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THE

# SOUTHERN CROSS

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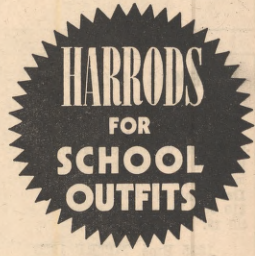
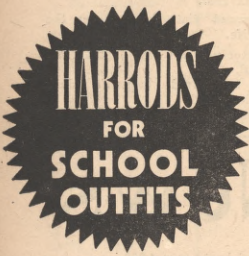
FRANQUEO PAGADO  
TARIFA REDUCIDA  
Concesión 1473

*This issue contains:*

Should You Save Money *p. 12*

About People *p. 11*

Catholic News *p. 22*



• • • • • WE view with apprehension the critical position of Australia. Unless the unexpected happens, Japan will be in possession of all the South Pacific Islands before many weeks have passed, and Australia will be on trial. A military commentator, writing in one of the big dailies of this city a few days ago, stated that the invasion of Australia was very improbable. Reason: excessive strain of Japanese shipping. But during the past few weeks Japan has done so many things considered impossible, that the adjective improbable has lost its meaning.

We believe, on the contrary, that Japan will certainly attack Australia, because the Yellow Men mean to dominate the Indian Ocean, as a prelude to the conquest of India and the final subjugation of China. The Japanese will not pass on to the larger task and leave behind them a threat to their communications, an unsubdued Australia.

There are millions of our kith and kin in the great southern continent, and our sympathy goes out to them in their hour of trial. Australians have fought with gallantry on many foreign fields; on their own land they will battle with peerless courage.

• • • • • URUGUAY provides an interesting example of how the ship of political theory splits on the rock of hard fact. Uruguayan political theorists for many years past have been putting through law after law with the object of strengthening Congress at the expense of the authority of the Executive. When even the encroachment of Congress went beyond a certain point, the Executive reacted by dissolving Congress and assuming dictatorial power. President Terra's coup of some years back has been enacted again by President Baldomir, the reason being ex-

actly the same in both cases.

The hard fact is that in time of crisis a ruler must be guided by his own sense and conscience. Authority is a personal matter, and cannot be lodged in the hands of a Committee when the state is in danger.

• • • • • THE silly exhibitionism of Carnival encroaches year by year upon the sacred season of Lent. There was a time when Ash Wednesday put an end to the mummery. Later, the First Sunday of Lent came to be regarded as the full stop. Today Carnival has stretched out its tentacles as far as Mid-Lent Sunday. Before long, not even Holy Week will remain sacred.

The hunger for dancing and for heady grotesque amusement manifests itself chiefly amongst the young. It is for their parents to check their foolish, demoralizing appetite for unseemly sport during the penitential season of the Christian year.

• • • • • SOME five thousand people per year find life so hopeless and cheerless that self-inflicted death seems preferable. The means chosen to eliminate themselves are not all equally efficient, so some keep on living in spite of themselves, and the suicide roll is not so impressive, but the fell intention was there.

Why are there so many suicides and attempted suicides? Because too many children have been brought up to regard wealth, social position, health and earthly happiness as the only goal in life. When they become unattainable, as so frequently happens, then life loses its savour, and the shortest way out is chosen. There is only one remedy—religion.

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

## LIFE'S ROAD

By DANIEL J. HICKEY

"Our little life is rounded with a sleep."

Life's Road is filled with mystery. Some souls must need to climb the mountain steep, Again descend into the valley deep, And many lose the mastery—

The mastery of life and its control. And they give up the fight as vain, But not so with the sturdy, dauntless soul Who, fired anew with eyes upon the goal Resolves to climb the mount again

He is a wiser man. By reason led, He looks at every circumstance God's Providence—not fate—above his head, A will to do, that scorns a slothful

bed, He makes a steady, grand advance The way is hard along the mountain side;

He presses on and will not stop. He has regained his old progressive stride, Determination, hope, with him abide, That he will gain and hold the top.

With calm, triumphant joy, he makes that goal. He's proud that he kept up the strife.

Far sweeter now the joys that fill his soul, Because he dared despair's dark billows roll. He mastered self—directed life.

## Irish News

## PREHISTORIC RELIC IN BOG.—

During recent turf-cutting work near Drimoleague, a wooden deer trap was found in a bog by John E. O'Sullivan, of Castledonovan. The trap has been acquired by the Museum at University College, Cork. The find is an interesting one, since such traps were not known previously in the South of Ireland, although they are well known in other parts of the country as well as Scotland and the Continent. Many such finds should be forthcoming from bogs which are being cut so extensively for turf.

## FOR MALTING.—

About 560,000 tons of barley were purchased from Irish growers for malting purposes by Messrs. A. Guinness, Son and Co., Ltd., last year.

Purchases on a similar scale were made by the firm in 1940. As with other crops, there was an increased area under barley last year. The yield was, however, not very high.

The price paid to the growers for malting barley has a barrel by the Government at 30/- a fixed.

## SHORTAGE OF MANY THINGS.—

There is an acute shortage of kerosene in Eire and lack of the same is felt most in the country districts where it cannot be replaced by electricity or candles. Soap cannot be had at any price and many people are in a crux as to how they can replace it. Currents and raisins, formerly so cheap, are now fetching half a crown per pound.

## KERRY FISHERMEN LEAD.—

A report on the sea and inland fisheries for 1939, issued by the Department of Agriculture, records that the landing of fish was 187,949 cwt., valued at £196,199, as compared with 171,876 cwt., valued at £133,734.

As in previous years the highest earnings were made by Dingle fishermen.

The catch of whiting for the year was the highest recorded.

Men occupied solely or partly in sea-fishing numbered 7,430 and the

number of boats was 4,353.

## GENERAL ELECTION.—

Talk of an early general election has suddenly become common in political quarters. In the normal course, the dissolution would take place probably some time this year, because no Dail ever runs its full course of five years. The present Dail has now entered upon its fourth year. Mr. de Valera's recent circular to Fianna Fail clubs, urging the provision of election funds, clearly stated that an election might occur at any time. That was the gist of the circular. People may be reading too much into that. There are some who say that Mr. de Valera is too shrewd a politician to draw attention to his plans in this way if his plans included an early dissolution. More circumstantial is a story now going the rounds that the Fianna Fail leaders are divided in their views, that one section is opposed to a dissolution until the last possible moment, because an earlier appeal to the country would be a sheer gamble, and that another section (stated to include Mr. de Valera) favours an early election on the ground that no serious opposition has yet been organised and that the electorate, however dissatisfied, would hesitate to put out Fianna Fail, especially with the food situation and the harvest returns so satisfactory. According to this story we may expect the election within a few months.

What would be the rallying cries in such a contest? The Government would rely on its success in preserving neutrality, its handling of the food situation and the preservation of internal peace. The Opposition would reply that neutrality was not Fianna Fail's baby, and that if the food situation is good it is thanks to the farmers and if the fuel situation is not good it is the fault of the Ministers. Neither side would, for obvious reasons, have much, if anything, to say about pensions, salaries and allowances. Neither side would, or could, offer any really serious constructive legislative proposals for the future, for such plans are out of the question until the war is over. In short it would be a very strange election in which no party could offer a definite programme to the citizens and in

which the citizens, or at any rate, a large proportion of them, would have very definite views of their own about what all parties have done and have not done in the last four or five years.

If there is a fuel shortage it would be surprising if a dissolution took place in winter; such a step would hardly be good tactics. As against this, the cynics point out that the food allowances will then be in full swing. But again the political parties will be up against the transport problem, a very serious drawback to the big parties. The experts are busy weighing the pros and cons; but no matter when a dissolution takes place there will be arguments for and against the suitability of the time chosen.

The main fact is that the talk of an election is now being taken very seriously. It may or may not be a coincidence that this rumour arises just when the most optimistic advocates of a national Government have abandoned all hope of seeing such a development in the life-time of the present Dail. But may it not be just possible that the very astute politicians who are looking into all these matters are counting that on the announcement of a dissolution strong public pressure might be brought to bear on them to form such a national front, a development which would relieve them of their dilemmas?

**FARM IMPROVEMENTS SCHEME.—**

The Minister for Agriculture announces that the scheme of grants introduced in 1940, for encouraging improvement works on farms, will be continued on somewhat similar lines in the 1942, season. This Scheme is designed to assist farmers in carrying out improvements of general utility calculated to stimulate agricultural production and to afford additional employment in rural areas.

The Scheme is applicable to holdings owned by persons who earn their living solely or mainly by farming and it provides for works such as field drainage, reclamation, fencing, improving of farmyards and farm roadways. Preference will be given to applications in respect of reclamation and drainage works and to applicants employing additional hired labour for the improvement works. The approved estimated labour cost of the works under the Scheme must not exceed twice the Poor Law Valuation on the agricultural land and, subject to the conditions of the Scheme being fulfilled, the grant to be paid by the Minister will be half of the approved estimated labour cost of the works. In the case of small holdings, however, where the Poor Law Valuation on the agricultural land does not exceed £10, improvement works entailing an estimated labour value of not more than £20 may be approved. The grant will in no case exceed £100 in the season in the case of any particular applicants. Except in the Congested Districts applications in respect of works estimated to cost less than £10 in labour will not be entertained. In Congested Districts the normal minimum for labour costs will not apply and grants as low as £1 may be paid for works on small holdings.

**CENTENARY OF CORK NEWSPAPER.—**

The "Cork Examiner," founded by Mr. John F. Maguire in support of O'Connell and the Repeal, and first published on August 30, 1841, has celebrated its centenary.

At Mr. Maguire's death in 1872, the business was taken over by Mr. Thomas Crosbie, and with the development

of the parent paper came the subsidiary "Evening Echo" and "Weekly Examiner." He was succeeded on his death in 1899, by the late Senator George Crosbie, B. L., as chairman and Editor-in-Chief, and his son, Mr. Thomas Crosbie, is now chairman.

A message of congratulation and wishes for increasing success has been sent by Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan, Bishop of Cork. Since its foundation, he stated the "Cork Examiner" has given its support to the popular national movements.

**RAW APPLE IMPORTATION.—**

The Department of Agriculture announces that the Minister for Agriculture has made an Order entitled "Apples (Regulation of Import) Order, 1941," prohibiting on and after the 16th August, 1941, the importation of raw apples save under licence. The Order does not apply to apples grown in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

**A VANISHED LAKE.—**

A lake has disappeared in the townland of Lower Derries, Killeshandra (Co. Cavan), and grass and rushes are now growing over the bed.

Between eight and ten acres of land, it is estimated, will be left in place of the former lake, which was 10 to 20 feet deep before the Government's recent drainage scheme.

**MOVE TO DEVELOP CLARE PHOSPHATES.—**

If mining operations were begun on the 100 square-mile deposits of phosphates in the Doolin district of County Clare, where there are layers of phosphatic rock averaging fifteen feet in thickness, the super-phosphate requirements of the country would be well on the way to fulfilment. Such is the view of Judge Michael Comyn, who first began the working of these deposits, the area on which he is operating having supplied 6,500 tons in the six months ending September 30, equaling 13,000 tons when converted to superphosphate.

The amount of superphosphates and compounds containing them available in the Twenty-Six Counties in 1939-40 was 171,250 tons—the amount last year was 112,750 tons—the Minister for Supplies announced in the Dail recently.

The position in Clare, Judge Comyn said, is that in his own workings there is too much of an overburden of rock for more satisfactory operations. His men have worked from the facings, blasting the rock, then transferring it on lorries from the working-heads to the railheads at Ennis, thirty miles away, and the nearer railheads at Clarecastle and Ennistymon.

"It is time now for mining operations, the sinking of shafts so that the main veins of rock be dealt with," Judge Comyn added.

A scientific paper, read recently at the Royal Dublin Society on Irish phosphate deposits, stated that the Clare phosphate rock contained too much silica for easy working. Judge Comyn agrees that this is so of the minor deposits at Kilfenora, but not of the big Doolin deposits. The Judge has 165 men working at Doolin.

Negotiations are in progress to allow the Minerals Exploration and Development Company to begin mining, and to take transfer of some of Judge Comyn's mining rights. Judge Comyn said that he agreed on the necessity of mining, the only points in the negotiations being related to the conditions of transfer.

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# General News From Home and Abroad.

### UNSIGHTLY POSTERS.—

Our national roads are becoming more unsightly every day. Posters of all classes are literally strewn along their fences, which, according to the National Roads Board, are also the source of accidents to drivers. Now, the Ministry of Public Works has been requested to suppress all such propaganda along national highways, not only within the city but also along provincial routes. This can be done in combination with provincial authorities.

### A CITY WITHOUT MOTORCARS.—

The closing of the passenger-car factories in North America will soon produce a dearth of cars here and the long-dispersed horse-cab will return to its own in the city of Buenos Aires. Not only that, many of the thousands who ride in omnibuses and "colectivos" to their work now, will probably cover the distance on bicycles, can they afford to have them. Should the war last another 4 or 5 years, blood traction will again be the order of the day. In North America there are 25,000 cars daily being commandeered and the

people are accepting it calmly. They are learning to walk, and ride bicycles.

a 40,000,000 ton iron mine, which, if correct, will be a boon of untold value.

### ANOTHER JAP STAB.—

From Chinese sources it is reported that the massing of Japanese forces on the Russia-Manchurian frontier is but the prelude to an attack, and Russia has been advised to take the initiative and not await a stab like the Hawaiians. The moment for Russia is opportune, as her cavalry could operate with success on the frozen Siberian frontier, as in the western front, at present, against Germany.

### ANOTHER U. S. PROTEST.—

In well informed circles, it is thought that the U. S. A., has again protested to the Petain government about lending aid to the Nazi forces in Africa. The said aid consists of reinforcements, in men and armaments, which are passing through French north-African territory.

### RESULT OF NAVAL BATTLE.—

The recent naval battle which took place off the coast of the island of Bali, between naval units of the Allies and Japanese forces, resulted in serious losses for the latter as they lost four ships and had 14 or 15 seriously damaged. A Japanese cruiser was sunk, another completely dismantled and many others received direct hits from the air and were put out of action. So far the total losses are not known.

### DIED IN HARNESS.—

After challenging death many times from the air, the famous Argentine parachutist, Thomas Picasso, met his end last Sunday, when he dropped from a height of 5000 metres, near Sarandi. The deceased transmitted his impressions as he descended, and when the wind veered west, taking him from land, he probably sensed danger, be-

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BUENOS AIRES

### MARKET FOR BUTTER.—

Very soon there will be large stocks of butter in the market here, and the "Centro de Lecheros" are aware that it will find ready purchasers in the United States, but dearth of merchant vessels and cold storage space are the greatest barriers to be faced. To secure the ready working of their aims, the said Centro has approached the minister of Agriculture with the hope that he will aid in solving their difficulties.

