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THE

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3495

ESTABLISHED 1875

Office: Medrano 107.

Price 30 cents.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1942



This issue contains:

We May Expect Inflation p. 12

Sunk By German Raider p. 7

General News p. 4

• • • • • **FAMOUS** in the annals of Polar exploration is Deception Island, which lies one thousand kilometres due South of Cape Horn. Discovered by an American sea captain, Nathaniel Brown Palmer, in 1820, a whaling station was erected on Deception. Hardy Norwegian whalers built themselves a factory, a wharf and other conveniences on the island. It is a desolate spot and little was known about the situation of this little colony of whalers. Till last January, that is, when the Argentine naval transport *Primero de Mayo* sailed into the port of Deception and found that the factory had been abandoned, the buildings wrecked and the machinery destroyed, evidently with considerable haste. The captain of *Primero de Mayo* proceeded to fly the Argentine flag on Deception Island, for it lies within the geographical region of the Pole to which this country is entitled.

Why did the Norwegians abandon Deception? One theory is that productivity declined below the cost of exploitation. But why the secret? And why not remove valuable equipment rather than destroy it? Another theory, which is backed by the fact that the wrecked buildings show traces of gun-fire, is that a German naval force attacked the island and took off the inhabitants.

• • • • • **IT** is a curious fact that two great sources of the industrial wealth of the Dutch East Indies were originally American, but have been allowed to become practically extinct on this continent. They are: rubber and quinine. The great rubber plantations of the Eastern Indies derive from Brazilian wild rubber plants, whose yield, in the uncultivated state, is insignificant. It is only within the last few years that rubber cultivation on an extended scale has begun in Brazil.

The quinine shrub is a native of the Andean slopes, and was

transported to the Dutch possessions by a far-seeing scientist. East Indian quinine was cultivated and improved to such a point that the product from original sources was displaced from the market.

• • • • • **ON** June 30th, 1941, the total Public Debt of Argentina was 8,027,587,856 Argentine pesos. This figure includes the consolidated and floating debt of the nation, the provinces and the municipalities of this country. The heaviest debtor province is Buenos Aires, whose liability on that date, was \$ 1,104,758,269.

The debt is bound to go on increasing rapidly, owing to the Government policy of buying in crops and financing exportation. As a wartime measure this policy is probably the only one, but we view the future with apprehension. Increasing debt means increasing taxation, and increasing taxation means increasing poverty.

• • • • • **THE** fall of the East Indian possessions of Great Britain and Holland deprives the United Nations of prime sources for rubber, oil, minerals and other valuable goods. Some of these products cannot be grown except in the tropics and therefore the Amazon basin, the only tropical zone which is secure from the ravages of war, becomes enormously important. Giant rubber plantations are already maturing in this zone and vast plans to exploit the whole tropical wealth of North and Central Brazil are being perfected. Jungles are being cleared, mosquitos and other noxious insects are being wiped out, roads are being built and airports constructed. The Amazon basin is destined to become the emporium of the western world.

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

By The Fireside

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoever defended,
But has one vacant chair!

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapours;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but sad, funeral taper
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! What seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the Life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken,
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her,
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again unfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning
like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest,—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Irish News

SHORTAGE OF JARS.—

Money alone will not buy jam in the country from now on. Faced with a critical situation, the Irish Jam Manufacturers' Association are about to introduce a compulsory system which will render it impossible to purchase jam unless empty containers or jam pots corresponding in size to the amount of the purchase are returned to the retailers.

Mr. William H. Baskin, Secretary of the Association, said that, from the point of view of maintaining employment, a supply of jams was even more important than that of sugar.

CHRISTMAS IN DUBLIN.—

Never within living memory has Dublin been so full for Christmas Week as it was last year. The explanation is the transport problem. Thousands were unable to get away to the country because of the railway difficulties; thousands of others were afraid to take the risk of the going away or of the coming back. Many others had to stay behind because they could not get off in time to secure facilities or, if they could, they had no assurance of arriving back in the city on the day they would be required to attend business. Then the motor traffic was completely dislocated by the petrol shortage. For many years past, since motorists became common, thousands of shop assistants and business people left the city on Christmas Eve and often in the early hours of Christmas morning for their homes in the South, West, East or North. Last year not even a full month's ration would suffice for such a journey. Then, so far as the North-East counties are concerned, there is the Boundary and with it the travel permit. Anyhow there must have been many thousands who have lived in Dublin for a dozen years or

more who spent their first Christmas on the banks of the Liffey.

ELECTRIC POWER FROM SUIR.—

The River Suir from Carrick-on-Suir to Waterford presents great possibilities for a big electricity development, says a statement sent to the Minister for Supplies by Carrick-on-Suir U.D. C., on the proposition of the Chairman, James Babington.

The statement suggests that the high banks and hills which overlook the Suir, its tributaries and waterways could be used to provide electricity for ten counties.

ORE FOR FERTILISERS.—

The Mining and Exploration Company have been investigating the possibilities of the sulphur mines in Avoca, and, after experiments, are satisfied that the phosphates required for artificial fertilisers can be obtained by the full development of the mines. After Christmas staffs were remitted to commence operations. The ore from the mines will be converted into sulphur, etc., at the Dublin and Wicklow fertiliser factories.

