabei Oba, has stated that from now onward the Indian Ocean will be the rendezvous of the Axis powers, as the conquest of the Mediterranean will assure an easy gateway for Germany and Italy. Are they not aiming too high?

\* \* \*

## SALE OF NEW COTTON.—

Last week in the presence of authorities from the Ministry of Agriculture the sale of new cotton took place in the "Bolsa de Comercio". The first lot, consisting of 40 bales, from Rooque Saenz Peña, Chaco, weighing 9,259 kilos, was purchased at \$1.30 per kilo. Another lot of 46 bales, amounting to 9,899 kilos, from the same zone, also fetched \$1.30 per kilo.

\* \* \*

## PRICE OF DESTRUCTION.—

A tank or battleship costs about \$1 a pound, aeroplanes and aviation engines from \$5 to \$15 a pound, machine-guns and ordnance from \$5 to \$10. In contrast to this high cost of lethal weapons, the average wholesale cost of an automobile, according to Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors, is less than twenty-five cents a pound.

\* \* \*

## WHAT A CONTRAST.—

What a contrast those two men made, Churchill and Snowden. From 1924 to 1931 they shared the Budgets. Snowden shrugged his shoulders as a sympathetic greeting to Churchill before he rose, and Churchill replied with the thumbs-up sign.

Snowden introduced his Budgets on a glass of water, Churchill's refreshment was amber-coloured. At one point he paused. "I will now proceed to fortify the revenue," he announced, and took a deep draught. Someone asked Mr. Churchill: "Is it brandy and soda, whisky and soda, cider or ginger ale?"

\* \* \*

## UNITED STATES HELP.—

President Roosevelt and Mr. Sumner Welles have promised that they will lend all possible help in co-operating with Brazil to exploit the riches of the Amazon Valley. The project of the exploitation of 2,600,000 square miles has been worked out in detail by government technicians and is now ready to be presented to the State Department.

## NEW TREATMENT FOR CANCER.—

An Italian professor, Carlo Roberti, has announced a new treatment for the cure of cancer. He maintains that the disease is caused by the physiological transformation of the sugar contained on the human body and that by means of large doses of insulin, its alimentary supply is checked, and in consequence, its growth. According to the Professor, this treatment has given excellent results, especially if applied during the early stages.

\* \* \*

## CHILE IS PREPARING.—

Chile has a long coast-line to defend but she is preparing to undertake the work, especially the most vital points from where articles of prime necessity for the defence of the continent are exported. Among such centres for fortification will figure Antofagasta, Tocopilla, San Antonio and Coquimbo, because from some of these ports quantities of copper and nitrates are sent abroad.

\* \* \*

## ANOTHER AIR LINE.—

In combination with the Pan-American air line another—the fifth—weekly service was established between Buenos Aires and the United States last Friday. Henceforth air liners will leave Buenos Aires on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock and travel via Santiago de Chile, and on Wednesdays and Fridays, starting at the same hour, via Diagonal (Bolivia).

\* \* \*

## FOREIGN CURIOSITIES.—

Among imported, foreign curiosities, named in the early (Irish) law tracts and known therefore in the 7th century, are *amú gnú*, beautiful nuts, mentioned along with buffalo horns. They are described as "large and lovely". They grow on a tree in the eastern world. Drinking vessels were made of them,



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and it was said that poetic inspiration came from drinking from them, but to get this boon one must drink not only from them, but of them, that is, of their natural contents.

These nuts were imported from a great distance; they were of large size and the shell was of sufficient substance to be made into a cup, no doubt with mountings in silver. In their natural state, they contained liquid. All this points to coconuts, which must have come to Ireland in the course of trade from tropical Africa.

\* \* \*

**WINE FOR ALL—**

The speculation fever which was about to affect wine producers has been timely checked by the Wine Board as it has decided to place all its stock in the market, which amounts to over 550,000 hectolitres. Part of the total output, in the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, will also be disposed of. There is no justifiable reason for speculation as there is sufficient wine to satisfy public needs.

\* \* \*

**HELD UP AT HOME—**

An audacious assault was made last week on the person of Dr. Martin Hidalgo, at Calle Marmol 810. Some time after 2 o'clock his services were requisitioned by a lady and gentleman. The former complained of symptoms, needing immediate attention, and while the physician was examining her, two men, passing as relatives, entered the consulting room. The doctor immediately found himself looking into the chambers of drawn revolvers, and was told to "push them up". The delinquents made good their escape with a certain amount of valuables and cash but were afterwards taken prisoners.

\* \* \*

**MAIZE MEAL AT REDUCED PRICES.—**

The National Grain Board has been authorised to distribute 100,000 tons of maize meal throughout the country, at the reduced price of seven cents per kilo. The meal will be used for human consumption. Large stocks of maize are at present in the hands of the State and the sale has been undertaken for public benefit as the grain is considered highly nutritious. Later, pamphlets will be circulated advising how appetising dishes can be prepared from the product.

**ANTIOJO**

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**SOARING PRICES.—**

While little is being done to better the condition in reference to salaries, there seems to be no control over the prices of articles of prime necessity. In the city of Rosario there is a methodical rise in prices, until bread, vegetables, fruit and many other articles have risen almost 50 per cent. This should not be so, and if it continues the result will rebound on those whose aim should be the public welfare. The greed of gain has gripped everybody so tightly that the slogan of most today is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." There is no mutual co-operation in the question of work, with the result that the real producer—the workman—is being daily more enslaved.

\* \* \*

**UNDER THE ROCK.—**

Nearly ten miles of new tunnels have been driven through the Rock of Gibraltar in just over a year, says Reuter's special correspondent.

I descended the world's longest all-concrete staircase, he adds. Every few yards I passed an embrasure cut through to the rock face containing guns and searchlights designed to penetrate smoke and throw beams through slits in the rock on to any attacking forces below.

Trucks and ambulances can drive right into the rock, in which there are huge underground rooms from which operations could be directed.

This underground city will be all electric with power generated by underground power stations. Communications with Britain are ensured by radio. The aerials are completely protected.

\* \* \*

**DESTRUCTION OF TREES.—**

Over one hundred and fifty young paraiso trees were destroyed last week by some imprudent smoker in Parque Avellaneda when he threw his cigarette end unthinkingly away. The trees were carefully attended in a nursery and despite the intervention of various municipal workmen, to extinguish the flames, they failed to save them.

\* \* \*

**GRAVEST CRISIS IN HISTORY.—**

In an editorial in "The New York Times", the fall of Singapore is considered as one of the most critical moments in history as well as the greatest and most serious overthrow since the fall of France. It also indicates that early or late, it signifies the entrance of Japanese forces into the Indian Ocean. Finally it says that to win the war the offensive must be taken.

\* \* \*

**RESULT OF THE STORM.—**

Wind, hail and rain swept over a vast zone of in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires last week. The city of Bahia Blanca bore the brunt of the storm when it developed to cyclonic proportions. In the suburban areas houses were razed and many people wounded. A great part of the roof of the Municipal Theatre was blown away and the new hand-ball court of the Club Estudiantes, which was on the eve of being roofed was completely destroyed. The total losses are estimated at \$2,000,000.

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# TÉ TIGRE

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son of quite ordinary manual skill can build for himself a telescope which will enable him to satisfy his aspirations.

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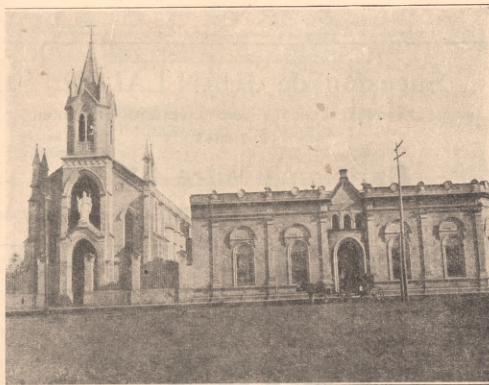
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## How To Build A Telescope

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

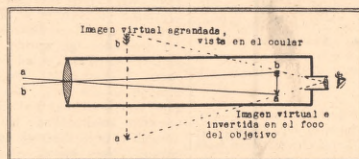
(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

The first requisite is the objective, a converging lens of some two metres of focal length. This must be purchased from an optician, and its measurements are computed in dioptries. A dioptry, in optical terms, is the inverse of focal length; hence, a convex lens of two metres of focal length is the equivalent of 0.5 dioptries.

The objective must be mounted on the extremity of a zinc, tin or cardboard tube, which must be about five centimetres less than the focal length of the instrument. The free end of the tube must be filled with another tube, some 20

will permit its direction to any height. The tripod should be fairly heavy.

Practical students of astronomy frequently desire information about the magnification of telescopes. In order to know this, one must be aware of the focal distances of the objective and the ocular. In order to determine the focal distance of a lens, project on a wall or a piece of white paper, the image of some distant object. When the image appears perfectly clear the distance between the image and the lens gives the focal distance. The magnification of a telescope is equal to the quotient of the focal distance of the objective, by the focal distance of the ocular. A telescope whose objective is 70 centimetres, and whose ocular is 2 centimetres, gives a magnification of 35, that is, the object inspected is magnified by 35 diameters.



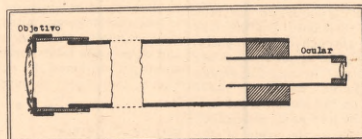
PLAN OF TELESCOPE.

centimetres in length, which must enter freely. This is the ocular tube.

The ocular lens can be some four centimetres in focus, that is, 25 dioptries; but it is convenient to have several other lenses—one of 3 centimetres (33 dioptries), and one of 2 centimetres (50 dioptries). The ocular lens should not be used in all its extension, but should be closed on its external side with an

Home-made telescopes are particularly useful for the observation of variable stars. In several countries—England, France, the United States, all have their own associations, which observe the irregularities of particular groups of stars.

The most notable variable star is Mira Ceti, or Marvellous, in the constellation of the Whale. It was discovered some 300 years ago and



HOME-MADE TELESCOPE

opaque disk with an opening in the centre of about four millimetres in diameter.

The two tubes—ocular and objective—should be painted inside with black varnish in order to avoid internal reflection. The possessor of this simple instrument will be able to examine the mountains and craters of the Moon, the phases of Venus, the rings of Saturn, the satellites of Jupiter, etc. It will not, of course, be perfect, and luminous objects will appear surrounded by an aureola, but its price will be very moderate.

It is very necessary that a telescope of this kind should be mounted on a suitable tripod. It should be remembered that the instrument should rotate on two axes: a vertical axis which will allow the user to turn it to any point of the horizon, and a horizontal axis, which

has been the subject of observation ever since. Once in eleven months its brilliance rises to a degree comparable with that of the Polar Star, and then it declines to the 4th magnitude.

There are also irregular variables, such as SS. in Swan, discovered in the University of Harvard in 1891. This star suddenly lights up and glows with great brilliancy from time to time, and then relapses back into obscurity. SU. in Taurus is another example.

The heavens are filled with wonderful phenomena which can be glimpsed quite easily by means of a home-made telescope. More than the instrument, constancy, patience and perseverance are needed in order to unlock the secrets of the celestial world.

# I Have Flown 1,000,000 Miles.

BY MARY O'CONNOR, in The Irish Digest.

I AM a pioneer. I have just received word from the Chicago office of the United Airlines that I am among the first women to have flown one million miles. My name will go down in the annals of aviation history.

The shatterproof windows by my elbow quiver, a mute defiance to the air that rushes past them on the other side. It is dark, but the blue flashes from the outboard exhausts stab the night as I rest awhile here in the back of the cabin after settling my passengers down for the night.

Mine is the newest career in the world.

The multi-motored plane is labouring up far into the heavens, all engines wide open, headed high over a black wall of mountains. I have just looked up the aisle of the ship. The shaded reading lamps are all switched off. In this unearthly light from the engine exhausts I can make out the twinline of white pillows on the tip-backed seat, blanketed sleeping forms. Ahead, out of sight, are the pilots; but the cabin with its freight of passengers—that is my responsibility.

An eighth of an inch from my elbow, on the other side of the glass, the air is beating past at more than three miles a minute, and outside the heated cabin it is near zero.

That passenger over there, the one with the baby, is sleeping peacefully, although she protested not fifteen minutes ago that she could not close her eyes. Poor woman, she needs all the sleep she can get to-night. To-morrow the baby is to be operated upon. What a story she told me! Nearly a hundred years ago her great-great-grandmother shielded a flickering candle from an ailing child inside a covered wagon on the sandy trails below us.

Covered wagon, overland stage-coach, railroad—and now this huge air transport. History, in different guise, repeats itself. Here are magazines, reading lamps, ash trays, pipes for heating, air vents, a wash-up with hot and cold water. All are so familiar that one accepts them—up here in the air—with hardly a second thought for the incredible picture that it spells—the comforts of home, tearing through the clouds.

I am on the transcontinental run from Newark to San Francisco and have been chosen from almost 5,000 applicants. There is no other job so attractive to the American girl. Twenty thousand miles a month is the distance I usually cover, the equivalent of nearly fifteen times round the world every year.

My duties are elastic. Normally my job is this. First, I have charge of the ship's papers, which are many, and of the company inter-airport letters. I have to take tickets and check luggage slips. I have to keep track of equipment such as blankets, pillows and silver.