### ESPIONAGE IN BRAZIL.—

Brazilian police authorities have discovered in the city of Juiz de Fora, an important State railway and military centre, a Japanese official, who passed off as a business man. When his house was raided, valuable works, of military strategy and others, were discovered. These aroused suspicion, and further investigations revealed that the cunning Jap, Toquio Urata, was none other than an official of the Japanese army.

### RUSSIA HAS PROMISED.—

Speaking in Chicago, the ex-Ambassador of the U.S.A., in Russia, Mr. Davies said that the Stalin government had promised the Allies not to make a separate peace with Hitler. According to him, the Soviet word has stood good in every transaction for 25 years and the diplomatic history has no reason to fear a non-compliance with its promises now.

### MILLIONS FOR ROADS.—

Plans that are being studied by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires include a series of new roads on which the sum of \$100,000,000 will be spent over a term of four years. The highways will link up Dolores, General Conesa and Madariaga with Mar de Ajó and San Clemente del Tuyu.

### GERMAN LOSSES.—

During the present Russian offensive, Germany is said to have lost, from the 6th of December to the 15th of January last, 300,000 men and that the fighting spirit of her troops is cracking. More than this, Russian accounts state that during the first six months of the war against the Soviet, Nazi losses amounted to 6,000,000 men.

### INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.—

A call for more production in every sense, has been officially issued, but whether it will be responded to or no, is another question. Iron ore experts in Jujuy are studying prospectes which might well change the history of this country. They claim the discovery of



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cause his last words transmitted were: "I do not like this at all". The weight of his transmitter and parachute prevented his swimming to safety and he was taken from the water, in a launch, conveyed to hospital where he expired soon after.

\* \* \*

**AND ON THEY COME.—**

Despite the efforts of the police to control the fifth column activities, there is a strong underhand current, almost unchecked in the South American countries. The range is large and until more vigorous means are undertaken, it will be very difficult to keep tally with present underhand methods.

\* \* \*

**NOT ALONE MAR DEL PLATA.—**

Mar del Plata, we have been told, is like a hive. There is no room in the hotels or boarding-houses; people are sleeping on the beaches, a matter of fact, anywhere they can find room. Space has been exploited by the money-hunters, till even the bathrooms are in demand as sleeping space. The Montevideo resorts are also crowded as well as those of the lake district, which, we are informed is complete with tourists.

\* \* \*

**TYPHUS IS FEARED.—**

From the west coast of France, as well as from Holland, Belgium and the Russian front, typhus is being brought home by German troops serving in these quarters. The disease is spreading, and in England, the Minister of Health, Mr. Ernest Brown, is devoting serious attention to the question of preventing its extension. In all the occupied countries it is reported as being very prevalent.

\* \* \*

**A CONTINENT IN DANGER.—**

Japanese forces are throwing their weight over the Philippine islands and now they have cast their eyes on Australia. Already Port Darwin has been bombed and it is not improbable that the island continent will temporarily fall into their hands. There are dark hours ahead for the U. States and England, but eventually the sun

will rise and shed its rays over their forces as they march to victory in the cause of democracy.

\* \* \*

**A LAST FAREWELL.—**

He is gone: and we suppose that a sigh of relief has gone up from a certain section of the community to know that Baron Von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, has taken his leave of us. Yes, believe it or not, he sailed on the 20th, by the Spanish vessel, Monte Gorbea, and, it is understood he is not returning for some time.

\* \* \*

**A POOR KNOWLEDGE.—**

With the exception of a few scholars, Europeans have little or no knowledge of Ireland. In one of the best informed German newspapers we read of five people who were drowned in "Co. Kerry, England," and the mistake was not the printer's. We need not go beyond that fact to prove that even the Germans have no great knowledge of Ireland.

They do know, however, of Irish horsemanship. Many of them who know nothing else about Ireland, and we realise that we are under a heavy debt of gratitude to the Irish riders who have gained fame for their country in competition with the best riders of far greater nations.

\* \* \*

**HITLER HELD UP.—**

The Nazi dictator is unable to leave his quarters in Russia to attend a meeting in the Munich Beer Cellar, in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of his party. In his message he refers to the cold, the worst in a century, which defied and conquered for the moment the advances of the "Wehrmacht". Judging from his words he is preparing for the final victory when he will annihilate his enemies. He also threatens dire destruction on the Jewish race. According to him it will be a better and happier world when he achieves victory. Let us see him do it.

\* \* \*

**BOMBARDMENT OF CONTINENT.—**

In the darkness of the night of the 24th, while President Roosevelt was delivering his speech, an enemy submarine, supposed to be Japanese, sneaked to within a quarter of a mile of the Californian coast and fired 15 charges at the naptha deposits and oil refineries at Elwood. Fortunately, all went wide of their mark and there were no casualties. This is the first attempt on the American continent since the beginning of the present war.

\* \* \*

**NIGHT TRAMS TO GO.—**

Owing to the infernal noise created by the trams, the city Mayor, Dr. Carlos Alberto Pueyreodon, has suggested their withdrawal from service between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and that they be replaced during such time by micro-omnibuses or omnibuses. Public complaints have been frequently lodged regarding tram noises, but they have fallen on deaf ears. Now, however, some good might result when the authorities have taken the matter to heart.

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" R. G. Nothwanger  
" S. G. Beyrne  
" E. Dillon  
" H. Caul  
" S. S. Pennington  
" H. R. Ferguson  
" E. E. Brewer  
" R. O. Elder

### Eyes

Dr. A. Cowes  
" G. O'Farrell  
" G. R. Lowe

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" W. B. Giles

### Diseases of the Skin

Dr. G. Basombrio

### Diseases of the Brain

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" J. D. Dandridge  
" C. Drysdale  
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# The Destruction Of Trees In Cities

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

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

**W**E do not intend to deal here with conscious agents of the destruction of plant life, that is, with careless conductors of vehicles and mischievous boys. Such can be, and are, dealt with by the police. It is our desire to draw attention to other agents which may be found abundantly in all large cities, viz. gas-leaks in the sub-soil and asphalted pavements.

When gas is properly enclosed, it can do no harm, but it happens frequently that there are leaks at the joining of the pipes, and these are all the more dangerous according to the pressure. The impregnation of the soil with escaped gas is very bad for the roots of trees.

## Example.

Ing. Buhk cites an example. Near Hamburg, a gas-tube was laid beside a road which was shaded with magnificent chestnuts and other trees. Three years later it was

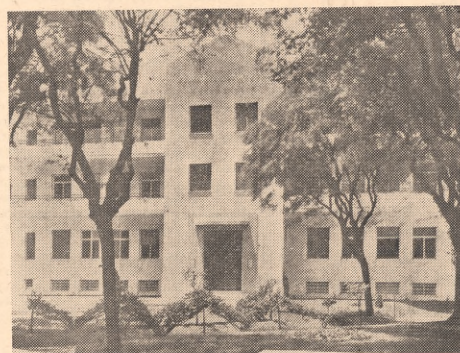
## Asphalt.

Another enemy of city trees is asphalt. The first to point this out was the Conservator of the Bois de Boulogne in 1910, who asserted that the tar in the asphalted walks of the famous park was causing the leaves of the trees bordering it to shrivel.

It is considered by investigators that asphalt does not act on trees by means of the earth; opinions are divided as to the precise nature of its influence. Some hold that gases deleterious to trees are given off by asphalt, others opine that asphalt dust is the cause of the trouble; while a third group attributes the damage to a combination of gas and dust.

## Precautions.

However, it has been fairly well established that a few simple precautions will protect plant life from the ravages of asphaltic tar.



BEAUTY OF URBAN TREES.

observed that out of a number of 320 trees, 26 had perished, 21 were dying, and 19 were fast losing their foliage. This was happening on the side of the road where the pipe had been laid. The trees on the other side were quite normal, excepting three of them, which were placed near the route of branch pipes from the main tube.

The manner in which gas acts on trees seems to be the following: the atmosphere of the soil near the leak is deprived of oxygen, a deficiency which reacts unfavorably on roots. Moreover, metilene, a component of gas, is a toxic for all tissues.

The ill effects of gas are felt less intensely during winter than during summer, because growth is more intense during the latter period. Gas also tends to contaminate the earth in such a way that not even its removal or aeration will remove the toxic.

One is to lay down the tar during the non-growing season; thus is avoided the danger of burning the buds and shoots of trees. Another is to make use of a type of tar which gives off little dust. An interesting experiment of Gatín throws light on this recommendation. This writer showed that bitulite, asphalt and tar N° 6 give off no dust dangerous to plants.

## Summary.

Finally there are authors who absolve asphalt from all blame for the deterioration of the Bois de Boulogne. According to them, the damage is caused by carbon monoxide discharges from motor engines. Hence we will conclude with the following wise remark of Ing. L. Vasseur: "Even if asphalt should cause some damage to plants, the advantages it offers to road users, to town dwellers and to civilization in general, should not be lightly passed over."

**VEGETABLE PRODUCTION OF THE CUYO DIVISION. REBATES IN FREIGHT FOR LOTS DESPATCHED "PARCELS" RATE**

With the object of providing fresh vegetables from Cuyo to those localities where the limited consumption only allows of despatch in small quantities, the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway has put into force, as from the 1st. February, experimental tariffs for transport by parcel trains, with a scale of minimum weights of 50, 200 and 400 kilos. These tariffs

are about 15% lower than those in force for some time past, and are applied from stations in the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan to any point on the B. A. P. line.

In combination with the Southern Railway, these tariffs also apply in the case of traffic to stations and junctions on the B. B. N. W. section.

**Publications Received**

"CÓRDOBA, TIERRA VIGOROSA."

The Central Argentine Railway, in conjunction with the Direction of Tourism of the Province of Córdoba, has issued a finely-illustrated booklet on the natural beauties of the Córdoba Hills. It may be obtained free, on application to the Information Bureau of the Central Argentine Railway in this city (Bmé. Mitre 299); from the same office in Rosario (Jujuy 1316); and from the Tourist Direction in Córdoba (Avda. Colón 52).

The covers of the booklet carry three colour reproductions of works of the artist P. A. Fontán, and there are some excellent photographs in the inner pages. There is also a panoramic map of the entire hill section of Córdoba.

While we are on the subject, we would like to say a word about the literary side of the publicity accorded to the Córdoba Hills. From many points of view, the Hills of Córdoba are the most interesting tourist region in

the country. They are filled with natural beauty-spots which are comparable to the most famous in the world; they are of comparatively easy access; there are good roads, train services and hotel accommodation; and finally, they are full of historical buildings and associations dating from the days of the pre-colonial Indians, the Conquistadores, the Jesuit missionaries, the Spanish colonial administration and the Independence period. The Córdoba Hills are rich in history.

For several years we have been looking over the folders, pamphlets and guides issued by the various entities interested in the publicization of the Córdoba Hills and we have never yet found any one of them completely satisfactory. The desideratum, we consider, is a Guide on the Baedeker style, which will deal amply with the beautiful hill towns one by one, detailing the beauty-spots in each, giving distances accurately, and supplying proper historical notes of buildings, chapels, ruins, Indian remains, etc.

A Guide of this type must prove a success.

**A Family Of Athletes**

CON Leahy, the famous high jumper, passed away in New York this time twenty years ago. He was one of that notable family of athletes, the Leahy brothers, who were born and grew up in that portion of Co. Limerick bordering on Cork County near Charleville. The eldest member of the family, he had a distinguished athletic record.

Somewhat eclipsed in his early competitions by his brilliant brother, Paddy, Con Leahy developed into a consistent jumper of a very high class and had a great career as athlete. Between 1900 and 1909 he won scores of championships in Ireland, Scotland, England, on the Continent and in the U.S.A. His highest jumps were in the region of world records. At Limerick in 1908 he jumped 6 feet 4 1/2 inches.

In other events, although not devoting any special attention to them, he was also quite good. In the long jump, for instance, he frequently did more than 23 feet, while at the hop step and jump he cleared 49 feet on more than one occasion. At the Olympic Games at Athens in 1906 he came second in the latter event, the winner being another great Irish athlete, Peter O'Connor of Waterford.

**WON LAUREL CROWN**

It was at these Olympic Games that he won the Laurel Crown, the Grecian emblem of victory. Against sixty of the world's best high jumpers he secured victory at 5 feet 11 1/4 inches, a height he quite frequently exceeded, of course, at previous contests. On that same occasion, by the way, he created a mild sensation by asserting his Irish nationality in a manner that showed grit as well as patriotism.

On each athlete's victory at the Games his nation's flag was hoisted. The floating of the Union Jack to mark the

victories of Leahy and O'Connor drew an immediate protest from the Irishmen. They refused to appear under the English flag and hoisted their own green emblems, which they had carried with them, as token of their nationality. As a result they were cut off from the expenses and privileges of the British team of competitors. They were content, however, and their manly protest was applauded and approved by their countrymen.

**REMARKABLE FAMILY.**

The Leahy brothers were truly a remarkable family. Six of them were front rank athletes—Con, Paddy, Tommy, Tim, Joe and Mick—and each of them could do over 6 feet in the high jump and give highly creditable performances in other events as well. They were born athletes and their modesty was as notable as their prowess. No more popular set of men ever entered the athletic arena. They truly loved athletics for the pastime itself and mere "pot-hunting" was something they hated. Their native Co. Limerick was always proud of them and still remembers their achievements with pride.

Two sisters and four brothers of this highly respected family still survive and are, we are glad to say, well circumstanced. Joe resides in the old homestead at Cregane, where he is a successful farmer. Tom is a well-known auctioneer, having offices at Mallow, Kilmallock and Charleville. Mick farms extensively in Mallow area, while Jack—the one brother who never figured much in athletics—has a holding at Ballinagard. The Leahy brothers were often claimed—quite wrongly, of course—as "the famous Co. Cork athletes," but they themselves never left any room for doubt that they were proud to belong to Co. Limerick.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1892.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 17th, at Carmen de Arco, by the Rev. M. Martinez, P. P., Alberto Nelson, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Devereaux.

### DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., after a short illness, Thomas Carr, aged 48 years, resident of Chacabuco, and native of Co. Wexford, Ireland. He died at the British Hospital, fortified by the rites of the Church and attended to the last by the Passionist Fathers. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

On Sunday 21st, at Tacuarí 275, Buenos Aires, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Arthur Emerson, aged 12 years. R. I. P.