LIGHT FOR ALL.—

A report from Derry states that the E.S.B. and the Six-Counties Electricity Board have agreed on a reciprocal arrangement whereby border towns will be supplied with electric power.

The Six-Counties Government is considering proposals to acquire all private electrical undertakings in its area. Headquarters of the E.S.B. and of the Six Counties Board declined to make any statement.

Under the reciprocal arrangement, East Donegal towns as far as Letterkenny would be supplied by the Six-Counties Board, while at the other

side, towns in Armagh and Down would get their current from the E. S. B.

ISLAND TRAINING SHIP.—

"An island like a ship, a barrack like a man-o-war." This was the impression of one who visited the depot of the Marine service at Haubovline in Cork Harbour.

As nearly as possible everything at the depot is run as aboard ship. The bo'sun's whistle pipes as the officer commanding comes ashore on the island; the parade ground is never designated as such, but as the "quarter-deck"; bells mark the passage of the hours—hours that are profitably spent by large numbers of young men. The men are divided into port and starboard watches as they would at sea; and to complete the illusion of a sea-going island, large boats, small boats, fast boats and slow boats are constantly plying to the shore and back or from one end of the island to the other. It is a revelation to see what has been accomplished since the inception of the Service.

From 9.00 hours when the second inspection parade is held (actually the men are engaged from 6.15 in routine duties) until 16.20 hours, the island depot seethes with activity. Some of the men are doing musketry, others are hard at it with fixed bayonets on a most ingenious dummy that makes them fight for the thrust, others still are learning how to signal with lamps, flags, semaphore, international code and buzzer. The tower station and its intricate "tin-fishes" hold no mystery for the men when they have been in the hands of extremely efficient petty officers for some time. More are learning how to handle pom-pom guns, machine-guns, light automatics and heavy naval guns.

One might go on almost indefinitely, detailing the many spheres of activity aboard "s.s. Haubovline," but one important omission has been made purposely from the list above. It is seamanship. Seamanship is best learned at sea, but there are some things that can be learned ashore and they form an important part of the syllabus of training at the depot. Quite a lot of this work is done on a special training schooner, for even in these days a man trained in sail is the best man on a boat.

"It is our aim," declared one of the officers, "to create a standard higher than in any other service in the world—and that goes for armies, too. But it is not only our aim—we have achieved it. We make each man a specialist, not in one subject alone, but in everything that is likely to come his way when at sea. He is not made a jack-of-all-trades, but a master of the lot. For the main part the men come from the seaboard towns, and due to the stiff medical test they have to undergo, only the best can get through. The eye test is a stumbling block for many. Most of them are young and as keen as mustard to get on with the job. Their discipline is really excellent." Every officer holds his master's ticket, and most of them are as familiar with Sydney Harbor, Suez Canal or the Golden Gate as with the waters around the island.

DRIFTING BALLOONS.—

The electricity supply service was cut off in some parts of the country as the result of a number of escaped barrage balloons floating over the country, and fouling the cables.

One of the main trunk cables from the Shannon generating station near

Limerick, to Dublin, was cut south of Maryborough. Another cable was cut south of Kilkenny, and a third near Ballinasloe. In addition to Dublin, the current was cut off in all those areas for about twenty minutes before repairs were effected.

A badly damaged barrage balloon, with the component cables and other fittings, landed in two parts of Cork suburbs in the early hours of the morning. Fortunately, no serious damage was caused.

RECORDS AS PULP.—

Government departmental records and documents, the preservation of which for administrative, legal, historical, or other reasons, is no longer necessary, are to be made available for conversion to paper pulp.

This, it has been announced officially, is the effect of an order made by the Government which enables the Minister for Finance to authorise the disposal of departmental records and documents which are not of sufficient public value to justify their preservation.

Only documents which can clearly be regarded as waste will, it is intended, be disposed of. To ensure that records likely to be of value for historical reasons will not be destroyed, an inspection committee will be appointed consisting of representatives of the Public Record Office and of the National Library. Its function will be to examine all schedules of records earmarked for disposal, and where they deem it necessary, the documents themselves.

DATE OF REGISTRATION.—

The Minister for Industry and Commerce has made an order appointing the 1st May, 1942, as the date on which Section 6 of the Trades Union Act, 1941, shall come into operation. It will be necessary therefore for the Trade Unions concerned to have completed before that date all necessary arrangements so that they may be in a position to comply with the requirements of Part II of the Act. As from 1st May, 1942, no body of persons other than those exempted under the provisions of Section 6 may carry on negotiations for the fixing of wages or other conditions of employment unless it is the holder of a negotiation licence obtained from the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Licences may be granted only to bodies which are authorised Trade Unions as defined in Section 7 of the Act. Regulations are being made by the Minister prescribing the form and manner of application for a negotiation licence.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—

The Minister for Agriculture has advised farmers that it will be very difficult to obtain harvesting or agricultural machinery of any kind from abroad during the coming season. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to maintain in good working condition the machinery available in the country at present.

Owners more particularly of mowers, reapers and binders, and threshing mills are urged to place immediately with their local agents orders for necessary spare parts and thus enable the agents to procure in good time any parts not already in stock.

Many spare parts which in normal times could readily be obtained at short notice will under existing conditions take weeks or perhaps months to procure.