Kleptomania is not entirely unknown among the passengers! (Incidentally, I keep a special eye on mothers with babies. They have a great fondness for the hot pads in which I pack my dishes. Flying mothers help themselves to the pads—when I am not looking—to use them for tummy warmers for their babies!)

I have to adjust ventilators, keep an eye on the conditioned air temperature and keep my passengers supplied with magazines, writing materials, maps, aspirin, ash trays, chewing gum for air sickness, cotton wool (sometimes) for changing altitudes—whatever their fancy may happen to demand, short of doing parlour tricks or

standing on my head for their amusement.

If any of my passengers wishes to send a telegram or radiogram I have to see that it is dispatched at once. I am thoroughly drilled in the geography of the country over which I fly. If a little ridge over there on the right was the scene of an Indian skirmish—goodness knows how many years ago—you can bet your bottom dollar someone will want to know something about it.

I must serve meals at regular meal times. Many mothers with babies use the air transport lines in preference to trains so that they can cut down travelling time. Many a time I have had to roll up my sleeves, and produce a bottle at the correct temperature, and go into action as a temporary nurse-maid while the mother "stretches" herself.

Air sickness, contrary to the belief of some, is the least of my worries. A specially prepared diet for passengers sees to that. The percentage of air-sick passengers is under five, and even that is usually caused by nervousness on the part of those who have never flown before.

It's a grand job in the long summer days, when the air is diamond clear in all directions for 150 miles, the vast heart of this glorious country spread out below in a gorgeous tapestry. But there are other times less pleasant to remember. The gloom of winter afternoons, black overhead, queer lights reflected from the snow below; the dark, savage rock masses washed by swirls of snow. The passengers are nervous.

I know that up front in the cockpit the pilots are doing their stuff, steadily and imperturbable as ever. But back here in the cabin I have to face the anxious eyes of my passengers. This is my domain, the human side of my job. I smile—and make it convincing! Perhaps I serve them coffee and biscuits, light their cigarettes, talk cheerfully and don't even glance out of the windows. The passengers relax; if a mere girl isn't worried, why should they be?

All this is routine stuff. But once in a thousand times, perhaps, the ship has to remain for a long time on a remote emergency field. Then I forget my chic uniform and my stylish silk blouse while I peel potatoes, tend a nearby stove, and assist some farmer's harassed wife to organise the slim resources. I try to forget my clean shoes and silk stockings as I plough through deep farmyard mud and hope my forced smile does not appear too glassy.

I have found that it takes more than charm to combine flying and farm cooking, good humour and the quicks of nervous passengers, service and sleeplessness!

Any night, every night, these transcontinental ships roar across the vast width of America. At more than three miles a minute they reel off distances which the pioneers of other days conquered so heroically, mile by indomitable mile. Up here in the air it is another element, but the same spirit remains.

The pioneer, driving his team, trusted the stars to guide him in the cool of the evening. To-day the pilot has illuminated instrument dials, radio beams and airway beacons. But the stars or dials, one-horse power or two thousand, poke bonnets or natty uniforms, we womenfolk have not, I think, changed intrinsically. Win or lose, the pioneer woman sticks by the man up front.

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# From "The Southern Cross" of Fifty Years Ago.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1892.

### DEATHS.

On the 13th February, at her residence, Calle Cangallo 1264, Catherine K. Kelly, in her 78th year. She was a native of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, and over 50 years resident in this country. R.I.P.

On the 16th of February, at his residence, Calle Lavalle 1471, Mr. Patrick Maguire, in his 50th year. R.I.P.

### NOVENA MASSES.

A novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late William Murphy will commence in the parish church, Salto, on Friday, February 12th and terminate on Tuesday 23rd. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

A novena of Masses commencing on the 14th and ending on the 22nd February at 8 o'clock, will be offered up in the parish church of Las Heras for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Healy. On the last day of the novena there will be High Mass at 10.30. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

### GENERAL ITEMS.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Catherine Kelly of this city. There are few, if any, of the Irish population who have an older recollection of Buenos Aires than Mrs. Kelly had. When she first landed here, half a century ago, there were scarcely any of her countrymen to be found in town or camp. She saw them all pass through their peregrination and younger generations increase and multiply, and she was deeply regretted by old and young as she deserved to be. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Fr. Mulleady, of San Antonio de Areco.

The Very Rev. Carmelite Fathers McDonnell and Moore, from Ireland, will commence a mission in the parish church of San Antonio de Areco on the first Sunday in Lent. The Mission will include the usual sermons, religious exercises, Confession and Communion, and will continue during the entire week. Fr. Mulleady, the Irish chaplain of San Antonio de Areco, and the Carmelite Fathers invite all who can to attend the mission.

A correspondent writes from Junin to the effect that the English-speaking Catholics there are greatly in need of the ministrations of a clergyman of their own nationality. There are it appears, nine or ten resident families, besides a considerable number of single persons who urgently feel the want of a clergyman. Our correspondent suggests that some of the Passionist Fathers, now and again, pay a visit there, and they will find the utmost kindness and hospitality in the house of

either Mr. Dodds or Mr. Kenny. We have no doubt that the good Fathers will do all in their power to meet the wishes of the pious people of Junin.

## Useful Addresses.

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

Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1817.

St. Brigid's College.—Gaona 2068, U. T. 59, 1268.

St. Patrick's Church.—Estomba 1940, U. T. 73, 6780.

The Irish Girl's Home.—Salguero 550, U. T. 79, 2296.

The Keating Institute.—Estados Unidos 3141. U. T. 45, 0818.

The Mater Misericordia Convent.—(Irish Sisters of Mercy), Calle 24 de Noviembre 865. U. T. 45, 2219.

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

British Consulate.—Sarmiento 448, 6th floor. U. T. 31, 2918.

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

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

French Consulate.—Reconquista 165, U. T. 33, 3881.

Spanish Consulate.—Moreno 1442. U. T. 35, 3298.

Sheehy, Rev. John M.—Capilla San Patricio, Av. Salta 2643, Rosario de Santa Fé.

Apostleship of the Sea.—Defensa 363 U. T. 33, 7418.

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

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

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

## Do You Know This ?

250) Which Is The Thirstiest Crop?

251) What Crop Yields Most Fruit To The Acre?

252) What Are The Most Useful Nuts?

See Answers on page 24.



# Fighting The Drug Racketeers

(By MARY SULLIVAN)

ONE cannot be long in police work without coming in touch with drug addiction and realising its tremendous importance in the field of crime.

Soon I came to know addicts more advanced in the habit. They were all emaciated, stoop-shouldered, and jerky in their movements. They walked rapidly, with their heads bent forward and their hands thrust deep in the pockets of their coats. All of them told amazing stories of gold mines they owned, inventions they were perfecting....

Sometimes, feeling sorry for themselves, they told heart-breaking tales of the cruelty and abuse heaped on them by their nearest relatives. I used to grow very indignant over their wrongs until I learned that these stories were just as likely to be imaginary as the tales of wealth and grandeur. Even the simplest statement of a drug addict must be taken with an ample pinch of salt.

However, the position of the narcotic fiend is pathetic enough even without the heart-wringing embellishments they like to present. To me, there is no sight more depressing than that of an old drug addict awaiting trial. The intense suffering she shows as she realises the absolute hopelessness of her outlook should serve as an object lesson to anyone tempted to take a "shot" as an adventure or as a means of counteracting fatigue.

Unless they are wealthy, women who contract the drug habit usually drift into some other form of vice or crime. Because of the effect on the addict's mental and physical powers, it is impossible for a victim of narcotics to hold a steady job. Keeping up the habit is so expensive that the addict goes into shop-lifting, picking pockets, or soliciting, and eventually possesses a long criminal record.

Sometimes a drug user comes or is brought to the police station in such a state of hysteria that a shot is given him to make him controllable. Knowing of this agreeable custom, both men and women addicts would sometimes come into the station house on 47th Street and act out scenes of intense excitement in the hope of being given a shot. The doctors had to be very careful to see that this custom was not abused. Sometimes they gave the addicts only a solution of sugar and water, which deceived them into being satisfied for a time at least.

As only 10 per cent. of the drug users are women, we of the Police-women's Bureau (New York), have less contact with the narcotic problem than

with many other forms of vice and crime. Only once in my career was I called upon to trap a seller of drugs. We had heard that morphine was being sold by a chiroprapist who had a suspiciously large number of nervous and amaciated clients. I went to his office with a detective who remained outside, climbed into the chair, and proceeded to have a foot massage.

While I was wondering how to begin talking of morphine, the "doctor" deftly brought up the subject himself by speaking of the freezing application he used on painful corns and mentioning its similarity to novocain. I led him on. Keeping the conversation on drugs, I succeeded in implying that I was a user.

His interest in my feet immediately diminished. Going to a drawer in his medicine cabinet, he took out a hypodermic needle and a small vial, and asked if I could stand for a shot. The price he mentioned was high, but I simulated an eagerness that couldn't be restrained long enough to bargain.

"I'd love one," I said.

The chiroprapist lifted my arm and subbed it with alcohol. As he was about to jab in the needle, I pushed his hand aside, jumped off the chair in my bare feet, and rapped frantically on the window, which was just above the sidewalk. The detective rushed in, and we arrested the chiroprapist. We found a good deal more evidence in his cabinet—enough, in fact, to send him up for several years.

Heroin is a drug which gives its victim flamboyant courage combined

with a complete disregard for consequences. It is not merely desire for money that impels the heroin user; he is lured by delight in crime for its own sake. Nearly every gang has a few of these addicts among its members because of their willingness, when spurred by the drug, to take chances nobody else would face.

Worst of all is the marijuana habit—a dangerous form of addiction that has been sweeping over America like a prairie fire. Marijuana is the same as hasheesh of India and the locoweed of the Far West, and the habit of smoking it in cigarette form is said to have come into the States from Mexico and the West Indies. Taken up first by the negroes, it has spread rapidly to other social groups. This addiction is especially dangerous because it costs so little to indulge—a user of "the white stuff" (morphine) must spend \$5 or \$6 a day on his habit, but "reefers" or "zoo-butts," as the marijuana cigarettes are called, can be bought for only 10 or 15 cents each.

One of the first effects of reefer is to produce temporary insanity, with special disturbances of one's sense of time and space. A moment may seem a year; the walls of a small room may fly apart until the smoker thinks that he is in the ballroom of Versailles; that a car a few feet distant may seem a whole block away. If the victim continues to indulge in this habit, he is likely to commit suicide or plan and carry out atrocious crimes. Every day we get reports of robberies and murders committed under the spell of this

dangerous weed.

Not long ago a young woman shot down and killed a bus driver in order to rob him of his fares, which amounted to \$2.61. She admitted that she was a marijuana smoker. Her husband who had taught her the habit, was serving a term in prison for forgery. He had become addicted to marijuana during his youth in an orphanage, when the children discovered a field of it near the institution and began to roll home-made cigarettes. As the result of reefer smoking, the young woman he married has been sent to prison for life.

Frightful things sometimes happen even to smokers trying the weed for the first time. A young girl who was smoking marijuana for a thrill with a party of high-school students announced airily that she was going for a walk. She stepped out of a window and fell to her death on the street, five storeys below.

Reefer pedlars have been found approaching schoolchildren in Denver, New Orleans, St. Paul, Chicago, and many other American cities. Their usual trick is to hide the cigarettes under Frankfurters, candy, and ice-cream cones and sell them from push-carts at recess time. Marijuana has been even found growing on school property. Unless swift and stern action is taken, the amount of harm done will be incalculable.

Police vigilance thus far has prevented reefer pedlars from operating around schools in the city of New York, but we have found children as young as twelve rolling the cigarettes in illicit factories.

The fact that marijuana is hardly enough to thrive on almost any moderately fertile bit of land makes it very difficult to eliminate the supply. Large quantities of it have been found



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growing on vacant lots in New York, sometimes within a block of a police station.

Constant vigilance is required to fight this pernicious habit in the army and navy. A year or so ago the smoking of reefers had become such a problem that the officers appealed to the New York Narcotic Squad for help, and two young detectives went to the Island in the guise of C.C.C. workers.

After a few days of doing odd jobs, they came to the conclusion that a certain army bake-shop constituted the source of supply. One of the detectives had himself assigned there. Before long a soldier in the bake-shop asked the detective if he smoked the weed. The supposed C.C.C. worker replied that he was crazy for a smoke and would, indeed, like to buy a whole pound of marijuana because he expected to be transferred to Fort Totten and wanted to be certain of having the makings.

"Sure," said the soldier. "I'll sell you a pound for \$10. If you're smart, you can roll up six hundred cigarettes out of it and sell them for 10 cents apiece. Then you'll make \$50 profit."

The young detective went through the entire transaction. As soon as it was over the Narcotic Squad captured the middlemen concerned and destroyed the supply, which was being raised on certain vacant lots in Brooklyn. The army took care of the soldiers in the case.

While this clean-up did much to reduce the marijuana evil at Governor's Island, it was not by any means eliminated. The Narcotic Squad learned that somebody was selling reefers to enlisted men at the Battery while they waited for the boat to the army post. At first the detectives had difficulty in finding a suspect, but their attention was finally taken by a genial, bare-headed man with a large police dog, who seemed to be on excellent terms with the soldiers.