### ANNIVERSARY MASSES.

Anniversary Masses will be offered for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Thomas J. Kenny, of Salto, on Tuesday, March 1st, at Holy Cross church, in this city. The last Mass will be at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

### CAMP NOTES.

Advices from the far west announce a very bad state of things there owing to the protracted drought. From Bragado to Fortín Martínez de Hoz and as far out as Villegas in the central Pampa, vegetation, with the exception of the maize crop, is quite burnt up. Around Chivilcoy, Bragado and Nueve de Julio the maize looks very promising, having, so far, suffered very little from the locust. Further west, however, in Pehuajó, and as far as Trenque Lauquen, so much cannot be said, for throughout all this wide tract the crop has been destroyed by the voracious insect. Alfalfa and even trees have suffered considerably from the pest. The losses to the farmers by the destruction of the maize will be enormous. From Nueve de Julio to Trenque Lauquen threshing machines have been busy in the wheat fields, but the innumerable stacks of grain waiting to be threshed point to the urgent need of many more threshers. At all the railway stations along this route may be seen immense quantities of wheat awaiting wagons to be transported to the city markets or the docks for shipment. The price out here is from \$10 to \$11 per 100 kilos for barleta wheat. Outside of Trenque Lauquen the effects of the prolonged drought may be seen for hundreds of leagues. There is not a blade of grass and consequently animals are perishing from hunger and thirst. Many stockowners have sold off their cows at \$7.00 "al corte", rather than lose all, and many are moving their stock to the central Pampa and to the south of Córdoba. If rain does not soon fall the losses will be tremendous. The difficulty is aggravated by the large increase in the flocks and herds during the past season and also by the many large flocks

of sheep arriving from the low-lying wet lands further south where foot-rot is prevalent. Sheep have been in good condition up to the present. In many inside districts there is much wool still unsold, the Basque farmers refusing offers in many cases of from \$8.00 to \$10.00 in the beginning of the season, and today they cannot sell at \$6.00. They say that rather than sell so low they will place their wool in deposit and wait until next year if necessary.

### PREPARING FOR THE FEAST.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at Dr. O'Farrell's office on Wednesday to consider the holding of a banquet on St. Patrick's Day. After some deliberation it was decided to hold it and the following committee was chosen: Honorary chairman, Mr. Patrick Browne; acting chairman, Mr. James Fitzsimons, inspector-general of schools; vice-chairman, Mr. John E. Curry; secretary, Dr. O'Farrell; members of the committee, Messrs. Thomas Duggan, David Sufferin, M. Dineen, Dr. Kehoe, Edward Morgan, Thomas Murphy, Frank H. Mulhall, James F. Gahan and James Carthy. It was agreed to send invitation circulars to all likely to attend though everyone of Irish blood was supposed to consider himself invited.

## Useful Addresses.

- Uruguayan Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 4234.
- Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1317.
- St. Bridget'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.

## Do You Know This ?

- 253) Where Are The Greatest Fishing Grounds?
- 254) Which Are The Most Prolific Fish?
- 255) What Bean Has The Most Uses?

See Answers on page 24.



**T**HE eighteenth century saw the beginning of the modern era of free views and free news. The spirit of liberalism was abroad. It was essentially a spirit of revolt against authority. Absolute freedom for each and every man to do and say and think as seemed good to him—such was the liberalist ideal. Where such a spirit breathed there could, of course, be no survival for control of speech, printing or Press. Indeed, to speak and write against the established order in religion, politics, etc., came to be looked upon not only as the privilege, but as the bounden duty of the thinking man.

And so before the end of the century we find the liberty of the Press recognised by law in England, France, the United States, etc.—not absolute liberty, indeed, but a liberty hedged in with a minimum of restrictions. Short of blasphemy, obscenity, libel and sedition, there was no legal let or hindrance on what the newspaper or periodical might publish. It could ignore religion or ridicule it; it could distort history, colour the news, open its pages to the most intemperate politician—and the State would not interfere.

The World War sent the pendulum swinging back. To-day less than a quarter of the peoples of Europe enjoy anything remotely resembling freedom of expression. Every day in Dictatorland—be it Russia, Italy, Germany or Greece—the Press receives its orders from the Official Press Bureau. Not the news as it is, but the news as the Government would like the people to see it, is to be published.

There is no need to give examples of how news is distorted by these bureaux. Views, of course, are suppressed more ruthlessly still. You cannot publish one line of religious propaganda in Russia, for example; you cannot write an article in defence of free speech in Italy; you cannot write an exposure of the faked 'immorality trials' by which the Nazis try to vilify the Church in Germany.

Is the State entitled to hurl its anathemas thuswise against all uncensored reporting? Or, on the contrary, is it to sit idly by even when the most subversive ideas are being printed? According to Catholic principles, we must answer No to both these questions.

The true liberty of the Press cannot be whittled down to mere one-way propaganda; nor yet does it amount to the absolute licence of the liberalists. It lies, in fact, midway between these extremes. The journalist, like any other human being, has the right to propound what is true or what is at

## The Freedom Of The Press

(By CORNELIUS LUCEY, M.A., D.D., D.Ph.)

least possibly true. But he has not the right to defend what is false, or to induce people to do what is wrong. In other words, the liberty of the Press is but the liberty to say what is not certainly false or certainly immoral, no more, no less.

Against the State monopoly of the Press we maintain, therefore, that every true or doubtful opinion ought to be allowed free currency. The reason is a simple one. Truth—as opposed to error or ignorance—is admittedly a valuable and noble thing. The world will be all the better for its dissemination. Now, every man is endowed by nature with the power of acquiring truths and conveying them to others. Hence every man has a natural right to share what truths he may have with his fellow-man. Nor should the State venture to suppress this right, since it is his by nature.

Similarly, a man is entitled to express freely what may be true. By doing so he is sure to provoke discussion. And there is no better way of establishing the truth in any doubtful matter than by having all the various views, with all their pros and cons, fully discussed.

The right to publish what we may call 'the truth in the news' and 'the views on the news' has one essential limitation. It is subject to the general moral law. Now, the moral law forbids us to say or do anything either wrong in itself or calculated to lead others into wrongdoing. And the reporter and newspaper editor are bound by this law just as strictly as the private

individual is.

Hence it is not permissible for them to write up what is immoral or uncharitable or otherwise wrong, even on the plea that it is true. For instance, they may not report all the lurid details of divorce proceedings, or set themselves out to promote class-antagonism, or give publicity to the secret failings of this or that private citizen.

But the great trouble is that truth is not always crystal-clear in the concrete. Opinions and convictions clash on many important issues—what one man regards as self-evident others do not regard as even probable. Similarly there are differences of opinion as to what is right and what is wrong—for instance, a certain advertisement may appear suggestive to one person and quite harmless to another.

Who is to decide in such circumstances what views are fit for publication? The answer is that the Church is entitled to decide when the views on faith and morals. But until the Church does decide, or if the views do not raise any religious or moral issues, each individual may decide for himself. However, in all such cases, each individual may decide for himself. However, in all such cases, the State, as the guardian of the social order, is entitled to interfere and ban news or views likely to injure the common good.

A free Press is a good thing. And by a free Press is meant, first of all, a Press that is legally free to print whatever it is morally justified in printing. Hence any restrictions on the publishing of falsehoods, incident or porno-

## Bear in Mind...

**MARCH 14.** Retreat for ex-Fahy students at Fahy Farm, Moreno.

**MARCH 17.** St. Patrick's Day Banquets at the Hurling Club; and at the American Club (Irish - Argentine Cultural Circle).

**MARCH 28.** Farewell Party to St. Paul Clubites at Hotel Español, Avda. Mayo 1212.

**APRIL 12.** Cocktail Dance organized by St. Paul's Club at the Salón Español, Avda. Mayo 1212.

**JULY 25 and 26.** St. Patrick's Home annual Bazaar at Salón Suizo, Rodríguez Peña 254.

graphic matter, seditious articles, etc., are not restriction on the freedom of the Press. They are rather restrictions on the abuse of that freedom by Pressmen. As well might we say the law against speeding is an outrage on human liberty.

Indeed, a Press free from all outside control is a bad thing. For Pressmen, like the rest of us, are tainted with original sin. And so it is certain that some of them would go on to produce a gutter Press if they had nothing to deter them by the voice of conscience. Hence the good government will always see to it that obscenity, blasphemy, etc., in newspapers are legal offences punishable in the courts.

In Ireland the due legal freedom of the Press is safeguarded by



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the Constitution. And the due restrictions on the misuse of the Press are also insisted on.

There is one legal check upon the complete freedom of the Press which is not mentioned in the Constitution. Yet in practice it accounts for more stifling of fact and opinion than all the other checks put together. It is the law of libel.

The law, as it stands, is a tremendous barrier against the publication of any news or views likely to be considered libellous. The whole onus of proof or disproof falls on the defendants. And the defendants include everybody concerned in the production of the newspaper.

Now, editors are naturally loath to look up the evidence for every suspect statement submitted them—it is so much easier to cut it out altogether; nor will publishers be too anxious to run the risk of long and costly law suits for the sake of views they may care nothing about; nor, of course, can printers, who earn as much by setting the type for advertisements as for the most pungent diatribes, be expected to be greatly daring.

Yet all these must agree before the paper can publish any article whatsoever. Hence, it will be no easy thing for a contributor to publish matter even remotely likely to be thought libellous.

Now, it is possible to make a statement which you honestly consider to be true on circumstantial evidence, and which carries conviction enough for the man in the street, and yet be unable to establish its truth or, harder still, its expediency, to the satisfaction of the law.

Similarly, it is possible to impute motives and be obviously right—yet you can seldom prove your point to demonstration. Suppose you find that a Cabinet Minister is very friendly with a businessman, and that this businessman is given licences to export or import goods not given to any others, you will rightly suspect favouritism. But you can hardly voice it and escape the charge of libel.

Or again, you may play the detective on slum landlords, and collect evidence as to their rent charges, the condition of their property, etc. But you cannot publish, with names and dates, that evidence and call for an enquiry. In other words, you may not voice mere suspicions, however well

grounded. And you may not publish facts discreditable to certain public services or classes.

The Press of these countries is legally free. Does it exercise that freedom in fact? Are our English and Irish newspapers really independent not only of the State but of other controlling bodies as well?

First of all, let us be clear as to what we mean when we say the Press of a country is really free. We may mean either of two things. We may mean that the newspapers are impartial in their presentation of news and open their pages to letters and reports representative of all shades of opinion in the community. Or we may mean that there is a sufficiency of papers to sponsor the different views of the different sections in the community.

In this case each paper would be frankly partisan, reporting what seems of significance in view of its policy and commenting on events in the light of non-special interests. But as every attitude, every interest, every policy would have its own organ of expression, the whole news would reach the public, and reach it from every significant point of view.

Most of our newspapers—we except such papers as the *Standard*, the *Daily Worker*, the *Irish School Weekly*, the *Catholic Herald* and the like—claim to be impartial. They may, indeed, admit political affiliations to some degree. Nevertheless, they claim to give all the news that matters and to give it uncoloured.

Frankly we doubt if it is possible at all for a newspaper to be unbiassed. It may give the truth in the news. But unless it gives all the news it does not give all the truth. It cannot, through lack of space, give all the happenings or opinions of the day. It must select those that appear to be most significant. By what test does it measure the news-value of happenings? Can it be without a settled policy and prejudices in using that test?

Then, even if editors and journalists could be impartial in their selection of news and views, they can scarcely succeed in being impartial in their method of presentation. The headlines, the place of the item in the paper, the sentences set in bold type, etc., all influence the reader. The same piece of news appears different when any or all of these differ from paper to paper.

For instance, I happened to read in two Irish newspapers lately the export and import figures for the previous month. Both gave the same figures. But the headline on the one was 'Bacon Exports Increase,' in the other, 'Our Declining Export Trade.' Both headlines were true. Yet both did not leave the reader with the same impression.

Finally, very few of us want bald news. If my paper tells me there is a Cabinet crisis in Belgium, I like to know in addition why that crisis has arisen, what is likely to come out of it, and where the rights and wrongs of the tangle lie. And who will honestly maintain that all this can be done in a coldly objective way?

No; the paper, independent of all party and other interest ties, does not exist. Give me always the frankly partisan paper. I know where I am with it. And I know where I can get what the other fellow is thinking and saying and doing at the same time. But with the supposedly impartial paper I never read between the lines, and yet I am drinking in coloured news all the while.

Our present-day Press is largely a commercialised Press. It is run, first and foremost, with an eye to making profits for investors. Now, the greater the circulation the greater the profits and power a newspaper carries with it. Hence, the first plank in the policy of the newspaper magnate is to turn out a paper that will appeal to the greatest possible number of the reading public.

To do this his paper must have no strong or unpopular views—it must rather pander to the public taste and reflect the public prejudices. It will, therefore, give the public what it wants. And what the vast majority of the public want from their newspapers is the sensational murder or divorce story, sporting news, tips and light entertainment of the 'Mutt and Jeff' or 'Bringing Up Father' type.

If these are guaranteed, and such inducements as Free Insurance, Football Forecast Pools, competitions of the Crossword variety, etc., thrown in as well, a paper will sell and make money. It must, of course, provide a certain amount of home and foreign news too. But this is of very secondary importance as compared with the provision of features to tickle the palates and pockets of the groundlings. Is it

any wonder then that the general tone of the popular Press to-day is definitely sensational and vulgar as compared with the Press of the last century?

A commercialised Press will not be a Press of independent or elevating news for another reason, too. Circulation of itself is not money-making. In fact, the penny you pay for your newspaper does not go anywhere near recouping the expenses of producing the paper. The newspaper makes its money out of advertising. Circulation figures are so important in the eyes of the Press lord only because the greater the circulation of a paper the more advertisers seek advertising space in it, and the more each has to pay for that space.

Reach the million figure in certified net daily sales and you can draw anything up to £1,000 for a single full-page advertisement. No wonder then that we see our newspapers boasting of their circulation figures and stressing the value of advertising on the same page!

Since the Press thus depends on advertising revenue, it is not likely to offend any section of the community that advertises regularly. For instance, you may notice that your paper writes up every film, every week, in every cinema, as 'thrilling,' 'well worth seeing,' etc. Why?

Perhaps you will guess, if you recollect what happened a certain newspaper not a thousand miles away which thought to criticise cinemadom in earnest. Or take the present outcry against 'the high price of bread. All sorts of suggestions are made for reducing that price. Yet how few newspapers do we find suggesting that the profits of the bakers might be cut down.

The legal freedom of the Press is only half the real freedom of the Press. Along with it we must have independence from combines, advertisers and monopolistic news agencies. How can we secure this independence? We can do so by demanding of our newspaper that it be really different in its news and views from other newspapers.

Secondly, we can do so by demanding of our newspaper that it does not hand itself over body and soul to the advertiser, even if that means that we have to pay more for our paper in order to keep it solvent.

Finally, we can do so by demanding that our newspaper gives, with each item of news, the source of that news. And by this we mean that not only should a phrase such as 'Press Association Correspondent,' 'Retter,' etc., mark the news given on the authority of these agencies, but that leading articles and comments of every kind should be signed. Then we could form some estimate for ourselves of the value of such reports or articles.



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# About People

Mrs. Lucy MacC. de Murphy, of Temperley, F.C.S., has gone to join her son Frankie A. Murphy, who is visiting in Córdoba on vacations.