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General News From Home and Abroad.

EVACUATING THE JAP.—

North America is taking no chances with Japanese citizens or immigrants, so much so that she is forcing all of them from their coastal homes. The first one thousand left during the week from Los Angeles and surrounding zones and will be obliged to form a colony east of Sierra Nevada. They must vacate all the Pacific front as well as part of the Mexican coastal frontier.

ANTS CAUSE DEATH.—

In the province of San Juan a child of one year and nine months was killed by ants. The boy, Juan Carlos Quiroga, was cared by his grandmother, Gregoria Castro de Molina, and was under medical attendance. One night the old lady was awakened in the ranch by the troubled breathing of the boy. To her surprise she discovered that his body was covered with ants and that numbers

of them were entering and leaving his mouth. She rendered every possible assistance but shortly afterwards death ensued. The criminal judge ordered a post mortem to verify the cause of death.

* * *

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE ONLY.—

Political parties in Formosa are now carrying on an intensified propaganda for the municipal elections which will take place on April 5th. It is customary during such campaigns to organize popular dances in different parts of the city, during which the orators harangue the gatherings in Guarini. The use of this or any other language, except Spanish, is now forbidden by a resolution of the Government which states: "The use of any language, other than Spanish, is definitely forbidden in political propaganda, be it oral or written. The police are empowered to break up any political or other gathering where the propaganda is not totally in Spanish and to confiscate all written matter, pertaining to the same end, which does not fulfill the required conditions. Those violating police orders will be subjected to the corresponding penalties."

* * *

A FATAL SNAKE BITE.—

Some days past, in a place known as Campo Grande, in Misiones, a German girl of 17, Leonor Berg, was bitten by a rattle snake. She was immediately conveyed to the medical doctor, also a German, who applied the necessary injections. Later, in the local dispensary, one more injection was applied, but as the patient's state was far from satisfactory, it was considered wise to send her to Posadas, but she died beforehand, leaving the public in doubt as to the cause of death. In the same zone, quite recently, a number of persons have been bitten by ophidias.

* * *

FEAR GRIPS HITLER.—

The Spring offensive against Russia is drawing near and Hitler seems convinced that his own brain is insufficient to plan for the difficulties ahead, so he has recalled most of the officers who were relieved of their posts last winter and among them is Marshall Von Brauchitsch. Some of their tasks will be: (1), to turn the tide of battle by "new and surprising methods", (2), to work out broader detailed plans for spring and summer, and 3rd, to obstruct the Allies in the opening of a new front.

SAN JUAN PARK FIRE.—

The beautiful estancia of Pereyra Iraola, San Juan, attracted much notice last week end when an outbreak of fire occurred therein. Though the origin of the blaze is not exactly known, it is opined that it originated from a carelessly thrown match or lighted cigarette end on the dry grass. First it was believed to be very extensive as the dry eucalyptus in the park showed up prominently when they caught fire. Firemen from Quilmes fought valiantly against the raging fire and fortunately succeeded in preventing their contacting with the more valuable "montes" and houses. Latest conjectures are that the origin of the fire was a meteorite.

* * *

THE CROSS AND THE MAST.—

Last Thursday morning a caravan of automobiles left for Mendoza, with men bent on scaling the Aconcagua, and planting on its summit the cross of peace and an Olympic mast, from which the Argentine flag as well as those of the nations who adhere to the international Olympic games will be flown. They will first pitch their tents on what is known as "Campo de Mulass", at an altitude of 4,300 metres. From there they will attempt to reach the summit. The president and guide of the commission is Mr. Juan Jorge Linck. There are also a number of sportsmen, doctors and men of science who will take scientific bearings at the point of destination.

* * *

STRICTER VIGILANCE.—

The Chief of Police, General Domingo Martinez has issued orders to all his subalterns to lend greater attention to the suppression of immoral conduct in the plazas, gardens and other public places. They have also been instructed to be vigilant at public dances. It is unsightly and repulsive how some pairs conduct themselves before the public eye. They neither respect themselves, the passers by nor even the presence of children.

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MOTOR RATIONING CONTROL BOARD—

War and its consequences are being felt in the motor world and as a result a decree was issued last Friday night establishing a rationing system regarding the delivery of motor cars and light trucks, not exceeding 4,080 kilos gross; whether in the country or to be imported in the future. For this purpose a Control Board of Motorcar Rationing has been established, formed of three members of motorcar importers, Messrs. Esteban Carbone, Pablo Giussani and Pablo Calatayud. Of course national needs will come first in the list of priorities which is the following:

Motor Cars.

1.—*Army and Navy*, to meet the requirements of the armed forces.

2.—*Public Health*, in the following order: Doctors belonging to official services—national, provincial or municipal; veterinary surgeons belonging to official entities; private doctors or veterinarians who use their cars primarily for professional work.

3.—*Public Security*; a) Fire brigade; b) Police.

4.—*Public Services*: National, provincial, or municipal functionaries who require motor-cars for the fulfillment of their duties; sanitary works; Posts and Telegraphs; sweeping and cleaning, other essential Government services; electricity companies; private sanitary works concerns; private telegraph of telephone companies; air services; other essential private services.