It was noticeable that he talked about his dog a good deal and petted it even more than the most pronounced dog enthusiasts would be likely to do. A little investigation conducted by the detectives resulted in the discovery that the dog's thick collar was full of marijuana cigarettes. The sell-

er drew out a few whenever he caressed his faithful friend. This case marked the only time, as far as I know that a dog appeared in the line-up at police headquarters.

Narcotic Squad detectives must be unusually alert, and prepared for sly and startling methods. Not long ago, members of the squad were quite certain that a Chinese rooming house-keeper was selling opium, though none was ever found on the premises. Finally they arranged to have one detective watch the Chinaman's room from the skylight, while others tramped noisily up the stairs.

The detective assigned to watch looked down on an extraordinary performance. When the Chinese heard the footsteps, he whistled. A small, rat-like animal came into the room, waited while a belt hung with bags of opium was fastened around its middle, and then disappeared through a hole in the plaster. The wily Chinese had been using a trained ferret as the means of concealing his opium cache. Despite many experiments, there is no permanent cure for drug addiction. Even after ten years' abstinence, a single dose is enough to send an addict back to his old vice. Besides, drug addicts soon lose their respectable friends and often have no place to go after the cure except to their old haunts. The peddlars are always on the lookout for them, thus making it extremely difficult to stay away from temptation.

I know of only one case that can really be considered a cure, the patient having been free of the habit for fifteen years. The woman I speak of had been an extremely prominent actress. Many years ago she was literally picked up in the gutter and sent away by the magistrate for treatment. She pulled herself together successfully, however, and is now in great demand both on Broadway and in Hollywood. Any reader who knows the least thing about the stage would recognize her name. She is the only exception I can call to mind.

There is just one bright spot in this very dark picture—the number of users of cocaine and the opium derivatives is decreasing, but the gain has unfortunately been offset to a great extent by the rise of the marijuana habit.

## OBITUARIES

Andrew C. Turner, R. I. P.

With sorrow I chronicle the sudden and unexpected death of the gentleman whose name heads those lines, which took place at his residence in the city of Venado Tuerto on the 10th inst. at 19 o'clock. Mr. Turner was the only surviving member of the family of the late James Turner and Mary Casey de Turner, pioneer of the Venado Tuerto camps to which Mr. James Turner came in September 1881. Mr. Andrew Turner was born in Buenos Aires in April 1866 and came to Venado Tuerto in Dec. 1882, and since



then until his much lamented death he has been one of the most highly respected residents of this district. Forty two years ago he married Miss Carmen Higuera daughter of one of the most respected of the pioneer Basque families of Venado Tuerto, of this union two daughters and one son were born and today Mrs. Carmen Higuera de Turner, her daughters, Mrs. Carmen Turner de Maxwell, and Mrs. Dolly Turner de Teijeiro and her son Edmundo remain to mourn the loss of the husband and father who has been rightly considered the personification of honorability in every sense of the word. May he rest in peace.

A Friend.

## St. Patrick's Day

VILLA DEVOTO.

Mass will be offered up in honour of St. Patrick in the parish church of Villa Devoto (San Antonio), on St. Patrick's Day, at 8 o'clock, for those that cannot attend Holy Cross or St. Patrick's, and are living in the district.

SUIPACHA.

On Sunday the 22nd. February, there will be a meeting in the Parochial Hall, Suipacha, after the last Mass, to arrange for the worthy celebration of St. Patrick's day. The representatives of the Irish families of Suipacha and surrounding districts are earnestly requested to attend.

Simon Histon, P.S.M.

## STATIONS IN SOUTHERN CAMPS.

In order to afford residents of the southern camps an opportunity of complying with the Easter Duty a Passionist Father will hold stations as follows: At Estancia "El Sermon de Reddy," Parravicini, on Feb. 22nd. and 23rd.; on Feb. 24th. at Estancia of Sra. Chapar de Guinazá, Parravicini; on Feb. 26th. at Mr. P. Lambert's, Lezama; On Sunday, March 1st. at the Parish Church of Pila; on March 2nd, at Mrs. A. Finnegan's, Villanueva, on March 4th. At Mrs. E. Finnegan's, Rosas; on March 5th. at Mr. T. Kilmurry's, Newton; at Estancia "La Elvira" of Mrs. Scally de Fox, Horosteguy, on March 7th.

## LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.

The Ladies of St. Joseph's Society, remind parents and guardians who wish to send their children to the Fahy or Keating Institutes, please apply at once to Mrs. Bernard Duggan, calle Estados Unidos 3141, and for the Fahy Farm to Rev. Father Martin, Moreno, F. C. O.

All pupils entering any of these schools must present the following documents:

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The Committee.

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# About People

St. Paul's College, Cap. Sarmiento, P.C.C.A., reopens on Monday, 2nd March.

The committee of St. Patrick's Home will hold their annual bazaar this year at the Salon Suizo, Rodriguez Peña 254, on the 25th and 26th July next. Make a note of the date and make up your mind to do your part. St. Patrick's Home needs money to keep it going, and the forthcoming bazaar provides every well-wisher with an opportunity of helping the good work.

Miss Mary Agatha Savage is spending some time in La Cumbre.

Miss Mary Jane Hogan has returned to her home in Monte quite restored to health, and wishes to return thanks through these columns to the Passionist Fathers and the doctors and nurses of the British Hospital for their attentions to her during her illness.

The Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F.C.O., will re-open on Friday, March 20th. All pupils must arrive on that day, otherwise they will run the risk of losing their places.

Canon Duff, of San Martin, whose state of health gave rise to serious apprehension last week, is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Cormack and family have returned from Mar del Plata.

Mr. Lino Kenny of Mercedes has been on a visit to this city.

Mr. Christopher Duff, of Rawson, paid a visit to this city last week.

Mrs. Josephine R. de Reynolds has been visiting friends in Rawson.

Mrs. C. K. de Fallon and family have changed their residence, to Sarmiento 1574, 1er. piso, Dept. C., where in future all correspondence should be addressed.

On Tuesday last, at the Ocean Club, in Mar del Plata, Miss Giselle Shaw entertained a number of friends to lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parker left last week-end to spend a brief holiday at City Bell.

**ALL KINDS OF GLASS FOR CONSTRUCTION.**

**MIRRORS  
ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS**

**MAC CORMACK, HOLT y Cia.**  
IMPORTACION DE VIDRIOS

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BUENOS AIRES

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Mary Lalor and Dr. Luis Patricio O'Farrell (jun.).

Despite the numerous warnings offered by the morning and evening papers, thousands of tourists rushed to Mar del Plata for the Carnival holidays without taking the elementary precautions of booking hotel accommodation with rather sorry results. Many of the tourists, who arrived by the morning trains were compelled to return the same day to Buenos Aires, whilst others slept in the dormitory coaches, supplied by the Southern railway. It is stated that this state of affairs will probably continue till the end of the present month. Actually there are some 350,000 visitors in Mar del Plata.

Mr. Edmund Duggan is spending a holiday at Punta del Este.

Miss Patricia Cavanagh is amongst the many members of the Irish-Argentine community, spending the summer in Mar del Plata.

Mr. James A. Farley, ex-postmaster General in the Roosevelt administration, expects to visit Argentina this winter.

On Sunday last the death occurred in this city of Mr. George Pierce McClenahan at the age of 72 years. Deceased was born in Cork city and educated in Trinity College, Dublin. For many years he represented the firm of Thomas Lipton and Co., in South America, as also the famous distillers, Johnnie Walker and Co., Gordon's Gin and many other well-known commercial firms. On Monday last his remains were laid to rest in the Chacarita cemetery.

Mr. R. A. McCormick returned to town on Sunday last following a holiday spent in Mar del Plata.

Mr. J. Singleton and son returned on Monday last from Calamuchita in the Cordoba Hills, where they had been spending some weeks.

On Monday last at the Golf Club in Mar del Plata, Mr. Eric Macdonald entertained a number of friends to lunch, amongst the guests being the Misses Maisie Ham, Marcella Duggan and Richard O'Farrell.

Tomorrow afternoon at their residence in Mar del Plata, Doctor and Mrs. Luis P. O'Farrell are giving a fancy dress entertainment in honour of their daughter, Maureen.

Mr. J. A. Macateer has returned to town following a holiday of some weeks in the Cordoba Hills.

The many friends of Patrick A. Loran formerly from Arrecifes and now living in the city, will be sorry to learn that he was had to enter the British Hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lennon, of Capilla, paid a visit to this city during the week.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS, Vol. 1, No. 1.

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

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## Straws In The Wind

RECENT news seems to indicate that the Orange dictatorship in Northern Ireland is losing its hold on the people. It would be unwise to be too optimistic, on account of the tremendous resources of vested interests behind the Orange-Masonic regime, but the result of the election following the death of Lord Craigavon is not without great significance. When the death of the late Orange chief made an election necessary in North Down that election, which took place on March 28 of last year, was made a test case. The Northern Premier, Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews, made a special personal appeal to the electorate. This appeal was supported by leading Belfast newspapers, rallying to the Premier's cry of "Vote to Save Ulster." The seriousness with which the issues were regarded by the Orange politicians was evident in the words of Rev. J. Little, M.P., speaking from the Northern Premier's platform. "Every vote cast for the opponent," he said, "would be regarded by the enemies of Ulster as a vote for a United Ireland." Yet the result of the by-election was the defeat of the official Government candidate by 6268 votes to 5137. A straw in the wind.

Another indication of a weakening of the Government hold on the people of the North was the defeat of conscription. In May of last year, the Northern Government backed by the Orange Order and the Ulster Unionist Council attempted to introduce conscription into the country. This move was killed by the general public disapproval, a circumstance that would have been highly improbable a few years ago. Not without significance is the fact that had the proposal been carried out, those most af-

ected by it would have been the large body of Nationalist Catholics and Independent Unionists, who, being either debarred from or unwilling to enter the Local Defence Volunteers, would without doubt have been taken from civil life and placed under military discipline most probably outside Ireland. The menace to Irish peace which exists in the aforementioned Northern Ireland Local Defence Volunteer Force is not appreciated as it should be outside of Ireland. This Force consists of from 30 to 50 thousand trained and equipped men, recruited on politico-sectarian lines, which, contrary both to Statute and Constitutional Law, is maintained free from British Military discipline and British Army control. The danger inherent in this sectarian army is realised not only by Catholic Irishmen, but by Protestant Unionists as well, and one such who won the M.C. in the last war and has since been awarded the O.B.E., recently said: "Should war break out in Ireland, on some trumped-up border incident, or German invasion pretext, the onus will be on the Orange-Masonic despots of Northern Ireland and on

those who are openly conniving at and secretly abetting these despots." The bloodshed which would almost certainly have resulted from the success of the conscription scheme was averted at the last moment, but the danger will never be absent so long as the governing clique in the North is allowed by Britain to control this armed force which has been brought into being for the one purpose of keeping Ireland a divided country.

There is another fact about Ireland with which people are unacquainted, and that is that neutral Eire, out of a population of three millions, has contributed some 120,000 voluntary recruits to Britain's fighting services. A comparison between these figures and those provided by ultra-British Northern Ireland is interesting, the latter being some 19,000 out of a population of one and a-quarter millions. A further illuminating fact is provided by the arrest and detention of Mr. Cahir Healy by the British Government. This unwarrantable arrest was carried out solely under pressure from the Orange gang, and why? Because Mr. Healy was an accepted representative of the

Catholics of Northern Ireland who, with the approval of the Hierarchy, was engaged in gathering statistics of the persecution of Catholics in the North. It is evident, therefore to any dispassionate observer, that these facts (with that of the enforced deportation of Catholic workmen ostensibly as a means of employment), prove the continuance and perhaps even the increase of bigotry in the North, a bigotry which will probably increase still more if the governing clique finds its power weakening in the manner indicated earlier in these remarks. The attempts of the Orange fanatics to embroil Eire with Britain are fanned by such newspapers as the "Ulster Protestant," which specialises in inflammatory articles such as "Papists are Traitors; Drastic Diseases Require Drastic Remedies. Much embarrassment will be felt by the Orange Order at the presence of the American troops in Northern Ireland. More than thirty per cent of the soldiers are Catholics, militant Catholics of American pattern; we are quite certain that they will stand very little for insults to their religion. Another straw in the wind.

### THE IRISH FEAST IN JUNIN.

As was to be expected the feast in honour of the blessing of the picture of St. Patrick, on the 7th inst., was completely successful. Punctually at 8 p.m., the ceremony, which was in charge of Dr. J. M. Respuela, P.P., commenced Mrs. Andrew Kelly, in representation of Mrs. J. J. Martin, acted as "madrina," while Mr. J. J. Martin was "padrino." The picture was unveiled by the President, Mr. Joe O'Connor, who immediately afterwards addressed himself in a most eloquent manner to those who were present, recalling the necessity which had previously existed of this permanent reminder of St. Patrick to his faithful Irish for all ages. He thanked Mr. and Mrs. Martin for their generosity in donating the picture, which had the double merit of being painted by an Irish-Argentine, Miss Laura Brennan, Fr. Respuela also spoke with his usual facility and appropriateness.

Lunch was then served and duly attended to by all, and next an orchestra appeared, at whose approach the tables vanished as if by magic, and the dancing couples took charge of the interior, while the more sedate got strategic positions round the smaller tables in the "patio", and the children

diverted themselves under the trees. Representatives of the Irish from San Gregorio, Rojas, Pergamino, Salto and Arrecifes were conspicuous, and all agreed that it was a fine representation of Irish traditions and a credit to the "Sociedad de la Raza Irlandesa" of Junin.