Fr. Michael Fox, the popular parish priest of Alberti, has left for the Laña District for a well-merited holiday.

Dr. John Duggan is spending a holiday in Chile.

The Rev. Alfred Leaden, P.S.M., arrived in Buenos Aires on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Leaden has had a hazardous journey from Rome, whence he departed at the end of the year. Travelling through southern France, Spain and Portugal, he succeeded in embarking for Brazil in Lisbon. What routes for travel remain open, he informs us, are congested with voyagers with a common aspiration: to get away from Europe as quickly as possible. The Rev. Mr. Leaden, who is in Holy Orders, expects to be ordained priest towards the end of the year.

Mrs. Keane has returned to Mercedes after visiting friends in Temperley and Adrogué, F.C.S.

Mrs. Mary L. de Cormack is staying with her son Anthony in Navarro.

We are pleased to report that Canon Duff, of San Martín, is on the high road to recovery. It is an open secret amongst his friends that the determining factor of his illness has been overwork; and they are hoping that in future the good priest will take things easier.

Mrs. Alice Byrne de Flood and her children Enriqueito and Emita returned to La Luisa, F.C.C.A., after an enjoyable stay at estancia "Teruca", at Vieytes, F.C.S.

Mrs. Arcelia L. de Cowen, from Altamirano, F.C.S., we are pleased to hear, is recovering after her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Luis Mahon and family are spending a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Amongst those, who registered at the City Hotel during the week, were Mr. and Mrs. S. Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Martin are spending a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Early in the week Mrs. Elena C. de Duggan, accompanied by her children, returned to town from Mar del Plata.

Mr. Paul Fox arrived in town early in the week and has registered at the City Hotel.

Following a very enjoyable holiday spent with friends in the Huaguén district, the Misses Leonnie and Patricia Dashwood returned to town last week-end.

Mrs. Adelina Lalor de Maguire and family have returned to town following a lengthy stay in Mar del Plata.

The Misses Celina and Maria Rosa Ham, having spent the season in Mar del Plata, arrived in town on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Cavanagh left last week-end to spend a holiday at the Villavicencio thermal springs in the Mendoza hills.

On last Sunday night Miss Marcela Duggan gave a dinner party at the Bristol Hotel in Mar del Plata, which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos E. Perkins and family left on Saturday last to spend a season in Lago-Lago.

Very delightful was the fancy dress entertainment given Saturday last by Dr. and Mrs. Luis P. O'Farrell at their home in Mar del Plata in honour of their daughter, Maureen, and their niece, Diana Nelson. Some fifty guests were present on the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Carcelo D. Atkinson have left for Piriapolis where they purpose spending some weeks.

On Saturday last Miss Celina Ham entertained a number of friends to dinner at the Bristol Hotel. The following were amongst her guests:—Misses Marcela Duggan, Patricia Cavanagh, Maria Magdalena Hilet, Maria Adelina and Margarita Lalor and Messrs. Juan O'Farrell and his wife, Da. Silvia Sastre; Jorge Donovan, Eric Macdonald, Jorge Bell, Douglas Macdonald, Luis P. O'Farrell (h.), Jorge Newbery and Alfredo O'Farrell.

Following a stay of some three weeks in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Covington left during the week for La Cumbre, Córdoba Hills.

As the result of an automobile accident on the Mar del Plata road, a well-known figure in local journalistic circles met his death on last Sunday morning, Don Jose Carlos Freiria. Deceased was a member of the editorial staff of our contemporary "El Mundo" and his premature death has caused deep regret amongst the journalistic family in this city.

The Misses Maria Angelica and Hilda Mackinlay, who were spending a holiday in the Ayacucho district, returned to town on Friday last.

The engagement has been announced in Mar del Plata of Mr. Alberto Doderio Christophersen and Miss Magdalena Balcarce Bengolea.

Father Peter Grennon S.J., has published a small booklet dealing with an historical study of La Calera, the well-known town in the vicinity of Córdoba city.

Continued on page 14.



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## Should You Save Money?

THE history of paper money in Argentina is not encouraging. The old *moneda corriente* which our grandfathers knew, gradually lost its purchasing power and finally became useless as a medium of exchange. Transactions had to be conducted in gold or in foreign currency until something over fifty years ago, the present *moneda nacional* was issued. The stability of this currency was fixed theoretically on a gold reserve, but in practice it fluctuates in accordance with the vagaries of trade and the credits of the foreign treasuries to which this country owes money, or is owed by them. *Moneda nacional* has lost more than half its purchasing power, as any old inhabitant will assure you if you ask him for the prices of common objects fifty years ago.

Real property, on the other hand, has not lost any of its value in Argentina. We should say, if anything, that it has increased. This point, of course, cannot be proved by showing that a piece of land which fifty years ago sold for one thousand pesos, can be sold today for two or more thousands, because money is not a real criterion. Land has increased in value because today it is made, or can be made, to produce more than in the past.

Nobody can tell what is going to happen to paper currencies by the time this war has spun out to a standstill. The North Americans are issuing paper dollars by the thousand million every day. This enormous circulation will go on expanding for several years and will have a decisive effect upon the circulation of all countries not drawn into the Axis orbit. In the aggregate, billions of paper money will

have come into being all over the world, far more than their credit will be able to sustain. The non-Axis world will be in the position of the owner of a cheque-book who has paid out all his cheques without having money in the bank; the only difference will be that nobody will be able to foreclose on anybody else.

It is evident that the man who has hoarded his savings in the form of paper money, or obligations payable in paper, will one day find himself without real money. The nations will have set about some sort of conversion scheme for notes in circulation, and he may be able to get a few *centavos* in each *peso*, if he is lucky.

Hence the most elementary common sense should teach us to purchase real property with such savings as we possess. Governments can play about with paper as they wish, but it is mighty hard to juggle with real property, which is the source of human food and livelihood and has to be invariable. The penalty for tampering with it is social unrest and revolution.

### STATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Father Dominic Moore is giving a series of short missions in the South, as follows:—

Mr. Edward Buckland's estancia "Punta Rubia", Patagones, on March 1 and 2; Mr. H. McCorry's estancia "Las Olas", March 3 and 4; Mr. B. Carmody's, Est. Casas, March 5; Mr. M. McMahon's, March 6; Mr. John Carmody's, March 8; Vielma, Cathedral Church, March 10; Mrs. Kelly de Carmody's, Est. Buratovich, March 12 and 13; Bahia Blanca, Cathedral, March 14. Mass usually at 8 o'clock; sermon and hymns at 10 and 17 o'clock.

## Retreat For Fahy Ex-Pupils

AT FAHY FARM, MORENO

All ex-pupils of the Fahy Farm, Moreno, and the Fahy Institute, Capilla, are advised that a week-end Retreat will be held at the Fahy Farm

tor. The lectures (in Spanish) will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Mahon, S. J., Professor of Philosophy of the Colegio Máximo of the Jesuit Fathers.



The priests of the Institute and the Fahy Ex-alumnos Association wish to have as large an attendance as possible, and intending participants are requested to advise beforehand of their intention, so that due preparations can be made.

There are hundreds of Fahy old boys scattered over the city. This Retreat is an excellent opportunity for them to fulfill two good purposes: to keep in touch with old companions and old associations, and to sanctify the lenten season with a few hours of meditation and recollection. There should be a large gathering. Fahy readers of this notice are asked to pass on the good word.

on the 14th and 15th of March prox. It will commence in the evening of the 14th. (Saturday) and will conclude at midday, Sunday. Meals and accommodation will be supplied by the Rec-

## St. Patrick's Day Celebration

### HOLY CROSS.

St. Patrick's Day will be observed this year in Holy Cross, as is traditional, with all due splendour and solemnity. There will be Solemn High Mass and panegyric of St. Patrick at 10 o'clock. L. R. 5 Radio Excelsior will broadcast the religious services. At midday the usual banquet will be served in Holy Cross Hall, at the conclusion of which several noted orators will address the gathering. Tea and an Irish concert will end up the proceedings of the glorious day.

The Passionist Fathers very cordi-

ally invite all our Irish Community to Congregate at Holy Cross on St. Patrick's Day to celebrate in a worthy manner the feast of our Race.

### GENERAL PINTO, F. C. O.

The Irish of General Pinto and surrounding districts are advised that the feast of St. Patrick will be celebrated this year in the Parish Church of General Pinto. The general Programme comprises High Mass at 10 o'clock with panegyric of the Saint by a Passionist Father; picnic at midday and various entertainments during the afternoon.

This year the customary feast will not be held in Lincoln as on former years, so as all the Irish of the West may gather in General Pinto.

### CAPILLA. DEL SEÑOR.

Arrangements for the worthy celebrations of St. Patrick's Day, in Capilla del Señor, are being concluded and will be announced in the near future.

### HURLING CLUB.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The D. C. wishes to make it known to all members and friends that the necessary preparations are being made for the banquet to be held at the Club's premises on the evening of the 17th. March next in commemoration of St. Patrick's Day. Invitations will be sent out in due course and full details of the programme to be carried out on the occasion will be published later.

### SPORTING ACTIVITIES.

The Bocha Sub-Committee has decided to hold a Gent's doubles tournament, for members only, which will commence on the 14th. March next and continue on following week-ends and holidays. All players wishing to participate are hereby requested to communicate on or before the 7th. March next, with any of the following members: Messrs. J. Rush, J. Ronan or J. Dowling.

### Holy Cross Benevolent Society.

Edward Clarke (deceased) . . \$ 5.—

### IRISH-ARGENTINE CULTURAL CIRCLE.

In response to enquiries received from members and friends, the Irish-Argentine Cultural Circle is pleased to announce that the traditional St. Patrick's night banquet will be held at the American Club, on March 17th, and will be followed by an informal social gathering. All those who intend to be present are requested to make reservations in advance. Full details will be published later.

### 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.

### RAWSON.

As St. Patrick's Day is drawing near, the Irish of Rawson are advised that after last Mass, on Sunday, March 1st, a meeting will be held to consider the best means of celebrating the feast of Ireland's patron Saint. All are welcome and all opinions will receive the kindest consideration.

### SUIPACHA.

A further meeting to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the feast of St. Patrick, will be held in the Parochial Hall, Suipacha, on Monday 2nd. March, at 5 o'clock. Details of the programme will be published later in the *Southern Cross*. A good and representative attendance is requested.

# Wedding Bells.

Ryan—Robson.

On the morning of the 21st inst., the Rev. Fr. Leo Harkins blessed the marriage of Miss Eileen Ryan, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Ryan and

prettily attired in white crepe with a matching wide-brimmed hat.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the groom where the wedding cake, gift of the bride's mother, was cut and sampled by the



Mrs. Lucy Claiden de Ryan, to Mr. Jack Scott Robson, son of the late Mr. John Alexander Robson and Mrs. Elizabeth Carrigall de Robson.

The beautiful bride entered the church on the arm of Mr. Woodvatt, by whom she was given away. She was

guests.

Bearing the good wishes of those assembled the happy couple departed to spend their honeymoon in the Córdoba hills.

As travelling dress the bride chose a long coat over a flowered frock.

## THE SUICIDE OF STEFAN ZWEIF.

What obscure motive drove Stefan Zweig, the world-famous Austrian author, to take his life and that of his wife at their house in Petropolis on Monday, is not known. He had wealth, fame and health; he was preparing at least three works for the press, and he was safely settled in Brazil, far away from his enemies.

"I cannot bear," he is reported to have written in a valedictory note, "to live any longer." But this is no explanation. Why had life become unbearable? Was there nothing left on earth to make existence tolerable?

Stefan Zweig reveals himself as a materialist throughout the long series of works which bear his name. Life was to him a purely chemical phenomenon and it was his pleasure to pick out such human careers as portrayed some special effervescence, and analyze them, break them down, and show the ingredients. That done, he felt there was nothing left.

The ruthless solvent of materialism which he applied so skilfully and artistically to the life stories of others, invaded his own inner being and broke down his own personality. That is why, in despair, he chose the terrible ending which all know.

The tragic finale to what was outwardly a varied and abundant life contains a lesson which should be taken to heart. Materialism is not enough, just as patriotism is not enough. Man is a spirit, and he who would live by bread alone must come to a tragic hour, as Zweig did, when he can feed no longer on bread; unless he has other food, only annihilation remains.

## MISSION IN EL ARBOLITO, F. C. C. A.

March 6th, 7th and 8th.

The annual mission in El Arbolito, will be preached by Rev. Frs. Idephonus Lynch C. P. and James Deane, C. P.

Mission hours: Morning Masses at 8 and 9.30 o'clock. Afternoon: 16.30 o'clock.

## MISSION IN AYERZA'S ESTANCIA "LA SOLA".

AYACUCHO, F.C.S.

February 26th to March 1st.

Rev. Fathers Idephonus 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.

# The Nutritive Value Of The Egg

FROM the nutritional aspect milk and eggs have much in common. These two groups are among the best protective natural foodstuffs that we possess.

Foodstuffs from the nutritional aspect are generally divided into the following: I, Energy Forming; II, Tissue Building; III, Protective. Although some products may provide constituents in all three sections, yet the factors, as a general rule, are of more importance in one particular class than another. Typical examples in Group I are white bread and rice, in Group II lean meat and fish and in Group III milk, eggs and vegetables. Actually Group III includes different classes according to the nature of the protection supplied. Group III may be subdivided as follows:—

Class (a): The dairy foods, meat, cheese, butter, cream, vitaminised margarine and eggs.

Class (b): Green vegetables.

Class (c): Fat, fish and egg yolk.

## Eggs And Milk.

The egg contains within itself all the essentials required for the development of the chick and for its subsequent nourishment until it is hatched. In this respect it shares with milk an important function in the early nourishment of the embryo or the young animal. It is natural, therefore, to find milk products and eggs classified together in one of the important groups among protective foodstuffs.

Eggs contain valuable protective factors (vitamins and minerals) in appreciable amounts as well as proteins of high biological value. They share with milk the great advantage that they are excellent foods for the defence of the body against disease conditions.

The hen has been described as a highly specialised machine for the conversion of raw material into human foodstuff. A hen weighing four pounds laying 200 eggs in a year provides over 22 lbs. of finished product. This contains 2.7 lbs. of fat, 3.3 lbs. of first class protein and smaller amounts of other constituents. The edible portion is exceptionally high in vitamin and mineral content.

Some may claim that 200 eggs per year is not a representative figure and probably 170 to 180 would be more representative of this country. There are records of pens of properly selected domestic fowl provided with the right feeding laying as many as 250 eggs per year. With this high figure the hen would constitute an efficient machine in the conversion of fodder to human food. In this respect it would rank second only to the cow. The milk cow produces 1 lb. of human food for 5 lbs. of feeding stuff. With the hen the figure for feeding stuff would be between 10 and 15 pounds. If the lower figure of 170 is taken as an average, the hen would take only third place. The pig as a food machine would occupy the second place.