5.—*Production and Distribution of Strategic or War Materials.*

6.—*Roads*: Construction and maintenance of national, provincial and municipal highways, in the following order: Direction-General of Roads; provincial roads departments; private companies engaged in road construction.

7.—*Professional men and Industrial or Commercial Firms* not included in previous groups, but for whom motor-cars are essential.

Light Trucks.

1.—*Army and Navy*, to meet the requirements of the armed forces.

2.—*Public Health*: Ambulances for official services, national, provincial municipal; ambulances for private

services.

3.—*Public Security*: a) Fire brigade; b) Police.

4.—*Public Services*: Official: sanitary works; Posts and Telegraphs, sweeping and cleaning, transport of strategic or war materials, transport of fuel, in general; passenger transport over established routes; other essential public services. Private: Electricity companies; sanitary works; telephone and telegraph companies; air services; transport of strategic or war materials; transport of fuel, in general; transport of food-stuffs, including ice and fodder; passenger transport over established routes; transport of agricultural, pastoral, and other national produce; transport of building materials; other essential private services.

HORSEFLESH PRICES.—

The British Food Minister has fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices for horseflesh for human consumption.

Horseflesh, which under the order includes the flesh of ponies, mules and asses, may only be sold by retail, boneless. The maximum prices are: 1/- per lb. for the best cuts and 8d. per lb. for all other cuts.

Sale of horseflesh for human consumption is prohibited at premises where other meat is sold, and sale to a purchaser who has not asked for it is prohibited.

NEW FRENCH LIQUOR LAWS.—

Severe restrictions on the stronger alcoholic drinks are contained in a new law recently decreed in France to regulate the sale of drink of all kinds in hotels, restaurants and shops.

The various drinks are divided into different groups. In the first group come all non-alcoholic drinks. There is no restriction on the sale of these, with the exception of coffee, which may not be sold after 3 p.m.

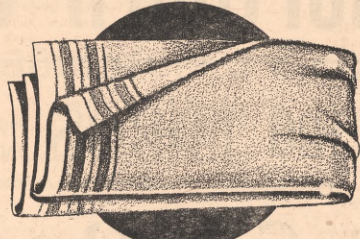
In the second group come fermented but undistilled alcoholic cider. These may be sold every day of the week, with no limitation on the hours of sale, except in the case of wines which may be sold only from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Certain wines excluded from the preceding group, liqueurs, rum, whiskey, brandy, etc., constitute three further groups. These may be sold only on four days of the week, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Those classed as apéritifs may be sold on the days mentioned between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between 6 and 8 p.m.; the others between 1 and 3, and 8 and 10 p.m.

FIGHTING THE PROFITERS.—

Representatives of the Confederación General de Trabajo have appealed to the acting President of the Republic, Dr. Castillo, to adopt measures to check those who are taking advantage of the present situation to enrich themselves. Attention was drawn to the Anti-Profiteering Law by Congress which served its purpose for only a short time, as the speculators violated it by raising the prices of even national products of prime necessity. Higher salaries will avail nothing if prices continue soaring, what is necessary is the muzzling of the profiteers and the enforcing of maximum prices.

TOWELS



“Osman” Turkish Towels, cotton, in fancy colours; very spongy: Size 58 x 102 \$ 4.80

“Huckabat” pure linen towels with damask borders, Size 55 x 103 \$ 9.50

Large Bath Towels, white with coloured borders, very spongy, Size 120 x 170 \$ 15.80

Kitchen Dish cloths; 65% linen, 35% cotton; coloured borders, Sizes 70 x 85 \$ 1.25

Sizes 10 x 70 \$ 0.95

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Sunk By A German Raider.

(By FR. M. FOX, C.S.S.R.)

Many readers will remember Frs. Maloney and Fox, C.S.S.R., the shipwrecked Irish priests who landed in Buenos Aires last year after a harrowing experience at sea. Here is Fr. Fox's account of their ordeal, taken from the Irish Redemptorist Record.

HAVING got our passports, letters of intention and other things necessary for travel in these hectic days, we, Father Arthur Maloney and myself, finally set out for our new field of missionary labour—far-off India. We sailed from Liverpool on March 13th. Our ship was the *Britannia*, a vessel, I judge, of some nine or ten thousand tons, lightly armed, carrying some 450 passengers. Its destination was Bombay, India, with only one port of call, Cape Town, South Africa. We thought we had chosen a fairly safe way of making the trip, but reckoned without realisation of the far-flung reaches of the tentacles of modern war.

It was on March 25th, when we were about 150 miles off the Cape Verde Islands, that our voyage was abruptly interrupted. I was just finishing Mass when we heard the boom of the shot that gave warning we were about to be attacked. Almost immediately there were more shell explosions, and with them the emergency bells on our ship began to ring. I quickly took off the vestments, grabbed my life-belt (we had been commanded to carry our life-preservers with us wherever we went on the ship), and made for my cabin with Father Maloney at my side. We stuffed a few personal things into our pockets, put on our overcoats, tied mufflers around our necks, and ran to the deck. Orders were to station ourselves near the lifeboats to which we had been assigned.

THICK AND FAST.