Spectator.

### A CHAIN OF FOOLS.

A Pergamino correspondent has sent us a sample of a chain-letter which some weak-minded person has been circulating in that locality. It is a Novena "approved by ten sisters in San Francisco," which according to the sender is now going round the world for the third time.

T. P. Barnum said that a sucker was born every minute. It seems a comparatively easy task to link up these suckers by means of a chain-letter.

The sensible thing to do with a chain-letter, when it comes your way, is to put it in the fire.

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

# 9<sup>th</sup>

## ANNIVERSARY

### OUR ANNUAL EVENT

SHIRTS from \$13.50, \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10.50 to	\$ 6.50
SPORT SHIRTS from \$14.50 and \$12.50 to	\$ 5.50
BEACH GOWNS " \$28.00 and \$24.00 to	\$ 18.50
BELTS " \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.50 to	\$ 2.50

RHOD

FLORIDA 471 · U. T.

Fallon—Tozzini.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized last Saturday in San Antonio de Padua Church, which was tastefully decorated with white gladiolus and brilliantly illuminated and thronged to the door with relatives and friends of the happy couple, Engineer Mario P. M. Tozzini and Miss Brigid Rose Fallon, who were united in Holy wedlock by Rev.

# Wedding Bells.

ents of many valuable and costly presents, cheques and numerous telegrams and cards of congratulations from far off friends amongst them was one from His Eminence Cardinal Copello.

The bride's travelling costume was

was married to Alfredo Shanahan, son of Mr. John J. Shanahan and Mrs. Mary Anne A. Shanahan.

The religious ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Michael Deane, C.P., assisted by Rev. Frs. Joseph Maxwell, Vincent Miguel and Alphonsus Rooney, C.P. Sponsors for the occasion were the bride's mother, Mrs. Kate G. Moran, Mr. John Moran, brother of the bride, who also gave her away, and Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan, parents of the groom.

When the cortege arrived at the Church at 18.30, a large congregation of relatives and friends occupied the sacred edifice. To the strains of the nuptial march the happy bride advanced towards the altar, looking very pretty gowned in crepe marocain, with full court train, short veil of tulle d'illusion held in place by clusters of

orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of the same material.

After the religious service a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother where the newly married received the enthusiastic congratulations of their relatives and friends, and were likewise, the recipients of numerous messages and telegrams from absent well-wishers. The four-tiered wedding cake made by the bride's sister, Miss Stella Moran, was praised by the guests as also the many and valuable presents.

At the appropriate moment Fr. Michael, C.P., amidst the applauses of the friends assembled, in felicitations and well chosen words, proposed the health of the new couple, wishing them God's special blessing and many years of wedded happiness. Later in the evening the happy young couple left by car to spend the honeymoon, carrying with them the loving blessings of affectionate parents and the God-speed of their friends.

A Guest.



Mr. and Mrs. Engineer Mario P. M. Tozzini.

Fr. Antonio Zacarias Rosselli.

All eyes were cast on the pretty bride as she gracefully approached the high altar leaning on the arm of the groom's father, by whom she was given away, and who also acted as bestman. The dame of honour was the bride's mother attired in a becoming dress of crepe georgette embroidered with pailletes.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the hospitable home of the bridegroom's father where some five hundred guests assembled around the festive-board to drink the health of the newly-married.

At the uncorking of the champagne all drank to the health and happiness

of Mr. and Mrs. Tozzini and his bonnie bride.

The happy couple were the recipients of a becoming bordeaux coat and skirt with hat and accessories to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Tozzini have fixed their residence in Mendoza, where their numerous friends wish them health and happiness and a long and happy life.

One Who Was Present.

Moran—Shanahan.

St. Paul's Monastery Chapel was adorned in all its festive grandeur, on Saturday 7th inst., when Miss Catita Esther Moran, daughter of Mrs. Kate G. Moran and the late Thomas Moran

Quigley Silva—Villamayor.

Holy Cross Church was most tastefully adorned on the 11th inst, when Miss Elvira E. Quigley Silva, daughter

of Mrs. Luisa Q. de Silva and the late Mr. Edgar Silva, was united in marriage with Mr. Juan M. Villamayor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Constantine Bermingham, the sponsors being the bride's uncle, Dr. Lucio E. Silva and Mrs. Luisa A. de Silva, mother of the bride.

After the religious ceremony a reception was held in the home of the



ter of Mrs. Luisa Q. de Silva and the late Mr. Edgar Silva, was united in marriage with Mr. Juan M. Villamayor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Constantine Bermingham, the sponsors being the bride's uncle, Dr. Lucio E. Silva and Mrs. Luisa A. de Silva, mother of the bride.

After the religious ceremony a reception was held in the home of the

The bride and bridegroom exchanged gifts of a pair of gold cuff-links and a diamond ring.

As going-away dress the bride wore a grey chic tailor-made with matching accessories.

Kiernan—Killian.

The wedding of Miss Mary Anne Kiernan, daughter of Mr. Michael Kiernan and Mrs. Mary Farrell de Kiernan, of Duggan F.C.C.A., to Mr. Edward Killian, son of the late Mr. Edward Killian and Mrs. Rose Quest de Killian, took place on Saturday at the parish church of San Antonio, Villa Devoto. The ceremony was performed by Fr. Blanco, and sponsors were the mother of the bride and Mr. Anthony Cassidy.

The church was decorated with white flowers and a profusion of lights. The bride was attired in a white taffetta dress, with short tulle d'illusion veil; with bouquet of orange blossoms. After the ceremony a reception took place in the home of the groom, where the guests toasted the newly-wedded, whose honeymoon is being spent in Rosario.

# DER'S

9<sup>th</sup>

ANNIVERSARY

15 DAYS OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

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February 26th to March 1st.

Rev. Fathers Idephonsus Lynch, C. P., and James Deane, C.P., will preach a four day's Mission in Ayerza's Estancia "La Sola", Ayacucho, F.C.S.

### RETREAT AT THE FAHY INSTITUTE, MORENO.

A week-end retreat will be held at the Fahy Farm Institute, Moreno, F. C.O., on March 7th. and 8th., for all ex-pupils of the Fahy Institute, Capilla del Señor, and the Fahy Farm, Moreno. The Rector of the Fahy Farm extends a cordial invitation to all ex-pupils of the two Institutes to be present at this retreat.

It would be deemed a favour if those who intend to assist at the retreat would kindly notify the Rector of the College, some days previously. Those

who intend to come are asked to arrive at the College not later than 6.30, on Saturday evening, March the 7th.

### CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

#### ADDITIONAL EXCURSIONS TO TUCUMAN.

The Central Argentine Railway announces that it has decided to expand the programme of cheap day excursions to the North, which has already been announced.

During February, trains will now leave Retiro and Rosario N. on the 19th. and 24th, and in March, on the 3rd., 10th., 17th., and 24th.

Fares, timetables and other conditions are the same as in the case of those excursions already run.

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

### Carey—McDonough.

On the 14th, inst., a very pretty wedding was celebrated at Holy Cross Church, when Mr. Thomas McDonough, son of the late Mr. Thomas McDonough, and Mrs. Ellen Ledwith Mc Donough, of Florida, and Miss Elsa Mary Carey, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patricio B. Carey, spoke

in white crepe and wore a matching wide-brimmed hat, and carried a crystal rosary in her hands.

After the religious ceremony, members of the family were received by Mrs. Carey, in a stylish dress of black and white silk, with matching accessories. The wedding cake, the gift of the bride's mother was cut and the



their nuptial vows. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Fr. Eugene Egan, and the sponsors were the bride's mother and Mr. Carlos Torrey.

The bride entered the church, on the arm of her father, by whom she was given away. She was stylishly gowned

happy couple left amid the good wishes of their assembled friends to pass the honeymoon at some undisclosed destination.

Gifts of a golden chain with platinum and diamond crucifix and a pair of gold cuff-links were exchanged by the newly-wedded.

## The Aftermath Of The Present World Conflict

(By REV. PATRICK A. GORMALLY, P.S.M.)

THE only rational explanation for the conflict which now rages in four fifths of the world must lie in the fact that men and nations have sinned against and forgotten Almighty God, and He in His justice has delivered them up to the terrible consequences of their sins. The thoughtful man needs no more striking evidence of the doctrine of the fall and original sin than the irrational and unhappy condition of the present day world. The world with its great achievements, its triumphs in art and science, its subjugation of the material forces of nature; the world with its generous impulses and powers of noble sacrifice, at the same time rent by strifes and jealousies, with scandalous distribution of wealth, with inequities, oppressions and injustices, with class contending against class is now traversing a formidable crisis. Great nations are now engaged in a life or death struggle; they are hurling at each other the most deadly instruments of war which the ill directed genius of man has perfected. A stupendous catastrophe has befallen the world for a second time within a century not yet more than forty two years old. Can we be sure that the present conflict will not be the cause of an unparalleled upheaval in the fundamental structure of society? Consider the methods used by some of the belligerents in conducting the present war and see if you can find any evidence of a retrogression into something worse than pagan barbarism! Men and Nations have run after and worshipped

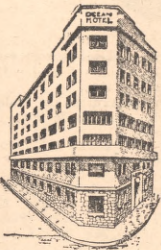
riches and pleasure and power, and have refused to allow their actions to be influenced by the saving principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If the nations and still more the governments put into practice the doctrine of the gospel there would be an end of wars. It is not any defect in the doctrine of Christ and His church, but the lamentable failure to put it into practice that has left the world in its present plight.

### WHEN PEACE COMES, WHAT THEN?

He would indeed be hailed as a prophet who would foretell the end of the present struggle, but end it will, sooner or later. When the conflict has concluded the great question that will be on the lips of millions is: What is going to happen now? Twenty four years ago people in all probability asked the same question. What then? To day we can give the answer; the Treaty of Versailles. Will the wealth of experience gained by the statesmen during the last four and twenty years rule out the possibility of another blunder? There are not a few people in the world who would welcome a certain answer to these questions. Perhaps it would be rank pessimism to imagine that matters will develop along the following lines. At the end of a shorter or longer space of time the war comes to an end, an armistice having been signed. In due course a conference is arranged, at which a number of statesmen will indulge in a little indis-

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criminate chopping. The vanquished will then be forced at the point of the gun to attach their signatures to the document which contains the conditions of a "peace with honour". Rank and file, discontent, and a realization of the utter impossibility of living under the terms of the peace follows. Immediately secret re-armament begins, and when the time is ripe a few convenient border incidents or minority problems will crop up. Sparks will fly and soon they will be fanned into flames which will once more engulf the whole edifice. Is this what millions of brave men are now fighting for? It is indeed a rather pessimistic picture, though perhaps not so fantastic as one might imagine. It is not only possible, that events will come to pass along these lines; it is even probable unless statesmen build on the only true foundation of a lasting peace. That foundation must be justice, honour, charity and the liberty of nations.

**THE LEGACY OF THE PRESENT WAR.**

Leaders of the belligerents are now widely advertising their reconstruction plans, in a word their "New orders". We have only to glance at the programmes of some of those new orders to find out what to expect in the event of their propounders winning through. To say that the making of a post war peace will be a difficult problem is putting the case mildly. If differences could not be settled out in the dispassionate atmosphere of the years prior to the opening of hostilities, what are the chances of success in the immediate postwar atmosphere? The legacy which the war will leave to humanity, if indeed the catastrophe does not accomplish the destruction of civilization, will not help very much towards the desired peace. Already a foretaste a lack of civilization has been experienced in the havoc wrought among, and the barbarous slaughter of defenseless women and children, by murderous air attacks. The treatment of civilians in occupied countries has been more horrible than that experienced during the barbaric ages. This is what the war will bequeath to humanity. Hundreds of thousands of brave men killed and wounded, leaving relations and friends to weep over them. An equal number of non-combatants, women and children wounded and disabled for life; unemployment, misery, poverty, and deep and seething discontent. Consider the problem of unemployment that will have to be faced when hostilities have ceased. Side by side with the problem of unemployment will figure the problems of high prices for necessary commodities, malnutrition and delinquency. A peace, a lasting and just peace in this atmosphere will not be the outcome of a series of frontier alterations.

**THE TRUE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION.**

That the post war peace be a lasting one it must be founded on justice, honour and the liberty of nations. It must be founded on religion. It is only religion that can effect and preserve that synthesis of authority and liberty that makes for the well-being of society. Without its sanctions, either authority hardens into tyranny, or liberty dissolves into anarchy.

What part will the Church play in the post war peace conference? That the resulting peace be all that is to be desired, statesmen must make a careful study of the principles of reconstruction as laid down in the great Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI. Who does not recall what hap-

pened prior to the peace conference of Versailles. A clause in a secret treaty signed by the Allies excluded the Holy See from any participation in the peace conference, and that the repeated efforts of Benedict XV were unavailing. The only reply to his appeals was an accusation made against him that he had sold himself to the enemy. In the post war atmosphere when the passions of the victors will make their minds prone to interpret things exclusively in the sense of their own inclinations and sympathies, what is more necessary than a supreme voice emanating from an impartial authority who speaks in the name of truth and justice. That voice and that authority, not only for the faithful, but also for the whole of mankind is represented by the Roman Pontiff. He alone is placed above the disputes and passions of men. He alone can adequately bring home to men that justice progresses not with the force of arms but with the force of reason.