## What An Egg Contains.

A single average size hen's egg contains appreciable amounts of various constituents essential in the ordinary diet.

Daily needs, of course, vary enormously, depending on the individual and on many other factors. We speak of the needs of the average man on moderate hard work.

It is especially in the protective constituents that the egg is of importance. The great variation in the amount

of vitamin A provided should be noted. Unless the hens have access to food-containing vitamin A, the content of this factor may be low. The yellow pigment of egg consists of xanthophyll and this substance is of little use as a source of vitamin A. The colour of eggs is therefore no indication of their vitamin A content. As with milk, eggs cannot be relied upon as a source of vitamin C which can be obtained from fresh vegetables, both root (potatoes) and green as well as from fruit if available.

The ricket-preventing vitamin D is not present in any natural foodstuffs so that the amount present in the egg is important. With regard to minerals the comparatively high available iron content is noteworthy. Eggs in this constituent supplement milk in which the iron is very low.

The protein of the egg belongs to the variety known as first-class and is equivalent to the protein of meat. The fat present is also readily assimilable. In these two constituents it is in line with milk.

In discussing the nutritive value of the egg, Dr. Kon emphasises the psychological effect on digestion and nutrition of savoury and well prepared foods. The significance of the egg in this respect is well known to every housewife and does not need further emphasis.

The yolk is much richer than the white of egg in many constituents and these two distinct products in the egg have still to be compared.

## 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 Dugan, 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:

Certificados de nacimiento, bautismo, vacuna, y vacuna anti-diférica; these certificates are absolutely indispensable.

As there are not many vacancies left the Committee advises all interested to apply at once.

The Committee.



Miss Adelaida Kelly, of Suipacha, whose engagement to Mr. Hernán Turmuly has been announced.

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## SAINT PAUL'S CLUB.

### COCKTAIL DANCE.

As previously announced in the columns of this paper, the cocktail dance which is being organized by the Committee of the above Club will be held on Sunday April the 12th. from 18.30 to 24 o'clock. The venue selected on this occasion is the spacious hall of the Hotel Español, Avda. de Mayo 1212.

As this hall is probably unknown to quite a large number of our Community it may interest them to know that it is one of the most modern, up-to-date and tastefully decorated Hotels in the centre of Buenos Aires, and will accommodate approximately 450 people comfortably. The interior decorations of the dance hall are carried out in an ancient Spanish style. There are numerous oil paintings depicting scenes in that land of Don Quijote and Sancho Panza, and to crown all this, a beautiful illuminated fountain shimmers with its myriad colours and is sure to draw everybody's attention.

The name of the orchestra which will supply the music will be announced in the near future. Mr. Michael Cavanagh is in touch with several of the best orchestras in town and we are sure that his selection will please all members and their friends.

It will be of interest to all sympathizers of St. Paul's Club to know that at our last meeting, held in the hall of Holy Cross Church, calle Estados Unidos 3150, no less than twenty-two new club members were enrolled. We believe that this number constitutes a record in our Club's history and is a very good indication of enthusiasm for future activities.

The new members are the following: Very Rev. Fr. Fidelis Rush, Very Rev. Fr. Patrick Deane, Miguel Kenny, Ricardo Kenny, Gabriel McCormick Fagan, Delia McCormick Fagan, Josefina McCormick de Kenny, Cecilia McCormick de Kenny, Mario Ramirez Rooney, Teresa Quinn, Thomas Quinn, Catalina D. de Quinn, Celina Norton, Stella Norton, Cecilia Rush Woolsey, Tomas McLoughlin, Eduardo Roberto Dillon, Maria Margarita Marsh, Cirilo Clancy, Sebastián Salvatierra Gallagher, Guillermo Molloy, Eduardo Iglesias Fahy.

We would also like to announce that a farewell party to spinsterhood and bachelorhood in honour of six very popular and active members of St. Paul's Club; namely our ex-President Mr. Edward Flood and Miss Adela Kelly; ex-Secretary Mr. Michael Cussen and Miss Vera McKinson and Mr. Victor McLoughlin and Miss Rita Cummins, will be held at the Hotel Español, Avda. de Mayo 1212 on Saturday March the 28th. from 18.30 until 23.30 o'clock.

The Secretary.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC STOPPED.

Headless of Government warning all railway workers, with the exception of the State Railway men, declared a 30 minutes strike on the 25th and will prolong the same 15 minutes daily, till their petition regarding the retentions made on their salaries in the past be returned. The railways are not in a position at present to cancel the retentions unless they are granted special concessions regarding the purchase of exchange.

### MATER MISERICORDIAE ACADEMY.

24 DE NOVIEMBRE 865.

Mater Misericordiae Academy, Primary School will open on March 2nd, and Secondary School will open on March 16th.

## About People

(Continued from page 11.)

St. Paul's College, Cap. Sarmiento, F. 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 Margaret M. Kelly, who was on the sick list, is now reported as much improved.

Following a season in Mar del Plata Dr. Mario O'Donnell has returned to this city.

The Moore McCormack lines announce that the three luxury vessels, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, have been taken off the South-American run and will be transferred to the Navy. It is stated that the American troops landed recently in North Ireland were taken over in the Argentina.

Miss Kathleen Petty, who has been absent on holidays in the Southern Lakes district, has returned to town and will renew her shorthand and typewriting classes on Monday next.

Mr. John Cormick Jordan is enjoying a long holiday in Mar del Plata.

Mr. John Gibbons is a recent arrival in this city and is staying at the City Hotel.

Following a short holiday in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moughty returned on Sunday last to their home near Quequen.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Cleary and family are spending a holiday in Mar del Plata.

### SCARCITY OF TENNIS BALLS.

The South American Tennis championship which was to be held in Rio de Janeiro, will, probably, neither materialise this year nor next, owing to the lack of suitable tennis balls. The stock from the United States is long since exhausted and only a very small number of the English brand can be had. Of course there are balls manufactured in Brazil but they are not considered up to the standard for championship matches. In this country the pinch is also being felt and to supply the necessities the Argentine Federation has given an order for 5,000 dozen of the Brazilian mark.

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OBITUARY

Michael MacDermott, R.I.P.

It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that I chronicle the death of the gentleman whose name heads these lines, Michael MacDermott, who passed away to a better life on Sunday morning, February the 15th., after a short illness, in the Hospital Saturnmo E. Unzué, Rojas, comforted with the last rites of Holy Church from the hands of Padre Pedro Silvan, P.P. The deceased was born on the 29th of September 1875, in Carmen de Areco, son of good old Irish parents, the late Michael MacDermott and Ann Nester. For several years he was homeless and at times suffered attacks of rheumatism. Some eight years ago he went to the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cummins, in Rojas. There he remained to be cared and appreciated by this good couple for his kind manner and Christian uprightness and willingness to serve all.

He leaves to mourn his loss one brother, a sister-in-law, nephews and nieces and many other relatives, to all of whom I extend the expression of my sincere sympathy. May his soul abide with God in the happy home of the Angels and Saints.

A Friend.

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: 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.

SUMMER ALL THE WAY

Do not touch your clock tomorrow at midnight. You ask why, well, the Government intends that we shall have one long summer for the sake of economy owing to the difficulty of obtaining fuel supplies from abroad. Economy is recommendable at all times, but not at the expense of your neighbour and probably if those in high places had practised years ago, just a little of what they are preaching now, Juan Pueblo would not be obliged to bear the brunt of the present crisis.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

NEW C.O.D. SERVICE.

Following its policy of providing every possible facility for those who use its goods and merchandise services, the Central Argentine Railway has decided to complement these as from the 1st. March with a new system of cash on delivery (C. O. D.)

Under this system, goods and merchandise will be accepted at Retiro, Rosario, Córdoba, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero and other principal stations for carriage C. O. D. to any station on the line.

This innovation will no doubt be availed of by business houses, traders, etc., in view of the extreme simplicity of the scheme, coupled with safe and reliable transport.

Full information may be obtained from commercial and divisional traffic offices and from all station-masters.

DESTRUCTIVE "FISH".

The modern torpedo—15 feet long, 21 inches in diameter—is made with watchmaker's precision, costs \$12,000. It carries 500 pounds of T.N.T. in its nose as it streaks through the water at 45 miles an hour. One of these "fish" will seriously damage the most powerful battleship afloat; they are almost certain to sink it. And they can be sent with great accuracy at a target three miles away.

When a submarine commander has sneaked within range of his quarry, submerged to "periscope depth" at about 40 feet, he starts sliding his periscope up and down, so that the two appear above the surface for only a moment at a time. He slows his boat to about two miles an hour to prevent the tube from making a wave and warning the enemy. During his quick peeps, he calculates the range and the necessary direction of his own torpedo, and manoeuvres his boat so that the torpedo tubes—which are stationary—point at the proper angle.

Torpedoes are driven by steam. When the missile is shot out of its tube by compressed air, a trigger projecting from its body is sprung. This starts an alcohol burner inside the torpedo which produces such heat that steam at very high pressure is made almost instantaneously in a miniature

boiler. Two small engines drive two propellers, one behind the other and revolving in opposite directions. The torpedo's course is controlled by vertical and horizontal tail fins regulated by a complicated gyroscopic and clockwork mechanism set by the torpedo crew. The newest type of torpedo can be adjusted so that it changes direction several times before striking the target; thus its final, straight run does not reveal the location of the submarine which fired it. And the modern "fish"—unlike its World War I predecessors—cannot be seen until it is close to its victim. It travels at such depth and speed that the bubbles from its exhaust, which used to make a clear, straight wake, appear far behind its actual position.

TRACED TO THE SOURCE.

This is a letter reported to have been written by a New Orleans lawyer to a New York legal firm. It appears that the New York people objected to a title claim, wherein the New Orleans lawyer had traced the title in question back to 1803, on the ground that the title prior to that date had not been satisfactorily covered. The letter ran:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of

5th inst., inquiring as to the state of the title of this property prior to the year 1803.

"Please be advised that in the year 1803, the United States of America acquired the Territory of Louisiana from the Republic of France by purchase, the Republic of France had in turn acquired title from the Spanish Crown by conquest, the Spanish Crown having acquired the title by virtue of the discoveries of one Christopher Columbus, a Genoese sailor, who had been duly authorised to embark upon his voyage of discovery by Isabella, Queen of Spain. Isabella, before granting such authority, had obtained the sanction of His Holiness the Pope; the Pope is the Vicar on earth of Jesus Christ is the Son and Heir-apparent of God; God made Louisiana."

A man home on leave from a port of Africa generally held to be unhealthy was recounting his experiences.

"There's nothing the matter with the country," he said. "All it requires is a better type of settler and a decent water supply."

"If you come to think of it," remarked one of his listeners, "those are the only drawbacks to Hades."

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

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

*Spanish Consulate*—Moreno 1442. U. T. 33, 3298.

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

*Apostleship of the Sea*—Defensa 363 U. T. 33, 7413.

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

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

From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sounds of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so father went up to investigate.

"What's the matter up here?" he inquired.

The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother. "Nothing," he chuckled, "only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me any."

### ST. BRIGID'S SCHOOL.

Classes will reopen in St. Brigid's School on March 16th. The children of 6th. Grade are hereby advised to bring their "Cedula de Identidad" and "Partida de Nacimiento". This is absolutely necessary for examinations.

t.27—m.6-13

### BIRTHS

**LYNCH**—On the 11th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, of Los Cardales, a daughter, Teresita Bernadita.

1386—f.27

**KEEGAN**—On the 19th inst., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Keegan, of Los Cardales, was brightened by the arrival of a son.

1 1387—f.27

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e.2-9-16-23

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

### NOTICE

Look over your coach house and see if you have a spare coach there. Should you have one the Sisters of Mercy will feel most grateful if you send it to

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### ENGAGEMENTS

#### KELLY—TUMULTY.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Adelaida Kelly, eldest daughter of Mr. Lawrence Kelly and Ana Casey de Kelly, of Suipacha, F.C.O., to Mr. Hernan Tumulty, eldest son of Mr. John Tumulty and Lizzie Noon de Tumulty, of the city. 1380—f.27

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

#### MORRISSEY.

Mrs. Mary Ann K. de Morrissey wishes to thank through the columns of the *Southern Cross* all kind friends who attended the Mass at the Irish Chapel in Salto, on the 7th inst., for her late dearly beloved husband, David Morrissey. Also those who sent letters and telegrams. 1386—f.27

### MASSES

† **MARY ANN ALLEN MALONE, R.I.P.**—A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mary Ann Allen Malone will be offered up at Holy Cross Church, on March 10th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1382f.27—m.6

† **MARY ANN ALLEN MALONE, R.I.P.**—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Mary Ann Allen Malone will commence at the Parish Church of Santa María, Avda. La Plata 296, on March 3rd. Mass will be at 7 o'clock every day, except on March 5th, which will be at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1383—f.27

† **THOMAS HARTE, R.I.P.**—On the 2nd of March, at 9 o'clock, a Funeral Mass will be offered up at St. Patrick's Church, Salta 2643, Rosario, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Thomas Harte. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1379—f.27

† **ELIZABETH TERESA CARBERRY, R.I.P.**—Mass will be offered up for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Elizabeth T. Carberry in Holy Cross Church, on Sunday, March 1st, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1384—f.27

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## A Short Account Of Irish Catholic Action In Argentina

(Continued)

His work was set in the most unfavourable medium imaginable. His people were in the great majority struggling farmers, living at considerable distances from one another and continually migrating from place to place. The country was practically roadless, as roads are known in Ireland; all travelling had to be done on horseback. During the great cholera epidemics he spent many nights in the saddle, and it is a tradition that in many cases he had to act as sexton in order to bury the dead, everyone else having run away through fear of the plague. . . . He was sometimes known amongst the Irish as "the priest with the spade," on account of his habit of carrying a spade with him in order to provide for such eventualities.

Father Leahy's work was typical of the Irish Missionary. He came to this vast and formless field of work, and he spent himself on the spiritual and cultural uplift of his people. He built and opened to public worship four chapels, two of which still exist: St. Michael and Mel's Chapel at San Patricio and Kilallen Chapel at Castilla. At all these chapels he established circulating libraries, bringing out suitable literature at great expense from Ireland. He also established and directed, for several years, a boarding school, called St. Brendan's, in the town of Carmen de Areco.

Father Michael Leahy was a staunch Irish patriot, and he lost no opportunity of aiding any national cause in Ireland. In 1867 he made up a fund amongst his parishioners for the imprisoned Fenians. In 1875 he established a Home Rule Association in Carmen de Areco. In 1880 he collected and sent to Ireland a large sum of money for the Tenant Relief Fund.