A quick glance in the direction from which the shots were coming showed us the German raider. It was still some four or five miles away. It proved to be a heavily armed converted merchant vessel, of not more than five or six thousand tons. By this time the shots were coming thick and fast and so we laid ourselves flat on the deck under the lifeboat waiting for further orders.

When the warning shot had been fired, our vessel turned its stern to the raider and tried escape at top speed, meanwhile returning the fire. It was soon apparent that escape was impossible. The raider was gaining on us rapidly and each time I lifted up my head to look over the ocean it was a little nearer. We judged later that it was capable of some 20 knots an hour, while the best we could do was 15. While we lay on the deck our ship was being hit, it seemed, by about every other shell. First there would be the great flashes of fire visible on the raider; then seconds later the crashes. I saw one shell drop into the water not twenty feet from where I lay. Another tore into the radio room and set it on fire. I looked around across the deck once and saw a splinter fell a sailor by cutting a huge hole straight through his leg above the knee. Another time I saw a shell land on the deck where a member of the crew was standing. He never knew what struck him.

MERCIFUL LULL.

This first shelling lasted about twenty minutes. Every time we saw the raider light up we dug our heads into

the deck, held our ears and waited for the end. We were spared, however, and then came a merciful lull. Our ship had finally built up a smoke screen that completely obliterated us from the raider's view. The latter ceased firing, but used the time to creep up closer and closer. When the smoke dissipated she was less than a mile away.

Then came the broadsides. The shots began raking the vessel, tearing her bit by bit to pieces. Our captain realised that this could not last very long, so he blew a signal on the ship's siren informing the Germans that we were abandoning ship. There was one more round of shots, and then the firing ceased.

The order was given to man the lifeboats, while the raider remained silent for half an hour. But now another catastrophe revealed itself. There were nine lifeboats on the ship, each one made for about forty-five persons but capable of holding fifty at a pinch. Thus there should have been room for all of the 450 passengers and crew who had not been killed by the gun fire. But three lifeboats were rendered useless. One was hanging in a crazy manner from one of its davits, and two others when launched were filled with water from shell holes. Fortunately the one at which we were stationed was in good shape. It was launched over the side and a ladder let down.

NO MORE ROOM.

No sooner had those of us who were assigned to it began to descend when persons from the disabled boats tried to squeeze in too. Father Maloney and I had stationed ourselves among the last to go down. When finally I began to descend I heard an officer in the boat counting those who had already got places and he passed the fifty mark as I reached it. He immediately shouted at me: "Remove the ladder. No more room. No more can be taken." I was panic-stricken. Above me was Father Maloney, waiting to come down. Contrary to orders I clung to the ladder, crying out to him to hurry, hurry. He began the descent, and behind me the officer was still shouting at the top of his voice: "No more! No more!" "Jump!" I said to Father Maloney. "In God's name, jump!" He dropped half the distance into the boat and almost immediately the ladder was cast off and we moved away.

The scene we witnessed as we pulled away is absolutely indescribable, and we were helpless to do anything about it. The final count revealed fifty-seven persons in our boat. Twenty of them were Hindoos, some of whom kept up a strange, frightened chatter the whole time. There were women, and, thanks be to God, they were as calm as the most sturdy among the men. We were so squeezed together in the seats and in the bottom of the boat that it was impossible to move; if one even stood up the place he had occupied was immediately filled up by the pressure of those around him. The officer in charge could not think of taking in anyone else.

DOZENS SWIMMING.

But this is what we saw. The two punctured lifeboats were floating not far from us, to their gunwales in the water, and there were dozens of persons swimming or floating near them. There were still scores of men at the rail of the doomed ship, begging us to wait for them. As we passed those in the water they pleaded with us to take

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them in. Our officer could do nothing but steel himself and answer "Impossible." Already we saw bodies floating because of injuries received in jumping from the ship, or because they had failed to adjust their life-preservers properly. The life-preserver must be worn high on the body; if it is fastened too low it can easily submerge both head and feet, and it was thus that we saw some bodies floating around. The water was littered with debris: chairs, tables, small rafts that had been thrown from the ship by members of the crew; to almost every floating object there was at least one man trying to cling.

Looking back now one finds it difficult to recall without shuddering the full anguish experienced. I only know that I had to close my eyes and look away as men swam up to our boat and asked to be taken in and were refused. There were poignant incidents of heroism and friendship. Once we passed within fifteen feet of a cushion of some kind to which two men were clinging. They begged us to take them. The officer refused. One of them left the cushion and swam over to our boat and grasped the gunwale. The man's wet face gazed at us all and his despairing voice kept pleading for a chance. The officer tried to be adamant, but it was too much for him. Finally he relented. "All right," he said. "Climb in."

"SO LONG, FOLKS."

The man made no move, but replied: "Take my companion too?" The officer answered: "We can't. We'll take you, but no more." The man relaxed

his hold on the lifeboat. "So long, folks," he said and swam back to his friend. The last we saw of them they were still holding fast to the cushion which by then they had almost submerged.