**THE RIGHTS OF NATIONS.**

It must be admitted that all nations, both big and small, have the right to life and freedom; that in the light of past experience, international bodies like the League of Nations, should be freed from the faults which leave them ineffective; that attention must be given to the needs and just demands of nations, peoples and ethnic minorities; that the best rule of conduct will fail unless peoples and their leaders become permeated with good will and love of justice. These are some of the principles laid down by the present

Pope in his peace plan of some time ago. There is hardly an unprejudiced person of any race or creed who will deny that in their acceptance lies the nations' best or indeed only hope of escaping from the burden of armaments and the ever-recurring threats of violence. But there is no hope unless they are accepted fully and impartially by the strong as well as by the vanquished.

In the year 1939, some short time previous to the opening of hostilities we heard an important European statesman make this pronouncement. "Perpetual peace would be a catastrophe to human relationships". If this was the pre-war attitude of a statesman towards the problems of international peace what can we expect from him if he rolls up to the conference table in the name of the victors? Here again let us for a moment consider the "new order" as designed by another European statesman. From a recent book by a certain author by name Friedrich Schmidt, we learn that the main fight of National Socialistic Germany is against a universal church and against the ideas which follow from the teaching of Christ. "The most important task", continues the book, "is to make people realize that their natural privilege is to belong to the Volk as against belonging to an organised Church. The mission of the Reich is to organise Europe on the historical and geopolitical principles on which Germany is built and on the universal principles of National Socialistic philosophy". Really a fine basis for a lasting peace!

**THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN MUST BE RECOGNISED.**

The Christian ideal of a brotherhood of men among the peoples of the earth, based on the Fatherhood of God, held together by the bonds of fraternal charity, joining in friendly co-operation in the pursuit of the arts of peace, must be recognised, though it counted for little with the statesmen of the world. It was not the common good, but self-interest, not mutual confidence, but jealousy and suspicion, not love but hatred, that were the determining motives in their councils. They might pay lip service to the cause of peace, and grow eloquent in their condemnation of war; but what was it that weighed most with them in their decisions, the right of God or their own selfish interests, was it love of peace or the fear of the horrors of war. The first requisite then for international peace is a change of heart and mind. Treaties count for little when men are dominated by their passions. An enduring peace can be reached only when there is a recognition of the brotherhood of man founded on the fatherhood of God.

**OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.**

The sincere desire of every man is to witness a better state of affairs reigning in the world, and it is largely on the younger generation that the work of post war reconstruction will fall. The child of to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow. Youth is our hope for the future. It is not an easy task to bend the already full-grown tree, but

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the sapling can be bent, twisted and trained to grow according to the wishes of its caretaker. The present necessity then is the task of educating youth for their task of to-morrow. A full understanding of their obligations must be brought home to them, and they must be prepared to carry out these obligations in the right spirit. They must now be taught to work, pray, and fight to build up a nobler civic national and international life.

Stories are always being told about the forgetfulness of learned men and professors. Perhaps the best of them all is about the professor who was invited out to a dinner party.

At table he found himself seated next to an unusually attractive girl. But, being shy and self-conscious in company, the professor found it hard to start a conversation with his neighbour.

At last the girl took pity on him. "Don't you remember me, professor?"

They must be taught that warfare is not, as some of the statesmen would have us believe, a biological necessity in the development of the human race, and that relations between states are not relations of force. Let the pronouncement of the Holy Fathers be held up to their view. "Peace is the sublime gift of heaven, the desire of all right-minded men and the fruit of justice and charity."

she smiled. "Two years ago you asked me to marry you."

"Why, of course" cried the professor with a look of recognition on his face. "And tell me—er—did you?"

Wife (on telephone)—"Darling, come home at once. Baby has swallowed my fountain pen."

Husband—"I'll be right over. But what are you doing in the meantime?"  
"That's all right. I'm using a pen-cil."



The Sacred Passion.

F. 20—S. Eleutherius, Bp. M.  
S. 21—S. Severian, Bp., M.  
S. 22—St. Peter's Chair, at Antioch.  
M. 23—S. Peter Damian, Bp., D.  
T. 24—S. Matthias, Ap.  
W. 25—S. Walburga, Ap.  
Th. 26—S. Pomphry, Bp.

AN IRISH SAINT FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Note: The letters m and f represent the two sexes, respectively.

FEBRUARY.

20.—St. Colga, m., Kilcolgan, 794.  
21.—St. Fintan, m., Clonfert.  
22.—St. Melbride, abbot, of Iona, 927.  
23.—St. Ermin, m., Leighlin.  
24.—St. Cumman, abbot of Iona, 669.  
25.—St. Cronia, m., Tallaght.  
26.—St. Aelu, m., Clonmacnoise, 651.

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## DEATHS

ANDREW C. TURNER, R. I. P.—On February the 10th. suddenly at his residence in the city of Venado Tuerto, Andrew C. Turner, son of the late James Turner and Mary Casey de Turner, at the age of 76 years, leaves a sorrowing wife, two daughters, one son, four grandchildren, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law, nephews nieces and many relatives and a legion of friends to mourn his loss.  
R. I. P. 1375—420

MRS. KATIE GUINAN-WALKER.—On the 4th, at Sarandi 217, Lomas, Katie Guinan-Walker, fortified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, age 74, born at Tubber, Kings County, Ireland, and landed at Buenos Aires some 50 years ago. R.I.P. (Home papers please copy). 1376—f.120

## MASSES

Rev. Father ANDREW FARRELL, R. I. P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Andrew Farrell, will commence in the Parish Church of Magglio on the 25th of February, Mass every day at 8 o'clock, and the last day of the Novena at 8.30. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend.  
1377—f.20

LIZZIE CREEVY DE NALLY AND JAMES NALLY, R.I.P.—On February 28th at 10 o'clock, a Solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up at St. Patrick's Chapel, Salto, for the eternal repose of the souls of the late and sincerely lamented Lizzie Creevy de Nally and her son James. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.  
1374—f.13-20

FRANCIS MORGAN, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Francis Morgan, will begin on Feb. 20th, in St. Patrick's Church, San Antonio de Areco. Holy Mass every morning at 7 o'clock. On Feb. 28th, the Mass will be at 9.30. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.  
1371—f.13-20

JOSEPH DUNNE, R. I. P.—A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Joseph Dunne, will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Mercedes, on March 7th at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.



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# A Short Account Of Irish Catholic Action In Argentina

(Continued)

## THE IRISH PRIESTS IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Early in 1857 an Irish priest who had been ordained in Montevideo, Father Laurence Kirwan, came to Buenos Aires and was placed under the jurisdiction of Father Fahy. Almost immediately he was sent by Father Fahy to the Falkland Islands. For more than thirty years the Falkland Islands were evangelized by the Irish priests of Buenos Aires. The few details we have been able to gather concerning this apostolate may be of interest to our readers and the residents of those islands.

The Falkland Islands, known in Spanish as "Las Malvinas" were possessed for several centuries by the Spanish crown. After the separation of the South American colonies they passed under the rule of the Argentine Confederation. The population was always sparse, and was attended to by missionaries of the Mercedarian Order. In 1833 the islands were occupied by the British Government—an occupation which has never been acquiesced in by the Argentine Republic. A British garrison was established on the islands, which were settled by sheep-farmers. Amongst the members of the garrison were some Irish (and Catholic) soldiers, and in the interest of these Father Fahy was first called to visit the islands. We have found it impossible to fix the date of his first visit; the fact, however, is attested to in the writings of the Salesian Missionary, Mgr. Fagnano, who mentions in his Memoirs the following priests who visited the islands:

"First, Father Fahy, second, Father 'Dillon, later, Father De Villiers; 'also Father Walsh (an Irish Franciscan, ordained in Buenos Aires, 'who later was transferred to Australia) and finally Father James Foran, who lived for ten years on the 'islands."

Just after the arrival of Father Kirwan, on St. Patrick's Day of 1857, a meeting of the Catholics of the islands was held, and it was decided to pass a vote of thanks to Father Fahy for his solicitude for the Catholics of the Islands.

During this same year, the Catholics on the islands resolved to build a church. A Committee was formed with the following gentlemen, whose names we give—Treasurer, Thomas Havers, Secretary, P. D. Lynch, members, Patrick Maguire and Christopher Murray—all Irish names. A petition was sent up to the Governor of the islands, Col. Thomas E. L. Moore, asking for the grant of a site for a Catholic Church and Cemetery. The Governor's reply was not very satisfactory. After praising their solicitude for their religion, he observes that they must collect a sum of five hundred pounds before a site will be granted for a church, and that the petition for a separate cemetery will not be granted, as the cemetery on the islands is open to all creeds. Hereupon the committee resolved to appeal to Father Fahy in Buenos Aires. Later, a letter was also written to Cardinal Wiseman of Westminster, imploring him to use his influence with the British Government. Success at-

tended their efforts, for on June of 1857, Letters Patent were issued under Queen Victoria's Seal, granting to Thomas Havers, his heirs and assigns for ever, half an acre of building land in the town of Stanley.

In 1861 Mr. Havers left the islands and this property was handed over to the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, who named as its trustees, the Rev. Anthony Fahy and James Carroll of Buenos Aires.

The first permanent church on the islands, which was dedicated to Our Lady, Star of the Sea, was opened by Father James Foran in 1875, at Port Stanley. To him also is due the opening of the first Catholic school in the Falkland Islands. For nearly fifteen years he lived on the islands, coming over to Argentina during the winter months, during which he used to preach missions amongst the Irish Communities. He was very well known in the Province of Santa Fe, and his name is associated with the foundation of the Irish Chaplaincy of Rosario. In 1888 he handed over the mission of the Falkland Islands to the Salesian Fathers, who are still in charge.

The first of the Irish priests ordained for the Argentine mission was the Rev. James Kirby. He came out, probably, in 1861 and lived only one year. His death occurred in 1862.

In 1863 three young priests, recently ordained at All Hallows College, came to assist Father Fahy. They were the Rev. Large Michael Leahy, Patrick Dillon and William Grennon. All three were destined to die comparatively young, and all had remarkable careers.

## DEAN DILLON.

Father Patrick Dillon had probably the most distinguished career of any Irish priest in Argentina. Born in Mayo in 1842, he entered All Hallows College and was ordained for Buenos Aires at the remarkably early age of 21. On his arrival at Buenos Aires he was first sent by Father Fahy to minister to the Irish of the Southern districts, Chascomus, Rancho and Magdalena. He was soon recalled by the Archbishop, Mgr. Escalada, who discerned in him talents of no mean order. He was appointed to professorships of Theology and Canon Law in the Diocesan Seminary, and continued to assist Father Fahy in the city chaplaincy. In this capacity he fell a victim to the dread cholera in 1867, and he had scarcely recovered before he again fell ill, of the same malady, in 1869. His great talents as a theologian inspired Archbishop Escalada to select him as his theologian to the Vatican Council. On his return from the Eternal City he fell a victim to the epidemic of yellow fever which carried off Father Fahy. His health was permanently affected; in fact, for practically an invalid. Nevertheless, he acquired great renown as a preacher, both in Spanish and in English; probably he was the most celebrated preacher of his day in Buenos Aires.

In 1875 Father Dillon founded "The Southern Cross" an Irish weekly paper in Buenos Aires, which still exists. It is the only Irish paper which has prospered in Argentina, out of the four which were founded at vari-

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ous times.

Dean Dillon was highly prized in the high social and political circles of the country. In 1880 he was elected a member of Congress and played an important part in the making of the famous Law which made Buenos Aires the capital of the country. In 1883 he was made a Senator for the Province of Buenos Aires and a member of the Commission for the reform of the Constitution. In 1876 he was made a Canon of the Cathedral of Buenos Aires. In 1881 he was elected its Dean and simultaneously he was created a Domestic Prelate by Pope Leo XIII. In 1885 he was sent to Ireland on an official mission by the Argentine Government to report on the possibilities of Irish immigration. The Dean's report was unfavourable, for he knew that the times were not opportune.

Afflicted by persistent ill-health, Dean Dillon returned to Dublin in 1888, in the vain hope that his native air might improve his shattered health. He died in Dublin on June 11 of 1889 and was buried in Glasnevin.

## THE FATHERS LEAHY.

A widely different career was that of the Rev. Large Michael Leahy. His lot was cast in the camp, amongst the Irish colonists of a district nearly as large as the Province of Munster. He was a native of Co. Kerry, and was ordained for the Argentine Mission at All Hallows. In 1864 a year after his

arrival, he was appointed by Father Fahy to the Irish Chaplaincy of Carmen de Arco and the Northern part of the Province of Buenos Aires.

(To be continued.)

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"IS the opinion of myself, Sanderson Pratt, who sets this down, that the educational system of the United States should be in the hands of the weather bureau. I can give you good reasons for it; and you can't tell me why our college professors shouldn't be transferred to the meteorological department. They have been learned to read; and they could very easily glance at the morning papers and then wire in to the main office what kind of weather to expect. But there's the other side of the proposition. I am going on to tell you how the weather furnished me and Idaho Green with an elegant education.