For several years before his death he was assisted by his brother, Father John Baptist Leahy, who came to Argentina in 1869. Fr. John Baptist Leahy also was ordained for the Argentine Mission and attained to considerable distinction as a writer. During his student days he was a regular contributor to The Nation and became its correspondent in Argentina. After the death of Father Fahy he was sent to Buenos Aires, but he did not remain long there, for his health was always delicate. After some years he decided to return to Ireland in order to regain his health amongst his native Kerry Mountains. He never reached them, for he died at sea, off the coast of Spain.

His death profoundly affected his brother, whose health also began to give way. In 1884 he sought to refit himself for further work by retiring to Mendoza, under the shade of the Andes. On June 1st. of 1884 he died at La Dormida near Mendoza. His remains were transferred to the parish church of Carmen de Areco nine years later, and there they await the Resurrection.

Of all the old Irish Chaplains, probably the best beloved were the Fathers Leahy. To this day their memory is held in benediction; nor is it unmerited, as can be seen by the evidences of good work which they left behind them churches, schools, libraries, and best of all, a strong religious sentiment

in the hearts of their people.

### FATHER GRENNON OF CAPILLA.

Father William Grennon was another of the first band of missionary priests from All Hallows. Shortly after his arrival, in 1863, he was appointed to Capilla del Señor, where he remained for eight years, after which he went to the United States of N. America for some years. He was in Capilla during the great cholera epidemic of 1867 and earned the enduring gratitude of all classes, Irish and Argentines, for his heroism during the plague. "The death-rate of the place" rose to eighteen per day and when "the awful malady wore away it was found to have filled more than four hundred new graves," says Murray. Father Grennon alone, for no other priest remained in the place, had to face the task of attending to the unfortunate people, besides the calls from the Irish of six neighbouring parishes. After his return from North America, Father Grennon was again sent to Capilla. His death occurred in 1888, and all the inhabitants of the place united in giving him a public funeral. There is a tablet to his memory in the parish church.

### FRS. LYNCH, O'REILLY AND MULLEADY.

In 1867 three more young Irish priests came to serve the Irish Mission in Argentina. They were the Rev. Patrick Lynch, Samuel O'Reilly and Thomas Mulleady. The first of these, Father Lynch, did not live long. He died in 1880 at Mercedes. Father Samuel O'Reilly was appointed Irish Chaplain of Lujan in 1868 and after the death of Father Lynch, was transferred to Mercedes. Here he remained for nine years. Whilst at Lujan he was instrumental in building and dedicating a chapel to St. Bridget at La Chozita. In 1880 Father O'Reilly removed to Chivilcoy where he was Irish Chaplain for more than thirty years. He lived to a ripe old age (he was within a few months of celebrating his Golden Jubilee when he died, in 1917). He was honoured with the title of Domestic Prelate by the Holy See; and his remains are buried in the parish church of Chivilcoy. Father Thomas Mulleady was appointed to San Antonio de Areco after a term in Chascomus, and he remained in Areco for over thirty years. He was made a Hon. Canon, and died in Ireland in 1909.

### FATHER FLANNERY.

In 1869 came the last batch of "Father Fahy's priests." They were the Rev. John Baptist Leahy, whose career we have already outlined, and the Rev. Edmund Flannery. The latter, a native of Cork, was appointed Chaplain of San Pedro and the northern part of the Province of Buenos Aires. He was much beloved by his people, and built for them a beautiful chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, at a place known as Santa Lucía. He was continuously at his post for over fifty years, celebrating his Golden Jubilee in 1919. He died in 1923.

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### THE DEATH OF FATHER FAHY.

Mulhall, in his interesting work, "The English in South America" says that "the history of the Irish Community "since the coming of Father Fahy is in a measure the recital of "his labours."

We have seen how true this is if one considers the spiritual interests of the Irish people. It is also true when applied to their material prosperity. Father Fahy stood at the gate, whence Irish immigrants entered into the Argentine Republic. Nearly every Irishman landing at Buenos Aires met Father Fahy, consulted him. Very many became indebted to him for material assistance. His advice was usually very simple:

"Do not hang about the port or the city. Go out into "the camp and get work on a sheep-run."

Luckily for the immigrants, this advice was almost always followed, with the consequence that at one time the handful of Irish owned more land than the aggregate of the soil of Ireland. It was Father Fahy who encouraged the Irish to marry solely amongst themselves, a tradition which has been handed down to the present day. He was the banker and adviser of innumerable families; he was notary and witness to their contracts; he was their legal adviser and their Government Agent. In a word, he was the true Pastor: All things to all men.

The characteristic of Father Fahy which best survives in the popular me-

mory is his never-failing attendance on the sick, and his wonderful heroism during the periodic epidemics of cholera and yellow fever. His death occurred during the fever epidemic of 1871.

(To be continued.)

### MAR DEL PLATA

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### EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

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

**W**ITHOUT knowing it, Old Bill Bascom had the honor of being overtaken by fate the same day with the Marquis of Borodale.

The Marquis lived in Regent Square, London. Old Bill lived on Limping Doe Creek, Hardeman County, Texas. The cataclysm that engulfed the Marquis took the form of a bursting bubble known as the Central and South American Mahogany and Cautouche Monopoly. Old Bill's Nemesis was in the no less perilous shape of a band of civilized Indian cattle thieves from the Territory who ran off his entire herd of four hundred head, and shot old Bill dead as he trailed after them. To even up the consequences of the two catastrophes, the Marquis, as soon as he found that all he possessed would pay only fifteen shillings on the pound of his indebtedness, shot himself.

Old Bill left a family of six motherless sons and daughters, who found themselves without even a red steer left to eat or a red cent to buy one with.

The Marquis left one son, a young man, who had come to the States and established a large and well-stocked ranch in the Panhandle of Texas. When this young man learned the news he mounted his pony and rode to town. There he placed everything he owned except his horse, saddle, Winchester, and fifteen dollars in his pockets, in

## The Marquis And Miss Sally

(By O. HENRY.)

the hands of his lawyers, with instructions to sell and forward the proceeds to London to be applied upon the payment of his father's debts. Then he mounted his pony and rode southward.

One day, arriving about the same time, but by different trails, two young chaps rode up to the Diamond-Cross ranch, on the Little Piedra, and asked for work. Both were dressed neatly and sprucely in cowboy costume. One was a straight-set fellow, with delicate, handsome features, short brown hair, and smooth face, sunburned to a golden brown. The other applicant was stouter and broad-shouldered, with fresh red complexion, somewhat freckled, reddish, curling hair, and a rather plain face, made attractive by laughing eyes and a pleasant mouth.

The superintendent of the Diamond-Cross was of the opinion that he could give them work. In fact, word had reached him that morning that the camp cook—a most important member of the outfit—had straddled his broncho and departed, being unable to withstand the fire of fun and practical jokes of which he was, ex-officio, the legitimate target.

"Can either of you cook?" asked the

superintendent.

"I can," said the reddish-haired fellow, promptly. "I've cooked in camp quite a lot. I'm willing to take the job until you've got something else to offer."

"Now, that's the way I like to hear a man talk," said the superintendent, approvingly. "I'll give you a note to Saunders, and he'll put you to work." Thus the names of John Bascom and Charles Norwood were added to the pay-roll of the Diamond-Cross. The two left for the round-up camp immediately after dinner. Their directions were simple, but sufficient: "Keep down the arroyo for fifteen miles till you get there." Both being strangers from afar, young, spirited, and thus thrown together by chance for a long ride, it is likely that the comradeship that afterward existed so strongly between them began that afternoon as they meandered along the little valley of the Canadad Verda.

They reached their destination just after sunset. The main camp of the round-up was comfortably located on the bank of a long waterhole, under a fine mott of timber. A number of small A tents pitched upon grassy spots and the big wall tent for provisions showed that the camp was intended to be occupied for a considerable length of time.

The round-up had ridden in but a few moments before, hungry and tired, to a supperless camp. The boys were engaged in an emulous display of anathemas supposed to fit the case of the absconding cook. While they were unsaddling and hobbling their ponies, the newcomers rode in and inquired for Pink Saunders. The boss of the round-up came forth and was given the superintendent's note.

Pink Saunders, though a boss during working hours, was a humorist in camp, where everybody, from cook to superintendent, is equal. After reading the note he waved his hand toward the camp and shouted, ceremoniously, at the top of his voice, "Gentlemen, allow me to present to you the Marquis and Miss Sally."

At the words both the new arrivals betrayed confusion. The newly employed cook started, with a surprised look on his face, but, immediately recollecting that "Miss Sally" is the generic name for the male cook in every west Texas cow camp, he recovered his composure with a grin at his own expense.

His companion showed little less discomposure, even turning angrily, with a bitten lip, and reaching for his saddle pommel, as if to remount his pony; but "Miss Sally" touched his arm and said, laughingly, "Come now, Marquis; that was quite a compliment from Saunders. It's that distinguished air of yours and aristocratic nose that made him call you that."

He began to unsaddle, and the Marquis, restored to equanimity followed his example. Rolling up his sleeves, Miss Sally sprang for the grub wagon, shouting:

"I'm the new cook b'thunder! Some of you chaps rustle a little wood for a fire, and I'll guarantee you a hot square meal inside of thirty minutes." Miss Sally's energy and good-humor as he ransacked the grub wagon for coffee, flour, and bacon, won the good opinion of the camp instantly.

And also, in days following, the Marquis, after becoming better acquainted, proved to be a cheerful, pleasant fellow, always a little reserved, and taking no part in the rough camp frolics;

but the boys gradually came to respect this reserve—which fitted the title Saunders had given him—and even to like him for it. Saunders had assigned him to a place holding the herd during the cuttings. He proved to be a skilful rider and as good with the lariat or in the branding pen as most of them.

The Marquis and Miss Sally grew to be quite close comrades. After supper was over, and everything cleaned up, you would generally find them together. Miss Sally smoking his briar-root pipe, and the Marquis plaiting a quirt or scrapping rawhide for a new pair of hobbles.

The superintendent did not forget his promise to keep an eye on the cook. Several times, when visiting the camp, he held long talks with him. He seemed to have taken a fancy to Miss Sally. One afternoon he rode up, on his way back to the ranch from a tour of the camps and said to him:

"There'll be a man here in the morning to take your place. As soon as he shows up you come to the ranch. I want you to take charge of the raven accounts and correspondence. I want somebody that I can depend upon to keep things straight when I'm away. The wages'll be all right. The Diamond-Cross'll hold its end up with a man who'll look after its interests."

"All right," said Miss Sally, as quietly as if he had expected the notice all along. "Any objections to my bringing my wife down to the ranch?"

"You married?" said the superintendent, frowning a little. "You didn't mention it when we were talking."

"Because I'm not," said the cook. "But I'd like to be. Thought I'd wait till I got a job under roof. I couldn't ask her to live in a cow camp."

"Right," agreed the superintendent. "A camp isn't quite the place for a married man—but—well, there's plenty of room at the house, and if you suit us as well as I think you will you can afford it. You write to her to come on."

"All right," said Miss Sally again, "I'll ride in as soon as I am relieved to-morrow."

It was a rather chilly night, and after supper the cow-punchers were lounging about a big fire of dried mesquite chunks.

Their usual exchange of jokes and repartee had dwindled almost to silence, but silence in a cow camp generally betokens the brewing of mischief.

Miss Sally and the Marquis were seated upon a log, discussing the relative merits of the lengthened or shortened stirrup in long-distance riding. The Marquis arose presently and went to a tree near by to examine some strips of rawhide he was seasoning for making a lariat. Just as he left a little puff of wind blew some scraps of tobacco from a cigarette that Dry-Creek Smithers was rolling, into Miss Sally's eyes. While the cook was rubbing at them, with tears flowing, "Phonograph" Davis—so called on account of his strident voice—arose and began a speech.

"Fellers and citizens! I desire to perpend an interrogatory. What is the most grievous spectacle what the human mind can contemplate?"

A volley of answers responded to his question.

"A busted flush!"

"A Maverick when you ain't got your branding iron!"

"Yourself!"

"The hole in the end of some other feller's gun!"

"Shet up, you ignoramuses," said old Taller, the fat cow-puncher. "Phony knows what it is. He's waitin' for to tell us."

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"No, fellers and citizens," continued Phonograph. "Them spectacles you've e-numerated air shore grievous, and way up yonder close to the so-lution, but they ain't it." The most grievous spectacle air that"—he pointed to Miss Sally, who was still rubbing his streaming eyes—"a trustin' and a in-veegled female a-weseph' tears on account of her heart bein' busted by a false deliver. Air we men or air we cata-mounts to gaze upon the blightin' of our Miss Sally's affections by a-ristocrat, which has come among us with his superior beauty and his glitterin' title to give the weeps to the lovely critter we air bound to pectect? Air we goin' to act like men, or air we goin' to keep on eatin' soggy chuck from her cryin' so plentiful over the bread-pan?"

"It's a gallopin' shame," said Dry-Creek, with a sniffle. "It ain't human. I've noticed the varmint a-palaverin' round her frequent. And him a Marquis! Ain't that a title, Phony?"

"It's somethin' like a king," the Brushy Creek Kid hastened to explain, "only lower in the deck. Guess it comes in between the Jack and the ten-spot."

"Don't misconstruct me," went on Phonograph, "as undervaluatn the a-risto-crats. Some of 'em air proper people and can travel right along with the Watson boys. I've herded some with 'em myself. I've viewed the elephant with the Mayor of Fort Worth, and I've listened to the owl with the gen'ral passenger agent of the Katy, and they can keep up with the percession from where you laid the chunk. But when a Marquis monkeys with the innocent affections of a cook-lady, may I inquire what the case seems to call for?"

"The leathers," shouted Dry-Creek Smithers.

"You hear 'er, Charity!" was the Kid's form of corroboration.

"We've got your company," assented the cowpunchers, in chorus.

Before the Marquis realized their intention, two of them seized him by each arm and led him up to the log. Phonograph Davis, self-appointed to carry out the sentence, stood ready, with a pair of stout leather leggings in his hands.

It was the first time they had ever laid hands on the Marquis during their somewhat rude sports.

"What are you up to?" he asked, indignantly, with flashing eyes.

"Go easy, Marquis," whispered Rubie Fellows, one of the boys that held him. "It's all in fun. Take it good-natured and they'll let you off light. They're only goin' to stretch you over the log and tan you eight or ten times with the leggin's. 'Twon't hurt much.

The Marquis, with an exclamation of anger, his white teeth gleaming, suddenly exhibited a surprising strength. He wrenched with his arms so violently that the four men were swayed and dragged many yards from the log. A cry of anger escaped him, and then Miss Sally, his eyes cleared of the tobacco saw, and he immediately mixed with the struggling group.

But at that moment a loud "Hallo!" rang in their ears, and a buck-board drawn by a team of galloping mustangs spun into the camp-fire's circle of light. Every man turned to look, and what they saw drove from their minds all thoughts of carrying out Phonograph Davis's rather time-worn contribution to the evening's amusement. Bigger game than the Marquis was at hand, and his captors released him and stood staring at the approaching victim.