We were perhaps two hundred yards from the *Britannia* when the raider closed in for the kill. It approached within a hundred yards and let go with all its guns. The ship began to slip sideways into the water and then suddenly reared up as if on end. As the stern shot high into the air I could see the porthole of the cabin that Father Maloney and I had used. I had a sick feeling. All my belongings were in that cabin. All the things I had gathered for my new missionary field. All the manuscripts of my sermons, laboriously worked out over a period of some fifteen years. As it sliding down a chute the *Britannia* slipped beneath the surface of the sea. The raider did not even remain to look at us in the lifeboats or at those in the sea, but steamed off towards the horizon. It probably feared that a radio report of its position had been sent out before the *Britannia* went down, and wished to disappear as speedily as possible.

In less than an hour after the sinking we had lost sight of the other lifeboats and found ourselves alone on the expanse of the sea. We were so packed into our boat that we seemed like one person; if one of us moved it caused a disturbance all down the line. The water was less than two feet away from us, but from there it stretched out endlessly, monotonously, threateningly, as far as the eye could see.

It was then that the officer in charge

(Continued on page 23)

LA FLECHA

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From "The Southern Cross" of Fifty Years Ago.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1892.

DEATHS.

On the morning of the 18th inst, in Mercedes, Bernard, son of the late Bernard Daly, of Rivas, aged 28 years. R.I.P.

On March 13th, at the residence of his father, in the partido of Arrecifes, after a short illness, Patrick Cleary, aged 28 years. R.I.P.

On March 18th, at the Hotel de Paris, San Antonio de Areco, Thomas Cox, of Carmen de Areco, fortified by the rites of the Church; aged 50 years. Deceased who leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss, was a native of Co. Longford, Ireland, and was for many years a resident in this country. R.I.P.

ANNIVERSARY MASSES.

On Wednesday, the 30th inst, Masses will be celebrated in the parish church of Zarate for the repose of the soul of the late John Carey. There will be Masses from 7 to ten, concluding with a solemn Mass of Requiem when the family of the deceased will be present. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Thursday, April 7th, High Mass, commencing at 10.30 will be celebrated in the parish church of Lobos, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Kelly, of Saladillo. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MASS.

On April 7th, at 10 o'clock, a high Mass will be offered in the parish church of Arrecifes, for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick Cleary. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We are happy to announce to our camp friends that our esteemed countryman, Mr. Thomas Brennan, has finally decided on establishing his well-known and appreciated establishment, at Calle Piedra 3124. For some time the necessity of this extension has been apparent, and indeed urgent, in view of the steady increase to his business, due to the unceasing attention with which he devoted himself to the comfort and convenience of his countrymen from the camp. The addition to his establishment was facilitated by the premises Calle Bermejo N° 88, within a few paces distant from the original establishment, fortunately becoming vacant. These premises he has taken and is arranging in a manner which we may confidently assert will do further credit to the enterprising spirit he has exhibited since he started in business. They comprise several well-appointed bed-chambers, sitting-room and a commodious and nicely-arranged bar-room with cellar, store-room etc., and a very pretty little inner patio which is in the course of prepara-

tion, with plants and flowering shrubs and which will be a charming place to take the post-prandial cup of coffee or tea and enjoy the soothing effect of the nicotine weed. The stock of wines, beer etc., has been selected with the greatest care and these are of the finest and most approved brands. In concluding these remarks we beg to offer Mr. Brennan our heartiest congratulations on the skill and acumen he has displayed in his arrangements, and we sincerely trust that he will obtain the reward he so well deserved, and which usually attends the well-directed efforts of industry combined with first-rate business capacity.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do You Know This ?

- 265) How Far Away Is The Nearest Star?
- 266) What Are Shooting Stars?
- 267) How Far Away Is The Moon?

See Answers on page 24.

Bear in Mind...

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.

— Irish Feast in Capitan Sarmiento.

MAY 9. Variety concert in Little Theatre, Charcas 1155.

JUNE 7. Annual Irish Fair at Holy Cross Hall.

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

The Chequered Story Of Ireland

DR. DUGGAN'S ADDRESS ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

epitomize in one sentence their reputation, I would quote Ernest Renan to the effect that the Irish were the scientific colonizers of the Western world. Unfortunately, Ireland's poli-



tical weakness was put to a cruel test by the Scandinavian onslaught, first, and the Norman later. At Clontarf, the Norsemen were

routed, but the slaying of Brian Boru deprived Ireland of her only leader of ability, and she fell into political confusion, and anarchy, thus paving the way for the arrival of the Normans. Resistance, however, was so stubborn that 300 years later the Statutes of Kilkenny were in a way a tacit admittance of defeat for they reluctantly acknowledged the existence of an insurgent people that could and would not be quelled. During the next three centuries great barons waged war against the invaders and occasionally amongst themselves, for the attention of the former was not infrequently diverted by the upheavals in England where the Kings and the Warwicks of the time bled their country white.