We was up in the Bitter Root Mountains over the Montana line prospecting for gold. A chin-whiskered man in Walla-Walla, carrying a line of hope as excess baggage, had grubstaked us; and there we was in the foothills pecking away, with enough grub on hand to last an army through a peace conference.

Along one day comes a mail-rider over the mountains from Carlos, and stops to eat three cans of green-gages, and leave us a newspaper of modern date. This paper prints a system of premonitions of the weather, and the card it dealt Bitter Root Mountains from the bottom of the deck was "warmer and fair, with light westerly breezes."

## The Handbook Of Hymen

(By O. HENRY.)

That evening it began to snow, with the wind strong in the east. Me and Idaho moved camp into an old empty cabin higher up the mountain, thinking it was only a November flurry. But after falling three foot on a level it went to work in earnest; and we knew we was snowed in. We got in plenty of firewood before it got deep, and we had grub enough for two months, so we let the elements rage and cut up all they thought proper.

If you want to instigate the art of manslaughter just shut two men up in a eighteen by twenty-foot cabin for a month. Human nature won't stand it.

When the first snowflakes fell me and Idaho Green laughed at each other jokes and praised the stuff we turned out of a skillet and called bread. At the end of three weeks Idaho makes this kind of an edict to me. Says he:

"I never exactly heard sour milk dropping out of a balloon on the bottom of a tin pan, but I have an idea it would be music of the spears compared to this attenuated stream of asphyxiated thought that emanates out of your organs of conversation. The kind of half-masticated noises that you emit every day puts me in mind of a cow's

end, only she's lady enough to keep hued to herself, and you ain't."

"Mr. Green," says I, "you having been a friend of mine once, I have some hesitations in confessing to you that if I had my choice for society between you and a common yellow three-legged cur pup, one of the inmates of this here cabin would be wagging a tail just at present."

This way we goes on for two or three days, and then we quits speaking to one another. We divides up the cooking implements, and Idaho cooks his grub on one side of the fireplace, and me on the other. The snow is up to the windows, and we have to keep a fire all day.

You see me and Idaho never had any education beyond reading and doing "if John had three apples and James five" on a slate. We never felt any special need for a university degree, though we had acquired a species of intrinsic intelligence in knocking around the world that we could use in emergencies. But snowbound in that cabin in the Bitter Roots, we felt for the first time that if we had studied Homer or Greek and fractions and the higher branches of information, we'd have had some resources in the line of meditation and private thought. I've seen them Eastern college fellows working in camps all through the West, and I never noticed but what education was less of a drawback to 'em than you would think. Why, once over on Snake River, when Andrew McWilliams' saddle horse got the bots, he sent a buckboard ten miles for one of these strangers that claimed to be a botanist. But that horse died.

One morning Idaho was poking around with a stick on top of a little shelf that was too high to reach. Two books fell down to the floor. I started toward 'em out caught Idaho's eye. He speaks for the first time in a week.

"Don't burn your fingers," says he. "In spite of the fact that you're only fit to be the companion of a sleeping mud-turtle, I'll give you a square deal. And that's more than your parents did when they turned you loose in the world with the sociability of a rattlesnake and the bedside manner of a frozen turnip. I'll play you a game of seven-up, the winner to pick up his choice of the book, the loser to take the other."

We played; and Idaho won. He picked up his book; and I took mine. Then each of us got on his side of the house and went to reading.

I never was as glad to see a ten-cence nugget as I was that book. And Idaho looked at his like a kid looks at a stick of candy.

Mine was a little book about five by six inches called "Herkimer's Handbook of Indispensable Information." I may be wrong, but I think that was the greatest book that ever was written. I've got it to-day; and I can stump you or any man fifty times in five minutes with the information in it.

Talk about Solomon or the New York Tribune! Herkimer had cases on both of 'em. That man must have put in fifty years and travelled a million miles to find out all that stuff. There was the population of all cities in it, and the way to tell a girl's age, and the number of teeth a camel has. It told you the longest tunnel in the world, the number of the stars, how long it takes for chicken pox to break out, what a lady's neck ought to measure, the veto powers of Governors,

the dates of the Roman aqueducts, how many pounds of rice going without three beers a day would buy, the average annual temperature of Augusta, Maine, the quantity of seed required to plant an acre of carrots in drills, antidotes for poisons, the number of hairs on a blond lady's head, how to preserve eggs, the height of all the mountains in the world, and the dates of all wars and battles, and how to restore drowned persons, and sunstroke, and the number of tacks in a pound, and how to make dynamite and flowers and beds, and what to do before the doctor comes—and a hundred times as many things besides. If there was anything Herkimer didn't know I didn't miss it out of the book.

I sat and read that book for four hours. All the wonders of education was compressed in it. I forgot the snow, and I forgot that me and old Idaho was on the outs. He was sitting still on a stool reading away with a kind of partly soft and partly mysterious look shining through his tan-bark whiskers.

"Idaho," says I, "what kind of a book is yours?"

Idaho must have forgot, too, for he answered moderate, without any slander or malignity.

"Why," says he, "this here seems to be a volume by Homer K. M."

"Homer K. M. what?" I asked.

"Why, just Homer K. M.," says he.

"You're a liar," says I, a little riled that Idaho should try to put me up a tree. "No man is going 'round signing books with his initials. If it's Homer K. M. Spoo-pendyke, or Homer K. M. McSweeney, or Homer K. M. Jones, why don't you say so like a man instead of biting off the end of it like a calf chewing off the tail of a shirt on a clothesline?"

"I put it to you straight, Sandy," says Idaho, quiet. "It's a poem book," says he, "by Homer K. M. I couldn't get color out of it at first, but there's a vein if you follow it up. I wouldn't have missed this book for a pair of red blankets."

"You're welcome to it," says I. "What I want is a disinterested statement of facts for the mind to work on, and that's what I seem to find in the book I've drawn."

"What you've got," says Idaho, "is statistics, the lowest grade of information that exists. They'll poison your mind. Give me old K. M.'s system of surmises. He seems to be a kind of a wine agent. His regular toast is "nothing doing," and he seems to have a grouch, but he keeps it so well lubricated with booze that his worst kicks sound like an invitation to split a quart. But it's poetry," says Idaho, "and I have sensations of scorn for that truck of yours that tries to convey sense in feet and inches. When it comes to explaining the instinct of philosophy through the art of nature, old K. M. has got your man beat by drills, rows, paragraphs, chest measurement, and average annual rainfall."

So that's the way me and Idaho had it. Day and night all the excitement we got was studying our books. That snowstorm sure fixed us with a fine lot of attainments apiece. By the time the snow melted, if you had stepped up to me suddenly and said: "Sanderson Pratt, what would it cost per square foot to lay a roof with twenty by twenty-eight tin at nine dollars and fifty cents per box?" I'd have told you as quick as light could travel the length of a spade handle at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles per second. How many can do it? You wake up most any man you know in the middle of the night, and ask him quick to tell you the number of bones in the human skeleton ex-

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f.20—m.13



clusive of the teeth, or what percentage of the vote of the Nebraska Legislature overrules a veto. Will he tell you? Try him and see.

About what benefit Idaho got out of his poetry book I didn't exactly know. Idaho boosted the wine-agent every time he opened his mouth; but I wasn't so sure.

This Homer K. M., from what leaked out of his libretto through Idaho, seemed to me to be a kind of a dog who looked at life like it was a tin can tied to his tail. After running himself half to death, he sits down, hangs his tongue out, and looks at the can and says:

"Oh, well, since we can't shake the growler, let's get it filled at the corner, and all have a drink on me."

Besides that, it seems he was a Persian; and I never hear of Persia producing anything worth mentioning unless it was Turkish rugs and Maltese cats.

That spring me and Idaho struck pay ore. It was a habit of ours to set out quick and keep moving. We unloaded on our grubstaker for eight thousand dollars apiece; and then we drifted down to this little town of Rosa, on the Salmon River, to rest up, and get some human grub, and have our whiskers harvested.

Rosa was no mining-camp. It laid in the valley, and was as free of uproar and pestilence as one of them rural towns in the country. There was a three-mile trolley line champing its bit in the environs; and me and Idaho spent a week riding on one of the cars, dropping off of nights at the Sunset View Hotel. Being now well read as well as travelled, we was soon pro re nata with the best society in Rosa, and was invited out to the most dressed-up and high-toned entertainments. It was at a piano recital and quail-eating contest in the city hall, for the benefit of the fire company, that me and Idaho first met Mrs. D. Ormond Sampson, the queen of Rosa society.

Mrs. Sampson was a widow, and owned the only two-story house in town. It was painted yellow, and whichever way you looked from it you could see it as plain as egg on the chin of an O'Grady on a Friday. Twenty-two men in Rosa besides me and Idaho was trying to stake a claim on that yellow house.

There was a dance after the song books and quail bones had been raked out of the Hall. Twenty-three of the bunch galloped over to Mrs. Sampson and asked for a dance. I side-stepped the two-step, and asked permission to escort her home. That's where I made a hit.

On the way home says she: "Ain't the stars lovely and bright to-night, Mr. Pratt?"

"For the chance they've got," says I, "they're humping themselves in a mighty creditable way. That big one you see is sixty-six billions of miles distant. It took thirty-six years for light to reach us. With an eighteen-foot telescope you can see forty-three millions of 'em, including them of the thirteenth magnitude, which, if one was to go out now, you would keep on seeing it for twenty-seven hundred years."

"My!" says Mrs. Sampson, "I never knew that before. How warm it is! I'm as damp as I can be from dancing so much."

"That's easy to account for," says I, "when you happen to know that you've got two million sweat-glands working all at once. If every one of your perspiratory ducts, which are a quarter of an inch long, was placed end to end, they would reach a distance of seven miles."

"Lawdy!" says Mrs. Sampson. "It

sounds like an irrigation ditch you was describing, Mr. Pratt. How do you get all this knowledge of information?"

"From observation, Mrs. Sampson," I tells her. "I keep my eyes open when I go about the world."

"Mr. Pratt," says she, "I always did admire a man of education. There are so few scholars among the sap-headed plug-uglies of this town that it is a real pleasure to converse with a gentleman of culture. I'd be gratified to have you call at my house whenever you feel so inclined."

And that was the way I got the good-will of the lady in the yellow house. Every Tuesday and Friday evenings I used to go there and tell her about the wonders of the universe as discovered, tabulated, and compiled from nature by Herkimer. Idaho and the other gay Luherans of the town got every minute of the rest of the week that they could.

I never imagined that Idaho was trying to work on Mrs. Sampson with old K. M.'s rules of courtship till one afternoon when I was on my way over to take her a basket of wild hog-plugs. I met the lady coming down the lane that led to her house. Her eyes was snapping, and her hat made a dangerous dip over one eye.

"Mr. Pratt," she opens up, "this Mr. Green is a friend of yours, I believe."

"For nine yaers," says I.

"Cut him out," says she. "He's no gentleman!"

"Why, ma'am," says I, "he's a plain incumbent of the mountain, with asperities and the usual failings of a self-distrust and a liar, but I never on the most momentous occasion had the heart to deny that he was a gentleman. It may be that in haberdashery and the sense of arrogance and display Idaho offends the eye, but inside, ma'am, I've found him impervious to the lower grades of crime and obesity. After nine years of Idaho's society, Mrs. Sampson," I winds up, "I should hate to impute him, and I should hate to see him imputed."

"It's right plausible of you, Mr. Pratt," says Mrs. Sampson, "to take up the curmudgeons in your friend's behalf; but it don't alter the fact that he has made proposals to me sufficiently obnoxious to ruffle the ignominy of any lady."

"Why, now, now, now!" says I. "Old Idaho do that! I could believe it of myself sooner. I never knew but one thing to deride in him; and a blizzard was responsible for that. Once while we was snowbound in the mountains he became a prey to a kind of spurious and uneven poetry, which may have corrupted his demeanor."

"It has," says Mrs. Sampson, "Ever since I knew him he has been reciting to me a lot of irrelevant rhymes by some person he calls Ruby Ott, and who is no better than she should be, if you judge by her poetry."

"Then Idaho has struck a new book," says I, "for one he had was by a man who writes under the nom de plume of K. M."

"He'd better have stuck to it," says Mrs. Sampson, "whatever it was. And to-day he caps the vortex. I get a bunch of flowers from him, and on 'em is pinned a note. Now, Mr. Pratt, you know a lady when you see her; and you know how I stand in Rosa society. Do you think for a moment that I'd skip out to the woods with a man along with a jug of wine and a loaf of bread, and go singing and cavorting up and down under the trees with him? I take a little claret with my meals, but I'm not in the habit of packing a jug of it into the brush and raising Cain in any such style as that. And of course he'd bring his book of verses along, too. He said so. Let him go on his scandalous picnics alone! Or let him take his Ruby Ott with him. I reckon she

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wouldn't kick unless it was on account of there being too much bread along. And what do you think of your gentleman friend now, Mr. Pratt?"

"Well, 'm," says I, "it may be that Idaho's invitation was a kind of poetry, and meant no harm. Maybe it belonged to the class of rhymes they call figurative. They offend law and order, but they get sent through the mails on the grounds that they mean something that they don't say. I'd be glad on Idaho's account if you'd overlook it," says I, "and let us extricate our minds from the low regions of poetry to the higher planes of fact and fancy. On a beautiful afternoon like this, Mrs. Sampson," I goes on, "we should let our thoughts dwell accordingly. Though it is warm here, we should remember that at the equator the line of perpetual frost is at an altitude of fifteen thousand feet. Between the latitudes of forty degrees and forty-nine degrees it is from four thousand to nine thousand feet."