The buckboard and team belonged to Sam Holly, a cattleman from the Big Muddy. Sam was driving, and with him was a stout, smooth-faced man,

wearing a frock coat and a high silk hat. That was the county judge, Mr. Dave Hackett, candidate for reelection. Sam was escorting him about the country, among the camps, to shake up the sovereign voters.

The men got out, hitched the team to a mesquite, and walked toward the fire.

Instantly every man in camp, except the Marquis, Miss Sally, and Pink Saunders, who had to play host, uttered a frightful yell of assumed terror and fled on all sides into the darkness.

"Heavens alive!" exclaimed Hackett "are we as ugly as that? How do you do, Mr. Saunders? Glad to see you again. What are you doing to my hat, Holly?"

"I was afraid of this hat," said Sam Holly, meditatively. He had taken the hat from Hackett's head and was holding it in his hand, looking dubiously around at the shadows beyond the firelight where now absolute stillness reigned. "What do you think, Saunders?"

Pink groaned.

"Better elevate it some," he said, in the tone of one giving disinterested advice. "The light ain't none too good. I wouldn't want it on my head."

Holly stepped upon the hub of a hind wheel of the grub wagon and hung the hat upon a limb of a live-oak. Scarcely had his foot touched the ground when the crash of a dozen six-shooters split the air, and the hat fell to the ground riddled with bullets.

A hissing noise was heard as if from a score of rattlesnakes, and the cowpunchers emerged on all sides from the darkness, stepping high, with ludicrously exaggerated caution, and "hist"-ing to one another to observe the utmost prudence in approaching. They formed a solemn, wide circle about the hat, gazing at it in manifest alarm, and seized every few moments by little stampedes of panicky flight.

"It's the varmint," said one in awed tones, "that flits up and down in the low grounds at night, saying, 'Willie-wallo!'"

"It's the venomous Kypootum," proclaimed another. "It stings after it's dead, and hollers after it's buried."

"It's the chief of the hairy tribe," said Phonograph Davis. "But it's stone dead, now, boys."

"Don't you believe it," demurred Dry-Creek. "It's only 'possumin.'" It's the dreaded Highgollacum fantom from the forest. There's only one way to destroy its life."

He led forward Old Taller, the 240-pound cow-puncher. Old Taller placed the hat upright on the ground and solemnly sat upon it, crushing it as flat as a pancake.

Hackett had viewed these proceedings with wide-open eyes. Sam Holly saw that his anger was rising and said to him:

"Here's where you win or lose, Judge. There are sixty votes on the Diamond Cross. The boys are trying your mettle. Take it as a joke, and I don't think you'll regret it." And Hackett saw the point and rose to the occasion.

Advancing to where the slayers of the wild beast were standing about its remains and declaring it to be at last defunct, he said, with deep earnestness:

"Boys, I must thank you for this gallant rescue. While driving through the arroyo that cruel monster that you have so fearlessly and repeatedly slaughtered sprang upon us from the tree tops. To you I shall consider that I owe my life, and also, I hope, reelection to the office for which I am again candidate. Allow me to hand you my card."

The cow-punchers, always so sober-faced while engaged in their monkey-

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shines, relaxed into a grin of approval.

But Phonograph Davis, his appetite for fun not yet appeased, had something more up his sleeve.

"Pardner," he said, addressing Hackett with grave severity, "many a camp would be down on you for turnin' loose a pernicious varmint like that in it; but, bein' as well all escaped without loss of life, we'll overlook it. You can play square with us if you'll do it."

"How's that?" asked Hackett, suspiciously.

"You're authorized to perform the sacred rights and lefts of mattermony, air you not?"

"Well, yes," replied Hackett. "A marriage ceremony conducted by me would be legal."

"A wrong air to be righted in this here camp," said Phonograph, virtuously. "A a-ristocrat have slighted a 'umble but beautchoos female wats' pinin' for his affections. It's the jooty of the camp to drag forth the haughty descendant of a hundred—or maybe a hundred and twenty-five—earls, even so at the pint of a liarist, and jine him to the weepin' lady. Fellows! round up Miss Sally and the Marquis, there's goin' to be a weddin'."

This whim of Phonograph's was received with whoops of appreciation. The cow-punchers started to apprehend the principals of the proposed

ceremony.

"Kindly prompt me," said Hackett, wiping his forehead, though the night was cool, "how far this thing is to be carried. And might I expect any further portions of my raiment to be mistaken for wild animals and killed?"


"The boys are livelier than usual to-night," said Saunders. "The ones they are talking about marrying are two of the boys—a herd rider and the cook. It's another joke. You and Sam will have to sleep here to-night anyway; p'rhaps you'd better see 'em through with it. Maybe they'll quiet down after that."

The matchmakers found Miss Sally seated on the tongue of the grub wagon, calmly smoking his pipe. The Marquis was leaning idly against one of the trees under which the supply tent was pitched.

Into this tent they were both hustled, and Phonograph, as master of ceremonies, gave orders for the preparations.

"You, Dry-Creek and Jimmy, and Ben and Taller—hump yourselves to the wildwood and rustle flowers for the blow-out—mesquite'll do—and get the Spanish dagger blossom at the corner of the horse corral for the bride to pack. You, Limpy, get out that red and yellor blanket of your'n for Miss

(Continued on page 28)



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## AROUND THE HOME

### REMOVING MILDEW.

Mildew can be removed, but if it is too bad, the color and sometimes the material itself, is also destroyed. If not too bad, rub the material with a paste made by combining soapuds and powdered chalk, and lay it in the sun. Renew the application as soon as it dries. For white fabrics a little lemon juice added is good. If this will not do it, the following method may be tried, but the colour will be removed, also which would make necessary the dyeing of the fabric afterward.

Stir two teaspoons of chloride of lime into every pint of water, using enough water to cover the stuff to be bleached. Put in a glass or earthenware container and allow to settle. Pour off the clear portion and to it add a few drops of vinegar. Put the material in it, or if there are just a few spots to be removed, stretch the spotted parts over a bowl of boiling water and apply the bleaching solution to the stain with a clean medicine dropper. When the spots disappear put in a basin of hot water and ammonia to check the action of the lime. Rinse in cold water and dry.

### BEAUTY AND THE MOTOR CAR

The woman motorist must cultivate a handy skin, otherwise it will be impossible for her to have a dainty one. She is sure to be out in all weather, and if she cleans her own car, and does the running repairs, her hands must be extremely practical ones.

Great care must be taken that the hands are smooth, so that no dirt can enter between the rough particles. As it is important, the skin should not be sensitive, the most satisfactory treatment is to apply an aid immediately after washing the hands, such as a lotion, which must be rubbed in while they are being dried. A hamamelis lotion is suitable. Another effective aid is glycerine of trageant; whichever is used, must be rubbed in all over the hands.

Just before cleaning a car a little of a protecting aid must be used for the nails. Equal parts of soft soap and lanoline well blended together are useful. Plenty must be forced under the nails and smeared over them; no dirt will pass through this paste, and on removing it, the nails will be quite clean.

For a really dirty job, the paste may be smeared all over the hands, so as to protect the skin.

After an active time in the garage, when the hands have been well washed, it is important that plenty of a good hand cream is rubbed in. One ounce of benzoated lard, and one drachm of sweet almond oil, mixed together, makes a satisfactory one for the purpose.

The motorist must keep her nails fairly short, and be careful that they do not get brittle, she must apply the weekly or bi-weekly (if necessary) dose of oil to them.

If at any time there is the slightest scratch upon the hands, a little flexible collodion should be applied.

The face as well as the hands must be kept hardy, it will be its lot to brave winds, dust, and perhaps rain.

Lotions will be found far more suitable than creams as a rule, and it is possible to obtain one for every purpose where a cream is usually employed.

If the motorist has a skin, now is the time for a stimulating lotion to

tone it up. This aid can be used during the day. At bed time it may be necessary to use an oily one.

After a run in the car a skin food must be used instead of water to cleanse the skin.

### USEFUL TURPENTINE.

A few drops of turpentine placed in drawers will keep furs and garments free from moths.

A little sprinkled where there are black beetles will soon exterminate them.

Turpentine can be used as a paint remover for clothes, and also for spots on white muslin.

A turpentine compress is an excellent counter-irritant for chest inflammation. Sprinkle a hot, damp piece of lint with spirits of turpentine and apply in the same way as a mustard plaster.

## Recipes

### TUNA FISH SALAD.

One tablespoon gelatine, 1 cup tuna fish, ½ cup celery, 1 green pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped olives, ¼ cup cold water, ½ tablespoon salt, ¼ tablespoon mild vinegar, pepper to taste.

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Place bowl over boiling water (on top under part of double boiler) and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Cool and add salad dressing, tuna fish separated into flakes, chopped celery, pepper chopped olives, salt, vinegar, paprika and pepper. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water, and chill. Remove when well set, to nests of lettuce leaves, and garnish with slices cut from stuffed olives, radish or tomatoes. Salmon or crabmeat can be used in place of tuna fish. Chopped onion may be added if desired.

### ORANGE FANCIES.

5 ozs. flour, 2½ ozs. butter, 2 ozs. sugar, pinch of baking powder, 2 eggs, orange juice and grated orange rind.

Beat the butter and sugar until thick and creamy. Beat up the eggs and add slowly to the cream fat and sugar, beating all the time. Sift in the flour, baking powder and grated orange

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rind. Mix to a dropping consistency adding the juice of the orange until the mixture just drops off the spoon. Half fill some small paper bun cases. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven for 15 minutes. Turn on to a wire gauze to cool.

## Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

### THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The human body is fearfully and wonderfully made, and, perhaps, the most marvellous part of the structure is the nervous system. It has been truly likened to an elaborate telephone service, the brain being the exchange and the separate nerves the subscribers lines. These lines carry all forms of sensation to the brain, and also the impulses from that organ which cause movement through the muscles. The harmonious working of the various systems of the body and all the co-operation of movement are related to the brain through the nerves in this manner.

Let us examine this system and see of what it is composed. First in importance is the brain. This is a soft, pale substance filling the cavity of the skull. It is covered by three layers of membrane and is divided into two sections; the upper and larger part is called the cerebrum, the lower portion is known as the cerebellum.

The spinal cord, which comes from the base of the cerebrum, runs down past the cerebellum into the protective channel formed by the backbone. It gradually tapers as it descends and finishes about level with the small of the back.

From the right and from the left side of the cerebrum runs a narrow canal. These join and continue down the centre of the spinal cord, filled with a clear fluid. More of the same fluid lies between the membranes covering the brain and cords to act as a buffer against violent shocks.

The brain and spinal cord constitute the central nervous system. Now let us see how the nerves themselves come into the picture. These individual nerves are joined to the spinal cord by passing through small gaps between the vertebrae (the separate segments of the backbone). Two nerves come from each segment, one from either side, except from the very small ones at the bottom of the backbone. These nerves divide again and again until

their branches reach every part of the body. There are also twelve pairs of nerves coming directly from the brain to serve the eyes, nose, tongue, ears, etc.

These nerves described above comprise the voluntary nervous system. They are concerned with voluntary movements, under the control of the will as can be seen from the following example. While ironing, the hand inadvertently touches the hot iron. An impulse is swiftly sent up the nerves serving that part of the body to the brain, via the spinal cord. The brain registers the pain, sends off another impulse through a different nerve to the appropriate muscles, which contract and so move away the hand from the source of pain. When you think of all this movement of nerves happening in the fraction of time between touching the iron and drawing away your hand, you will realise just how marvellous is this system.

The involuntary nervous system is the complicated network of nerves, lying in front of the spine, which controls the activities of the bodily organs, such as the rate of heart beat, movements of the stomach and intestines, etc.

Neuralgia, neuritis and neurasthenia are all diseases connected with the nerves. Neuralgia is said to be present when a nerve is irritated and causes a recurrent pain, with tenderness to the touch. The irritation may be due to neighbouring inflammation, such as that caused by a bad tooth. Hot fomentations are helpful in allaying the pain, but the actual root of the trouble must be found and removed before a cure can be effected.

In the case of neuritis, the nerves themselves, or the connective material of the nerve bundles, become inflamed. Rest and heat will give relief, and massage will restore the power to the weakened muscles.

Neurasthenia is thorough exhaustion of the nervous system, due generally to illness, worry or lack of rest. The bodily health must be rebuilt and mental strain removed, or serious consequences may result.

## Hints

The yolk of a fresh egg beaten up with a mixture of glycerine and lemon juice, and stirred till slightly thickened, is excellent to rub on oil-stained or roughened hands.

Use corn flour for thickening sauces to prevent lumps, one level tablespoonful to half a pint of milk. Always mix the corn flour with a little cold liquid before adding it to the sauce, and stir vigorously. When thickening gravy first remove the joint from the meat pan, then sprinkle in a tablespoonful of dry cornflour and stir well, before adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint stock.

Rub a slice of ordinary onion on a wasp sting. This will take the pain away.

Shake a little powdered tannin or powdered borax into the stockings if you suffer from burning feet. You will find them very soothing.

If the juice from the apple pie runs out into the oven, shake salt on it. It will burn crisp on the bottom of the oven and may easily be removed.

If new shoes pinch, soak pieces of rag in boiling water and, with the shoes on the feet place the wet pieces of rag over where the pinch is. In a few minutes the leather will give to the shape of the feet, and the result will be a comfortable shoe.

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

### From Football to Monastery.—

Paul Campbell, former brilliant young left-winger with Third Lanark, Scots First Division football club, has made his solemn profession at Mount St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicester, England, as a Cistercian monk.

Bro. Paul, as he is now called, is a son of the former Celtic player, Mr. John Campbell, and was considered to have a brilliant football career ahead of him.

He gave up serious football, however, to pass his law degree at Glasgow University and practised for some time at Greenock in the legal firm of his brother, Mr. John J. Campbell, secretary of the Catholic Union.

Bro. Paul, while at St. Mungo's Academy, was captain of the university soccer team and was also a low handicap golfer and a good boxer.

### Irish Priest Slain in 1921 May Be Beatified.—

Beatification is being sought by the American Hierarchy for Fr. James Edwin Coyle, an Irish priest born near Athlone, who was murdered on August 10, 1921, during the Ku Klux Klan régime in Birmingham, Alabama.

He is one of the 111 American priests and laity for whose beatification and canonisation a petition has been sent to the S. Congregation of Rites. Fr. Coyle, parish priest of St. Paul's, Birmingham, was a sturdy opponent of the KKK. At his Requiem Mass, Bishop Allen testified that Fr. Coyle

# Catholic News

was ever "a model priest," a scholarly teacher inspiring youth to his own noble ambitions, a zealous worker among the poor and abandoned, "my right hand and best friend in this diocese," "a martyr to the Catholic cause."

Mgr. Hackett, Vicar General stated that Fr. Coyle knew that his life was in daily peril.