The rise of Henry the Eighth to the throne was the death-knell of the great Gaelic chieftains. This monarch at first evinced a preference for the conciliatory methods, as expressed by his words: "sober ways, politic drifts, amiable persuasion" and by means of the policy of "surrender first and regrant later", laid down the basis of the new Kingdom of Ireland which lasted in that form till the Union of 1800. But later, when he broke from the Church of Rome and became cognizant of the fact that the Irish had the steadfast opinion that the Bishop of Rome was the King of Ireland, the Royal Lion was roused to his full fury and soaked the land with the blood of the great houses. In 1586 the first attempt at Plantation was made—whose legitimate off-spring is partition—and

a year after the whole land rallied round Hugh O'Neill in a last and desperate effort to overthrow the yoke of the invaders. In him the Irish cause was to find at last a man of real greatness, a statesman as well as a soldier, a born leader, a man of intellect who understood his times and who called on Ireland to rise against all her wrongs and seek redress as a united nation. The rising started in the North and the elder Hugh proved to be a cautious leader, in Red Hugh O'Donnell was found a worthy lieutenant, the hero and foremost fighter of the cause; but in 1601 they were defeated and thus came to an end the Gaelic and Feudal Ireland. Under the Stuarts the Plantation of Ulster took

Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of our Society I give you greetings and thank you for your cooperation in helping us to commemorate the significance of this day. It is true that times of evil tidings and dining, wining, dancing and luting are ill-wedded companions but I am certain that the motive that prompts the hosting of the sea-divided Gaels around the festive board is not merely the enjoyment of social intercourse but to muse and ponder on the days of yore and draw from them the lessons and teaching of which they are so bountiful. The part played by Ireland in that past and her contribution to civilization has been dealt with by a galaxy of eloquent writers and orators. I feel unable to deal with the subject in an appropriate manner and will therefore confine myself to review some of the prominent features of that past. During the seventh, eighth and part of the ninth century, Ireland loomed largely in European history; she shone alike in learning and piety to such an extent that many of the new religious houses of western Europe looked for their ecclesiastical traditions not to Rome but to Ireland and quoted for their guidance the instructions not of Gregory but of Columba. History has bequeathed us an amusing incident that casts a strange light on those dissonances. At the Synod of Whitby held in 664 a serious schism arose between the Western Christendom and the Papacy and at that meeting many points of dispute came to a crisis. A certain Bishop maintained the authority of Columba; Wilfred, a Saxon priest, that of St. Peter. Oswin as president of the Synod wavered, his own leanings seem at first to have been towards the former, but when he heard the great pretension of the Roman priest he was staggered: "St. Peter you say, holds the keys of Heaven and Hell?"; he then inquired thoughtfully: "have they also been given to St. Columba?" It was owned with some reluctance that the Irish saint had been less favoured "Then I give my verdict for St. Peter" said Oswin "lest when I reach the gate of Heaven I find it shut, and the porter refuse to open to me." As teachers they gained the glory of being the pioneers of the Latin Cultures, of being the chief professors in the wide empires of the Franks and at the Palace schools of Charlemagne and Charles the Bold, they taught a host of scholars who were attracted from distant parts by the echo of their fame; were we to



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place, in which 500,000 acres of profitable land were thrown open to settlers. Under Charles I. the Lord Deputy attempted unsuccessfully to plant a Protestant colony in the West. The thought of having their grievances redressed by force, for there was no other remedy, led the Irish to revolt and once more the Irish nation, now a blend of Gaels and old English who stood firm by the Roman faith, stood in arms for what they held to be a just and lawful cause and under the inspired leadership of Owen Roe O'Neill they took the field.

Meanwhile Charles was deposed and beheaded and on the 15th. of August of 1649 Oliver Cromwell arrived in Dublin as Lord Lieutenant and General for the Parliament of England. In command of an army of 20,000 men, he made his famous statement as he stepped on Irish soil: "I meddle with no man's conscience but as for liberty to exercise the Mass, I must tell you that where the Parliament of England has power, that will not be allowed". He left Ireland soaked in blood a year later, unforgotten forever. The famous Cromwellian settlements were to follow. The second James held out the hope that the two main grievances, Land and Religion, might be mitigated by Constitutional measures, but was unable to keep his English crown. He fled to Ireland and hard on his heels, William of Orange landed at Carrickfergus at the head of an army 36,000 strong and on the 18th. of July 1690 the Battle of the Boyne decided the contest of two kings and of Ireland. It was not a stubbornly fought battle; gallant officers such as Patrick Sarsfield could only regret that they were not able to change kings and fight it over again. In the history of Ireland it is one of the half-a-dozen events that have completely changed her destiny. The Boyne marked the doom of the old Norman and Celtic aristocracy and the leadership of the race may be said to end at this fatal date. The blow to the still lingering surviving Gaelic traditions, culture and speech, was fatal and the Irish language descended into the ranks of the peasantry who as a result of frequent confiscations were soon a blend of the noblest names of the old order and the blood of the common people. The Treaty of Limerick saw the departure of Ireland's last army (14,000 men) to France and seldom in history have thousands of men departing into exile carried away in one migration the entire aristocracy, the fighting force and the hope of a nation. The aftermath was the Penal Laws, what E. Burke described as "a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

Ireland entered into the darkest chapters of her history a period which lasted a century. The country was thrown into ferment by the Napoleonic invasions which were the result of Teobald Wolfe Tone's representations before Napoleon. This man, a product of the English race in Ireland was indeed a son of the revolution as much as any Danton and his optimistic, easy and gallant character had all the elements of a great soldier. As he rightly said: "We are ready for any change for no change can make our situation worse". What he would have done with Ireland had he succeeded cannot be known, for he failed, but the memory of the man has been most inspiring in later history. A few months later Lord Edward Fitzgerald led the rising of '98, which materialized only in the quarter where no one would have

expected it, as Wexford had been in the days of Strongbow planted with Normans, Flemings and Saxons and was still occupied by an Old England population, speaking an old-fashioned Saxon dialect. Newtownbarry, New Ross, Vinegar Hill, were the scenes of great heroism but of no avail. The Viceroy Camden said: "Ireland is like a ship on fire; it must be extinguished or cut adrift"; it was decided to grapple it to the English side and the Irish Parliament was destined to pass or rather to have forced upon it the legislative union with Great Britain.