"Oh, Mr. Pratt," says Mrs. Sampson, "it's such a comfort to hear you say them beautiful facts after getting such a jar from that mix of a Ruby's poetry!"

"Let us sit on this log at the roadside," says I, "and forget the inhumanity and ribaldry of the poets. It is in the glorious columns of ascertained facts and legalized measures that

beauty is to be found. In this very log we sit upon, Mrs. Sampson," says I, "is statistics more wonderful than any poem. The rings show it was sixty years old. At the depth of two thousand feet it would become coal in three thousand years. The deepest coal mine in the world is at Killingworth, near Newcastle. A box four feet long, three feet wide, and two feet eight inches deep will hold one ton of coal. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound. A man's leg contains thirty bones. The Tower of London was burned in 1841."

"Go on, Mr. Pratt," says Mrs. Sampson. "Them ideas is so original and soothing. I think statistics are just as lovely as they can be."

But it wasn't till two weeks later that I got all that was coming to me out of Herkimer.

One night I was waked up by folks hollering "Fire!" all around. I jumped out and dressed and went out of the hotel to enjoy the scene. When I seen it was Mrs. Sampson's house, I gave forth a kind of yell, and I was there in two minutes.

The whole lower story of the yellow house was in flames, and every masculine, feminine, and canine in Rosa was there, screeching and barking and getting in the way of the firemen. I

(Continued on page 23)

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## AROUND THE HOME

### PROMPTNESS COUNTS.

People are liable very quickly to consult their doctors when they become constipated. But if they begin to suffer from a chronic diarrhoea with which there is no pain they may let the matter go a long time without seeking advice.

Such a patient turned up yesterday (writes a doctor), and the only reason why he came was because he was beginning to lose weight, and to feel weak. He had little or no pain, but his condition had continued for some weeks. He was quite early in his twenties, and the examination made it pretty clear he was suffering from the not uncommon "ulcerative colitis."

Like in so many other diseases, the cure of this depends largely on the promptness with which treatment is started; and if he had come for advice several weeks earlier the illness would have been greatly shortened and cured more easily and more completely.

The treatment consists of complete rest in bed and a diet containing no fruit or vegetables or bread. Milk, eggs, soups and fish are the chief components with extra milk and cream between meals. But the disease may be mistaken for other diseases, and in any case the treatment requires continued and careful supervision by a doctor.

### CHILD'S PLAY.

The pre-school child is trying-on life in his daily play, and all activities are suitable for him which result in success and teach him habits which will be to the advantage of society and to himself.

The small child's activities are largely directed by his toys.

Suitable toys are those which encourage vigorous physical exercise, as transportation toys, sleds, wagons, kiddie cars and tricycles; digging toys, such as shovels and garden tools; and climbing toys, ladders, fences, saw-saw, slide, packing boxes.

Toys which encourage constructive play are also necessary, she says. Among these are sand boxes, modeling clay, building blocks, both large and small, paints and paper, scissors, blackboard and chalk. Dramatic activity is stimulated by play with dolls, doll furniture, toy telephones, trains, boats, trucks and any other miniature of an article used by adults.

All toys should be durable and sturdy, built to stand hard wear. A toy which is easily broken and easily replaced will not help the child to learn the habit of respect for property. They should be washable, if possible, and safe as to splinters, paint and sharp edges. Simple or crude materials give the child opportunity for creative effort, and all toys should provoke a do-with spirit rather than a sit-back-and watch response.

### THE HAPPY HOUSE.

It often happens that a visit to a strange house leaves you depressed and almost unhappy. You can't tell exactly what is the matter, but the place doesn't seem "friendly," although the people in it are full of kindness and generosity.

Do other people get the same feeling when they visit your house, or does it give them a sense of peace and well-being?

A light house is generally a happy one. You can see out of the windows

without having to drag back heavy curtains! The doors aren't always closed tightly, but as you enter you get a glimpse of a bright drawing-room, a peep into a neat diningroom, and, perhaps, a fleeting glance into a smiling kitchen.

Chairs can make a house happy or unhappy, according to the way, they are positioned. It is unwise to study their position too much, to have them exactly two feet six and a half inches apart! Give visitors the impression that, so long as they stay, the chairs belong to them to move about as they wish.

Books, too, can make a house happy. Not by being happy or frivolous books, but by being well arranged. Learned-looking volumes in serious glass-fronted cases make me want to whisper as though I were in a library—and this is all wrong in a place that should be a Home.

If you have a library, all well! and good. You can make it as learned-looking as you like. If you haven't, don't try to make the sitting-room look like half a library!

Finally, do not indulge too much in the "dinner is served in the dining-room" business! What is nicer or more friendly than an occasional cosy supper in the room you have been talking and laughing in? Let your guests lay the table if they feel like it, and keep up the chatter as this and other little chores are done.

### PARQUET PERFECTION.

Once a month clean with wire wool dipped in turpentine or petrol, rubbing the way of the grain. This will remove all embedded dirt. Then polish in the ordinary way, and the parquet floor will look like new.

## Recipes

### RASPBERRY SNOW.

2 eggs, ¼ lb. raspberries, 4 ozs. castor sugar, 3 tablespoonful sweetened full-cream condensed milk made up to ½ pint with water.

Separate the yolks from the whites and mix the yolks with diluted condensed milk. Stir over a slow flame until the custard thickens. Remove from the flame and allow to get cold.

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Select a few whole raspberries for garnish and mash the rest finely with the castor sugar, or pass them through a sieve. Add the raspberry puree to a custard. Whip the whites of egg to a stiff froth and fold lightly into the custard mixture. Pour into a glass dish or individual sundae glasses and, if possible, stand the sweet on ice for half an hour before serving.

**APPLE GINGER.**

Take 2 lbs. hard green apples, 2 lbs. preserving sugar, 1 pint of water, 1 oz. ginger essence. Peel, core and slice apples; cover with sugar and leave till next day. Drain off liquid and boil for 20 minutes till it becomes a thin syrup. Add apples and essence. Boil till apples become transparent. Stir frequently, keeping slices intact. When the mixture is quite clear, remove the apples with a ladle, place in warm jars, pour syrup over them and seal tightly while hot.

**NOODLES AND VEGETABLES, CHEESE COVERED.**

Three tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, 1 cup cooked noodles, 1/2 cup cooked peas, 1/3 cup cooked carrots, 1/4 cup iced celery, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 1/3 cup grated cheese.

Melt butter and add flour. When mixed add milk and cook until creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add vegetables and seasonings. Pour into buttered shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with cheese. Bake 15 minutes in hot oven or place under broiler for 10 minutes.

**Health Talks.**

(By A Physician.)

**RHEUMATISM AND ITS DANGER.**

Rheumatism causes much disability and loss of wage-earning power, and in children it is a common cause of heart disease. A study of a number of cases of rheumatic heart disease makes it clear that the main cause of rheumatism is that the children's resistance of disease is lowered, their bodies are battlegrounds for a never-ceasing fight between disease germs and tissues of the body. If a child remains free from rheumatism it does not mean that he was never attacked; it means that his body put up a successful fight against the attack. The

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commonest factors in reducing a child's vitality and thus giving the germs a chance to enter, are septic tonsils, defective teeth, unhealthy bowels, resulting from improper diet, and constipation, want of sunshine and fresh air, stuffy bedrooms and insufficient sleep.

**The Need For Watchful Care.**

Parents are not watchful enough. They place all their reliance on the child having sense enough to complain. A phase that is too common on the lips of parents is, "The child never complains." When we have educated parents to examine their children, whether they complain or not, we shall get rid of more than half our children's diseases. The child who is running the risk of getting rheumatic heart disease is the one who cannot talk properly because of his enlarged tonsils, who cannot breathe as he should because his nose is stuffed up with adenoids, who goes to bed late and is dragged out of bed as sleepy as an owl when it is time to go to school, who eats lots of sweets that have no nutritive value, who is not given fresh lettuce, fruit and milk, but who has too much tinned food and stewed tea, and is in consequence anaemic and constipated. All these things can be attended to by parents.

**Hints**

Mix starch with a little milk before the water is added, and you will find the articles will not stick when being ironed. The milk will also give a fine gloss to linen articles.

Soak net curtains in cold water overnight to prevent them shrinking when washed the next day. Iron them while still damp lengthways of the material.

Just the slightest smear of butter placed on the under side of the lip of a milk jug will prevent drips from finding their way on to the cloth or tray.

Sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on to a few clean squares of blotting paper. Keep them in your drawers and cupboards, amongst linen, blankets, etc. This will faintly perfume them.

Polish your mirrors and windows after cleaning with a little good white shoe cream. This will effectively prevent smoke and vapour clinging to them.

A teaspoonful of olive oil in the water when washing men's socks will prevent them from going hard and stiff.

If paper has become stuck to a polished table, drop a little olive oil on it and rub gently with a soft rag.

Aluminium pots and pans should be washed with soap and water only. Metal cleaners or soda should never be used.

The left over fruit juices, coffee, cocoa and chocolate to make sweet sauces or chilled beverages.

Meat should not be washed. It can be cleaned by wiping with a wet cloth.

At this time of year many young folks are troubled with pimples, and most are conscious of their disfiguring effects. Blood impurities or digestive disturbances are usually the cause. It is very necessary in these cases to keep the bowels open, drink water freely, and eat plenty of green vegetables, and fresh fruits.

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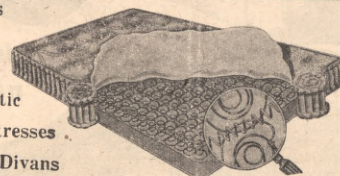
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### Catholic Action In Spain.—

Catholic Action Youth in Madrid is sponsoring an Institute of Superior Religious Culture and has begun preparatory classes. Rev. Garcia Moreno, formerly somewhat of an anti-clerical as a university professor but now a Catholic priest, is giving a course on religious philosophy for physicians and attorneys. The course is made up of discussions rather than lectures, and deals largely with the fundamentals of faith and science, with special emphasis on the lives of great scientists who, at the same time, have been good Catholics. The Young Women's Branch of Catholic Action is collaborating effectively in the work of moral and patriotic recovery.

### British Army Has 165 Irish Chaplains.—

Ninety-four of the 384 priests now serving as Army chaplains are priests who were born in Ireland. Another 71 are Irish priests born in this country. Vatican Radio remarked lately that 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."

Twenty-five of the 94 chaplains born in Ireland are priests from Dublin. The others come from Cork, 11; Galway, 6; Belfast, 2; Kildare, 3; Waterford, 5; Meath, 3; Westmeath, 1; Carlow, 1; Longford, 3; Kilkenny, 3; Tipperary, 8; Wicklow, 2; Kerry, 4;

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# Catholic News

Queen's County, 1; King's County, 2; Elphin, 1; Sligo, 1; Limerick, 3; Cavan, 1; Mayo, 2; Down, 1; Clare, 1; Enniskillen, 1.

The Vicar-General for the Army, Mgr. John Coghlan, comes from Westmeath.

Irish priests are the only Catholic chaplains who have been awarded decorations during this war. They are Mgr. Coghlan, who won the C.B.E., Fr. T. F. Duggan, and Fr. B. McCretton, both of whom were awarded the Military Cross.

### Archbishop Spellman Gives Pint of Blood.—

The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, has given a pint of his blood for the use of some injured soldier or sailor.

Archbishop Spellman is Vicar Delegate of the Army and Navy Diocese and head of the Catholic chaplains with the United States Armed forces. The Archbishop told of his gift in an address to 60 prominent Catholic and non-Catholic leaders launching a public appeal for \$750,000 to modernize St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Archbishop pointed out that, with the danger of air raids over New York, the expansion of the hospital at this time was a patriotic service to all the people of New York. He added that he had placed all the hospitals and other resources of the New York Archdiocese at the disposition of the country as soon as war began.

"I am happy that I was able to answer the call of my country by giving a pint of my blood to help some soldier or sailor who is prepared to give all his blood that the Bill of Rights may endure," His Excellency said.

Archbishop Spellman recalled that 20 months ago, when he addressed the American Legion convention in Boston, he warned against indifference, neglect, corruptio or disintegration that might bring about the defeat of this country.

### Martyred Priests.—

Four Italian missionaries were killed in the Honan Province of China on November 19, Vatican Radio announced.

They were Mgr. Barozzi, Apostolic Administrator of Kaifeng, Fr. Zanella, Fr. Zanardi and Fr. Lazaroni, the last-named only 26 years old. They were members of the Milan Foreign Missions Institute.

How they were put to death is not known, but they were killed in a walled town 300 miles south-west of Kaifeng. This town has some 2,500 Christians, a church, priest's house, schools for boys and girls, a dispensary, and an academy.

It is in the only district under the control of the Chungking Government. Kaifeng itself is occupied by the Japanese.

Mgr. Barozzi had been in charge of the vicariate since the resignation 18 months ago of Bishop Tacconi, who is now in Rome.