On August 10, 1921, Fr. Coyle officiated at the marriage of a convert, Ruth Stephenson, and Pedro Gussman.

An hour later Edwin R. Stephenson, the bride's father, shot the priest as he sat alone on the rectory porch.

Stephenson was released on bond shortly after the crime, and in October he was acquitted of murder following "a mock trial managed by the Klan."

### Coloured Catholics in U. S. A.—

There are now 296,988 Coloured Catholics in the United States, according to a survey by Fr. John T. Guillard, S.J., just published in Baltimore.

He shows that there were not more than 100,000 at the time of the emancipation.

### Dies From Ill-Treatment.—

The Most Rev. Anthony J. Nowowiejski, Archbishop of Plock, who was deported from his See city by German authorities, is reported to have died from ill-treatment at Dzaıldow, according to a statement issued here by the Polish Information Ministry. He was 83 years old.

### Still Working in Leningrad.—

A young French Dominican, Fr. Florent, is still believed to be working in Leningrad, where he has charge of

the French Hospital. No news has been received from him for some time.

As French Consul in the city he is under the protection of the consular service, but he is also tolerated by the Russians because of his great charity.

He has a little church in a Leningrad suburb and a small wooden presbytery, where he has a constant stream of visitors, anxious and harried people who go to him for help and advice.

When French nationals returned home at the outbreak of war he remained behind.

### Apprehension!

When Archbishop Cantwell, of Los Angeles, visited Boulder Dam recently he was invited to step into a skip to be swung out over the gorge. He hesitated, and the foreman said reassuringly, "We have tested this with a 70-ton load." "I'd feel safer if you hadn't done that," returned the Archbishop. "You might have strained it." The story comes from the Californian Register.

### Papal Jubilee.—

Every priest in the world will be asked to say Mass and all the faithful will be asked to offer Holy Communion and special prayers for the intention of the Holy Father to commemorate the Pope's jubilee.

It is likely that the day assigned to this world-wide manifestation of loyalty to the Holy Father will be that on which the Pope himself will offer Mass over the tomb of St. Peter.

The coming jubilee is that of the Pope's episcopal consecration. His Holiness was consecrated as Archbishop of Sardis, by Pope Benedict XV on May 13, 1917.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome is the

acting president of a committee formed to organise world-wide jubilee celebrations which, at the express wish of the Holy Father, will be exclusively spiritual. The honorary president is Cardinal Pignatelli di Belmonte, deyen of the Sacred College, and Prince Chigi is the vice-president.

In the course of the Pope's jubilee year the foundation stone is to be laid in Rome of a church in honour of St. Eugene, the Pope's baptismal patron, Vatican-Radio announces.

### Confidence In Holy Father.—

Breaking his long silence concerning his visits to the Holy Father as personal representative of President Roosevelt, Mr. Myron Taylor, in New York, paid a beautiful tribute to the Pope at a Communion breakfast of graduates and friends of Notre Dame University.

His words brought prolonged applause from the gathering of 500.

Speaking of "the majestic figure of the Holy Father in the Vatican," Mr. Taylor—an Episcopalian—said:

"In him we can well have a supreme confidence founded solidly not only on his holy office, but also on his embracing spirituality, his vision and his very great talent.

"Within the historic walls of the Vatican one finds as in no other place among the war-torn nations an atmosphere of tranquillity, of thoughtful analysis, of deliberate judgment and of courageous and unchanging resolve.

"There is a timelessness about the Vatican which impels one to believe that in the life of the spirit, human interests cannot always be measured in terms of a generation or of a life or a century. Thus the solution of the principal difficulties and trials which from time to time eclipse the children of God must always be brought into accord with the great fundamentals, and never be the subject of temporary compromise.

"In the world of the spirit, no weakening or compromise and no surrender of Christian principles will be witnessed. The Vicar of those basic tenets on which Christianity rests, and which have survived the blasts of intrigue and the wars of many generations, holds firm the golden cord that reaches from our world of to-day back to the very Garden of Gethsemane.

"In the presence of these sublime historical facts, one can almost feel himself in the presence of St. Peter and St. Paul. And, as one feels the presence, it is borne in that somewhere along the line of life man has failed in his obligation to mankind.

"It is trite and easy to say that civilisation has failed. But civilisation is only what we are as individuals. It is not something that can fail. Shall we say that we have failed? Does that matter?

"God has not failed. He cannot fail. Rather is the challenge to us to fortify our faith, renew our vows and take up the good fight—the fight of the spiritual over the material."

### Jesuit Becomes Indian Chief.—

A second member of the Jesuit community at Fordham University, New York, has been made a chief of the Mohawk Indian tribe in the Bear clan because of his efforts for the beatification of Kateri Tekakwitha, 17th century Mohawk girl. He is Fr. Robert E. Holland, S. J., director of the Fordham University press. The other is Fr. John J. Wynne, S. J., who was made a Mohawk chief in 1934.

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**THE MARQUIS AND MISS SALLY.**

(continued from page 19)

Sally's skirt. Marquis, you'll do that fixin; nobody don't ever look at the groom."

During their absurd preparations, the two principals were left alone for a few minutes in the tent. The Marquis suddenly showed wild perturbation.

"This foolishness must not go on," he said, turning to Miss Sally a face white in the light of the lantern, hanging to the ridge-pole.

"Why not?" said the cook, with an amused smile. "It's fun for the boys; and they've always let you off pretty light in their frolics. I don't mind it."

"But you don't understand," persisted the Marquis, pleadingly. "That man is county judge, and his acts are binding. I can't—oh, you don't know—"

The cook stepped forward and took the Marquis's hands.

"Sally Bascom," he said, "I KNOW! You know!" faltered the Marquis, trembling. "And you—want to—"

"More than I ever wanted anything. Will you—here come the boys!"

The cow-punchers crowded in, laden with armfuls of decorations.

"Perfidious coyote!" said Phonograph, sternly, addressing the Marquis. "Air you willing to patch up the damage you've did this ere slab-sided, bad trustin' bunch?" called by single-footin' easy to the altar, or will we have to rope ye, and drag you thar?"

The Marquis pushed back his hat, and leaned jauntily against some high-piled sacks of beans. His cheeks were flushed, and his eyes were shining.

"Go on with the rat killin'," said he. A little while after a procession approached the tree under which Hackett, Holly, and Saunders were sitting smoking.

Limpy Walker was in the lead, extracting a doleful tune on his concertina. Next came the bride and groom. The cook wore the gorgeous Navajo blanket tied around his waist and carried in one hand the waxen-white Spanish dagger blossom as large as a neck-measure and weighing fifteen pounds. His hat was ornamented with mesquite branches and yellow ratana blooms. A resurrected mosquito bar served as a veil. After them stumbled Phonograph Davis, in the character of the bride's father, weeping into a saddle blanket with sobs that could be heard a mile away. The cow-punchers followed by twos, loudly commenting upon the bride's appearance, in a supposed imitation of the audiences at fashionable weddings.

Hackett rose as the procession halted before him, and after a little lecture upon matrimony, asked:

"What are your names?"

"Sally and Charles," answered the cook.

"Join hands, Charles and Sally." Perhaps there never was a stranger wedding. For, wedding it was, though only two of those present knew it.

When the ceremony was over, the cow-punchers gave one yell of congratulation and immediately abandoned their foolery for the night. Blankets were unrolled and sleep became the paramount question.

The cook (divested of his decorations) and the Marquis lingered for a moment in the shadow of the grub wagon. The Marquis leaned her head against his shoulder.

"I didn't know what else to do," she was saying. "Father was gone, and we kids had to rustle. I had helped him so much with the cattle that I thought I'd turn cowboy. There wasn't

**Memories Of Douglas Hyde**

(By NORA TYNAN)

THE name of our genial Irish President is always associated in my mind with the happy days of my youth. He used to come to our home at Whitehall on almost every Sunday, and often on week-days as well. In company with many other leading lights of the day, poets, artists, dreamers, scholars, and sizers of Trinity, he would sit at the feet of my sister, Katharine Tynan, listening perhaps to Willie Yeats chanting one of her poems or his own—for he always chanted poetry rather than read it.

On hearing George Russell ("E") telling some wonderful story of fairies and genie, or watching him discuss the meaning of one of his own fanciful and allegorical sketches—a fairy drowning in a dewdrop on a shell-pink rose-leaf; or it might be a trio of yellow-haired children dancing by moonlight, hand in hand, to the music of the sad sea-waves.

I remember it all as if only yesterday, a pleasant and happy picture in which Douglas Hyde was, perhaps, the jolliest figure of all. Big and dark-haired, and mustached in the fashion of the day, with dancing dark eyes and a mop of dark curls, he was always jolly and unconventional, and would often throw himself down on the hearthrug of my sister's small salon, to smoke a cigarette and listen to the chanting and the dreaming with a faintly amused smile.

Perhaps sometimes his thoughts were far away, in his own dear Roscommon, where, in one of the farm houses or cabins in his father's parish and estates, he would sit before a turf fire listening to other old fairy-tales told in the Gaelic which he loved. Long afterwards, when I was the wife of his friend, John O'Mahony, he sent me a little booklet of such fairy-tales and Gaelic lore, translated by himself.

He was the easiest person in the world to get on with, always so boyish and jolly. Indeed, I had heard him compared, in tender affection, by one who was genuinely fond of him, to a big, young Newfoundland dog; "as he lay on the hearthrug at his feet."

But sometimes he grew tired of the chatter and dreamers, and stole away from the discussions of poetry or Theosophy with Willie Yeats, to join in a friendly game of "spoil-five" at one of the many card tables in the big drawing-room where a crowd of us young folk—who called ourselves cheerfully "the Goths and the Huns"—enjoyed ourselves in less academic surroundings.

anything else I could make a living at. I wish I could do it, but I don't, after I got here, and I'd have left only—"

"Only what?"

"You know. Tell me something. When did you first—what made you—"

"Oh, it was as soon as we struck the camp, when Saunders bawled out 'The Marquis and Miss Sally!' I saw how rattled you got at the name, and I had my sus—"

"Cheeky!" whispered the Marquis. "And why should you think that I thought he was calling me 'Miss Sally'?"

"Because," answered the cook, calmly, "I was the Marquis. My father was the Marquis of Borodale. But you'll excuse that, won't you, Sally? It really isn't my fault, you know."

Douglas Hyde knew his "spoilfive" all right, though not so well as "George Bermingham." But at "nap," a comparatively new game then, he was hopelessly at sea. And so obstinate about his own way of playing it, dear man!

Once, when he held the ace, king and ten of clubs in his hand, and was advised by a friendly onlooker to call "three," he horrified his adviser by insisting on playing the "ten" first! When remonstrated with, he said: "Oh, but you see I was always sure of the ace and king!" He had not a card-playing mind, but fortunately we were not a company of "sharks."

Later on, when Whitehall was partly closed to visitors by the illness and old age of my father, he used to come often to spend a Sunday with my husband and myself at our home, "Suñana-Tire," nearby.

Douglas Hyde liked the Irish name of my country home, "The Eye of the Country," built for me on my marriage by a fond father. He was also pleased with my "simple exercises" in Irish done out of Father O'Growney's five little books—though I never got much further, alas, for my children kept me busy.

But it pleased Douglas Hyde to help me on, and jog my dulled memory by bringing up various Irish phrases in

the middle of the meal or after. I rejoice that the country is happily under the protection of an old friend, a good man, and a great Irishman.



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## WIT AND HUMOUR.

The works welfare committee had decided to found a band, and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form, giving name, department, and instrument preferred, and deposit in a box at the lodge. In due course the welfare official collected the forms and, after classifying them, went to interview the blacksmith.

"I see you would like to join the band, and would prefer a cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"

"No," said the blacksmith, "but I'd like to learn, and I could put in a good bit of practice."

"The funny thing is," said the official, "that I have forty names here, and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum."

"Well, don't spoil your band for me," said the blacksmith. "Just give me a drum as well!"

"I'm sorry," said the diner, "but I haven't enough money to pay for that dinner."

"That's all right," said the cashier, "we'll write your name on the wall, and you can pay next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everyone who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no they won't. Your overcoat will be hanging over it."

Two strangers in a first-class compartment were in friendly conversation. The window had been closed by previous occupants, and the desultory talk had drifted to the subject of ventilation.

"I make it," said one man, "an invariable practise to advise people to sleep with their bedroom windows open all the year round."

"Ho, Ho!" laughed the other. "It is easy to see your profession."

"Indeed, and what do you think it is?"

"It is fairly obvious," came the reply in lofty tones, "that you're a doctor."

"Not at all," restored the first very confidently. "To tell you the truth I'm—a burglar!"

"Going far?" asked the chatty little man of the stranger in the corner of the railway carriage.

"Oh, no; only to Scotland," replied the other, who hated talking to strangers and wished to snub this one.

"I'm a commercial traveller. My age is forty-six. I am married. My name is Henry Brown. I have a son of nineteen. He is in business in London. Our charlady's name is Mrs. Robinson. Is there anything else?"

The chatty little man smiled affably.

"What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquired.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(253) In regions where cold polar currents meet currents or drifts of warmer water, the polar waters swarm with plant life, upon which many fish live, and the fish naturally congregate where food is most abundant. Among great fishing grounds are the Newfoundland Banks, where the Labrador current from the Arctic meets the Gulf Stream; Iceland, where another Arctic current, from the region of Greenland, meets the drift of warm water westward across the Atlantic; Lofoten and Finnmarken, in Norway, where a gain an Arctic current meets the Atlantic drift. Owing to its position between many densely populated countries, the North Sea, which is rich in plant life and consequently full of fish, is more heavily fished than any other sea. Japan is the greatest sea-fishing country in the world, with Great Britain second.

(254) Owing to the great number of their enemies, most fish produce vast quantities of eggs. The oyster distributes about 60,000,000 in a year, the turbot from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000 the sturgeon about 7,000,000, the cod about

4,500,000. Smaller fish are also enormously prolific, but the numbers of their eggs do not come near these astronomical figures. Thus a plaice lays about 300,000, a sole 130,000 or so, a herring a mere handful of some 30,000 to 50,000.

(255) The soya bean, a native of the Far East, which is grown extensively in China, Manchukuo and Japan, and also of recent years in America, Egypt, South Africa, and other parts. Besides providing valuable pasturage, dry fodder and silage for cattle, this wonderful plant is a staple human food in the East, and yields the famous Japanese sauce called soy. Artificial milk and cheese are made from the beans, and when ground into meal they form a valuable feed for dairy cattle. The oil expressed from them is widely used as fuel, in cooking and as a lubricant; it has a high food-value and forms a useful substitute for butter and other edible fats, and is also utilized in the manufacture of soap, paint and high explosives. Lastly, the residue left after the oil has been extracted constitutes an excellent fertilizer and cattle-cake. The soya bean is being grown with some success in East Anglia.

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