Interviewed by Fides News Service, Bishop Tacconi said: "One thing is certain. My priests, brothers, and nuns have only one thing at heart—to save souls, dispense charity, and spread the Faith. All the Christians in the vicariate look upon the missionaries without regard to their nationality, but as ministers for God who have made themselves all things to all men to gain all things for Christ.

"I am sure that the death of our poor missionaries will bring blessings upon the people of China whom they have served in the spirit of heroic sacrifice."

### In Austria.—

The Pope has allowed Holy Communion to be given in the afternoon in Austria, says the New Centre of Information Pro Deo. A three-hour fast is required.

Priests may receive afternoon Holy Communion daily, the laity only once a week.

This is to counter the Nazi move to prevent morning church visits even for priests, seminarians and religious by making them do civilian work during those hours.

### "Glorious Poverty"—

The new Concordat between the Holy See and Portugal "condemns the clergy to a glorious poverty," said Cardinal Cerejeira, Patriarch of Lisbon, in a recent address to his clergy.

Not one penny remains of the Church fund—made up from the spoiliations of the Liberal régime—which used to support the clergy: all that remains of it has been given to the State.

Portugal, the Cardinal pointed out, is the only country with a concordat with the Holy See in which the clergy—apart from those in the overseas missions—receive no State salary.

"We rejoice in this opportunity to show our self-denial at a time full of insatiable ambitions," the Cardinal continued. "What the Church wants is to carry out her Divine mission. For that we are ready to pay any price.

"No longer is there any place for that kind of priests who knows his flock only by the wool and who takes to the priesthood as a method of making his living, without faith, thinking only of the best way to get a rich parish."

### The Crown of Good King Wenceslas.—

The golden crown of "Good King Wenceslas," in the St. Wenceslas chapel of Prague Cathedral is among the famous Czech crown jewels which seemed fated to go to Berlin.

One of the seven keys of the jewels—they are held by seven different civic and ecclesiastical dignitaries—is now in the possession of the Nazi controller of Czechoslovakia, Herr Heydrich. The owner of the key, Dr. Klapska, Lord Mayor of Prague, has been executed.

When Pope Clement VI confirmed King Charles IV in possession of the crown in 1346 he threatened with excommunication anyone who would steal or pawn that precious jewel, said to contain a thorn of the Crown of Thorns.

Only twice before in their history have the jewels been taken from the cathedral—during the Slesian war in the 18th century and in 1866 during the Austro-Prussian war when they were removed to Vienna.

The crown consists of four golden hoops, with lilies symbolising Our Lady, decorated with many precious stones and the thorn from Our Lord's Crown.

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**NARANJA**

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THE HANDBOOK OF HYMEN.—

(continued from page 19)

saw Idaho trying to get away from six firemen who were holding him. They was telling him the whole place was on fire downstairs, and no man could go in it and come out alive.

"Where's Mrs. Sampson?" I asks. "She hasn't been seen," says one of the firemen. "She sleeps upstairs. We've tried to get in, but we can't, and our company hasn't got any ladders yet."

I runs around to the light of the big blaze, and pulls the Handbook out of my inside pocket. I kind of laughed when I felt it in my hands—I reckon I was some daffy with the sensation of excitement.

"Herky, old boy," I says to it, as I flipped over the pages, "you ain't ever lied to me yet, and you ain't ever throwed me down at a scratch yet. Tell me what, old boy, tell me what!" says I.

I turned to "What to do in Case of Accidents," on page 117. I run my finger down the page, and struck it. Good old Herkimer, he never overlooked anything! It said:

*Suffocation from Inhaling Smoke or Gas.*—There is nothing better than flaxseed. Place a few seeds in the outer corner of the eye.

I shoved the Handbook back in my pocket, and grabbed a boy that was running by.

"Here," says I, giving him some money, "run you'll get another one for yourself. Now," I sings out to the crowd, "we'll have Mrs. Sampson!" And I throws away my coat and hat.

Four of the firemen and citizens grabs hold of me. It's sure death, they say, to go in the house, for the floors was beginning to fall through.

"How in blazes," I sings out, kind of laughing yet, but not feeling like it, "do you expect me to put flaxseed in a eye without the eye?"

I jabbed each elbow in a fireman's face, kicked the bark off of one citizen's shin, and tripped the other one with a side hold. And then I busted into the house. If I die first I'll write you a letter and tell you if it's any worse down there than the inside of that yellow house was; but don't believe it yet. I was a heap more cooked than the hurry-up orders of broiled chicken that you get in restaurants. The fire and smoke had me down on the floor twice, and was about to shame Herkimer, but the firemen helped me with their little stream of water, and I got to Mrs. Sampson's room. She'd lost conscientiousness from the smoke, so I wrapped her in the bed clothes and got her on my shoulder. Well, the floors wasn't as bad as they said, or I never could have done it—not by no means.

I carried her out fifty yards from the house and laid her on the grass. Then, of course, every one of them other twenty-two plaintiffs to the lady's hand crowded around with tin dippers of water ready to save her. And up runs the boy with the flaxseed.

I unwrapped the covers from Mrs. Sampson's head. She opened her eyes and says:

"Is that you, Mr. Pratt?" "S-s-sh," says I. "Don't talk till you've had the remedy."

I runs my arm around her neck and raises her head, gentle, and breaks the bag of flaxseed with the other hand; and as easy as I could I bends over and slips three or four of the seeds in the outer corner of her eye.

Up gallops the village doc by this time, and snorts around, and grabs at Mrs. Sampson's pulse, and wants to know what I mean by any such sand-blasted nonsense.

"Well, old Jalap and Jerusalem oak seed," says I, "I'm no regular practitioner, but I'll show you my authority, anyway."

They fetched my coat, and I gets out the Handbook.

"Look on page 117," says I "at the remedy for suffocation by smoke or gas. Flaxseed in the outer corner of the eye, it says. I don't know whether it works as a smoke consumer or whether it hikes the compound gastro-hippopotamus nerve into action, but Herkimer says it, and he was called to the case first; if you want to make it a consultation, there's no objection."

Old doc takes the book and looks at it by means of his specs and a fireman's lantern.

"Well, Mr. Pratt," says he, "you evidently got on the wrong line in reading your diagnosis. The recipe for suffocation says: 'Get the patient into fresh air as quickly as possible, and place in a reclining position.' The flaxseed remedy is for 'Dust and Cinders in the Eye,' on the line above. But, after all—"

"See here," interrupts Mrs. Sampson, "I reckon I've got something to say in this consultation. That flaxseed done me more good than anything I ever tried." And then she raises up her head and lays it back on my arm again, and says: "Put some in the other eye, Sandy."

And so if you was to stop off at Rosa-to-morrow, or any other day, you'd see a fine new yellow house with Mrs. Pratt, that was Mrs. Sampson, embellishing and adorning it. And if you was to step inside you'd see on the marble-top centre table in the parlor, "Herkimer's Handbook of Indispensable Information," all rebound in red morocco, and ready to be consulted on any subject pertaining to human happiness and wisdom.

NOTICE

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Obituaries and Wedding Bells of subscribers will be published free of charge. A charge of three pesos (\$3.00) per publication will be made to non-subscribers.

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Is Life Worth Living?

(By KATHLEEN KENNEDY)

IS life worth living? The only answer to this question is the very unsatisfactory one, "Yes and No!" It depends entirely upon how you live it.

Do you go happily to your work, get on with your job to the best of your ability, and when you have finished return home to pass your spare time in a healthy fashion—healthy physically, mentally and morally? If so, then your answer is in the affirmative.

But if you grudge every minute you give to your work for your daily bread grumbling all the while, if you pass your time envying those whom you consider better off than yourself, then your life is at least not happy—and through your own fault.

For some reason we are often inclined to think that work upon which we are not ourselves engaged must be far more interesting than our own tasks, but it might be as well to remember that quite a number of people may be also feeling envious of us, and consider us very lucky to be able to pass our time in such pleasant work.

All work has its own difficulties—fortunately for us, for it is often the difficulty that makes the interest. Most of us, for instance, would be inclined to think that the life of an actor is most pleasant, for does he not stand on a pedestal and receive the flattering adulation we all love? Yet Mr. Leslie Howard declares that, for himself, "the film actor's life is a nightmare of boredom!"

The fact is that all work we are obliged to do regularly is apt to become wearisome at times. Did you ever read Jack London's book, Adventure? The first chapter describes the life of a man who is leading a life of unceasing adventure; the only white

man on an island of fierce savages whom he is obliged to rule, and for whom he has to be both doctor and nurse at the same time.

There is an epidemic raging and he is very ill; but he dare not allow the natives to be aware of his condition lest they should attack him. And even in the midst of all this he is terribly bored; he finds the routine of adventure extremely monotonous.


Probably it is indifference that makes our work so dull. Did we take the trouble to understand our job better and to estimate its importance, we should feel more interest, and be proud to think we are entrusted with such important work, and even find a thrill in it.

We are apt to look upon work from a wrong angle. Work in itself is not a misery, but ungenial work unwillingly performed may easily be. It is disheartening, too, when in spite of all our efforts we obtain only very poor results; but failure should be an incentive to further efforts, rather than an excuse to sigh that we cannot perform our task, and a cowardly collapsing under our burden.

Discouragement comes to all—the genius perhaps more than the simpleton—but difficulties are sent us to overcome, and to make our lives even more worth while. Think of the thrill of overcoming them!

If we are always sighing for an easy life, then our lives are not worth much, and if, by some extraordinary means, we succeeded in capturing ease, even then we shall not necessarily be happy. The most interesting lives are those passed in continual and not always successful activity.

Don't complain that your life is not worth living because it is hard and, in a worldly sense, unsuccessful, but make it worth while by waging a good fight against your troubles.

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## WIT AND HUMOUR.

"What is the most useful creature in the world to mankind?" asked the teacher.

"A hen, sir," replied Freddie.  
 "A hen?" echoed the teacher. "How do you make that out?"  
 "We can eat it before it is born and after it is dead," explained the boy.

A West Virginian darkey, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business, as follows:—

"Notice—De copardnership heretofore resisting between Me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem that owe de firm will settle me, and what do firm owes will settle with Mose."

A clergyman, announcing the result of a special collection, said: "I am glad to say the total reached \$15 and 3 cents. I am forced to the conclusion," he added with a smile, "that there is a man from Aberdeen in our midst."  
 "You're wrong, sir," came a broad voice from one of the back pews: "there's three of us."

The young lawyer, retained by a farmer to bring an action against a railway company for the loss of twenty-four pigs, did his best to impress the jury with the magnitude of the case.

"Just think of it, gentlemen! Twenty-four pigs—twice the number there are in the jury box!"

A poor man knocked at the door of a benevolent old lady.

"What do you want?" she inquired.  
 "Twopence for a bed!" said the man.  
 "Bring it in," said the kind lady, "and I'll take it."

Father took his young son to a part of the seaside where a great stretch of land had been reclaimed from the sea. They gazed out over fresh green fields towards the distant waters.

"Just fancy, my lad," said father heavily, "a few years ago fish were swimming over this very spot."

The boy seemed suitably impressed.  
 "Jove, dad," he said, "you must be right, too. Here's an empty salmon tin."

"My dear," remarked Higson, who had just finished reading a book on the "Wonders of Nature," "Nature is marvellous! When I read a book like this it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" said his wife. "A woman doesn't have to wade through 400 pages to discover that."

Employer (to applicant for position)—  
 "I like to get to know the men who work for me. Do you smoke and drink?"  
 Applicant—You're very kind, sir. I'll just have a cigar and a small drop of port.

The plumber worked and the helper looked on. He was listening the busiest. This was his first day.

"I say," he inquired, "do you charge for my time?"

"Certainly," came the reply.  
 "But I haven't done anything."

The plumber, to fill up the hour, had been looking at the finished job with a lighted candle.

Handing the two inches of it that were left to his help, he said:

"Here—if you're so darned conscientious—blow that out!"

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(250) Jute, which is grown in the lowlands of the Ganges and Brahamputra valley of India, requires a rainfall during its growing season of at least 100 inches. The roots of this plant, which looks like a very tall grass and grows about 12 feet high, are nourished by fertile soil through which a constant flow of water is maintained. The denser the planting the better, for the jute then grows very tall and the fibres from the stalk are long and very strong. They are extracted by "retting," or soaking in water. Rice is by far the thirstiest of the cereal crops, and is generally grown with the roots standing in water.

(251) The banana, which will yield up to 20 tons. Thought to be native originally to India and southern Asia,

it is a staple food in many hot countries, being eaten raw or dried and made into cakes or biscuits. The species eaten raw is called banana, that requiring to be cooked plantain. The fruit grows in huge clusters weighing frequently from 40 to 80 pounds each; the spikes of the flowers grow nearly 4 feet long, while the leaves are from 6 to 10 feet long and a foot or more broad. From the leaves, which are also used for roofing houses and making baskets, a strong fibre is extracted. The plant itself grows to a height sometimes of 30 feet.

(252) There are about forty nuts which have a commercial value as food and as sources of oil, while there are about fifteen more which have ornamental, medicinal or other uses. Among the most valuable are the coconut, the peanut, the brazil nut, the almond nut, the palm nut, and the walnut.

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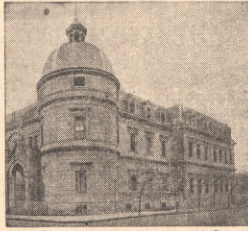
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