The purchase of the rebellious members makes one of the most unpleasant pictures in history and disgusted even those who did the buying. Ireland had now become a dead land. But the dead can rise and at the beginning of the 19th. century, the gigantic figure of the uncrowned king

of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, who appeared at the head of the Catholic Association obtained Catholic Emancipation; the repeal of the Union filled the rest of his days but the restoration of the "Old House on College Green" was a greater task than two more generations of Irishmen were able to achieve. The proclamation of the Monster Meeting at Clonfert proved that his star had reached its zenith and after that failure he never recovered his unique leadership.

O'Connell had been the great advocate of a single method; a new generation now appeared, the "physical force" men with the aims and the principles of '98—The young Ireland Party—J. F. Lawlor, J. Mitchell, Thomas Davis, Gavan Duffy and the first of the Fenians. In 1847 the Famine and subsequent migration reduced the population of Ireland from 8,000,000 to

5,000,000. The catastrophe staggered the conscience of England and caused Carlyle to write some of his most burning pages; in Ireland they ushered in the revolts of 1848 and 1865, both of which proved a failure. In 1869 the Irish Church was disestablished and from 1880 onward the star of Parnell and the Parliamentary Party shone alone in the Irish sky and when this proud and inscrutable man—who had lifted her cause once more to its full height—was within the verge of final victory, his power was shattered at an historic meeting held at Committee Room No. 15, and he died prematurely, broken-hearted, at the early age of 45.

In 1890 A. Griffin founded Sinn Feinn and soon won adherence to his gospel of passive resistance to British rule, but his teachings of self-help

(Continued on page 16)

ST. PAUL'S CLUB

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About People

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Grehan and family have left to spend a holiday in Mar del Plata.

The death occurred in this city on Monday last of Mr. Richard Hall, the famous portrait painter.

Captain Kenneth A. Cavanagh and family left on Monday last for Villavicencio thermal baths in Mendoza.

Messrs. John and Neal MacDonald have left for Mendoza to witness the festival of the wine.

Having spent the summer season in Tigre Mrs. Constance E. Kennard de Penard has returned to town.

The death of Miss Elena Frances Pierce has caused deep regret in Irish-Argentine circles in Rosario, where deceased was highly esteemed.

Mr. John Walter Maguire, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Susana Duhau Noceti, arrived in town on Friday last from Solimar.

Following a lengthy stay in Liao-Liao, Mrs. Luisa Torres Duggan de Larriviere returned to this city last week-end.

Having spent a holiday in Mar del Plata, Mr. Martin Kennedy has returned to his home in this city.

Mrs. Angela Duggan de Hennessy, accompanied by her son, left on Saturday last for England.

Mr. Santiago B. Kenny arrived in town last week-end from his estancia in Santa Fé.

Mrs. Honor O'Dwyer has arrived from her home in Entre Rios and is registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Following a brief holiday spent in Tandil, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Francis Stewart returned to town on Sunday last.

Doctor and Mrs. Uriel O'Farrell and family left on Sunday last for Mar del Plata.

Following a holiday in Mar del Plata, Dr. John Duggan returned on Sunday last to his residence in this city.

Mr. M. C. Hearne arrived in town last week-end from Colon and returned to his home during the week.

Dr. Alejandro E. Shaw arrived on Saturday last by Panagra, following a four month's stay in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Walsh, from Roberts, arrived in Bs. As. from Mar del Plata.

Miss Marta Torres Duggan, having returned from Chile, has left for Mar del Plata.

The death of Mrs. Celedonio Pereda, which occurred in this city on Tuesday last, has been generally lamented. Deceased, who was a fervent Catholic, took a leading part in local charitable and beneficent associations.

Misses Mary Howlin, Mary and Rita Kenny, and Maggie and Carmen MacLoughlin have returned to this City after spending an enjoyable holiday in Mar del Plata.

Following a holiday spent in Punta del Este, Mr. Edmund Duggan has returned to his home in this city.

Doctor and Mrs. Willie Dillon entertained a number of friends to lunch on Monday last at the Yacht Club in Mar del Plata.

Following a visit to Montevideo, Mr. Dan Kearney arrived in town on Friday last, registering at the Plaza Hotel.

Following a holiday spent in Mar del Plata, Mr. Mario O'Donnell, returned to town on Monday last.

Dr. Thomas Handley, after a short vacation spent in the Cordoba hills, has returned to this city, and advises his patients and friends, that he has re-opened his consulting rooms.

We will be thankful to the sender of Postal Order 969.908 U if he sends us his name and address.

Two little cousins, Tomas Alberto O'Keefe and Anita, Eisey Geoghan were solemnly baptised in the Parish Church of Roberts, on Sunday March 15th. The former is infant son of Tomas O'Keefe and Anita Mulleady, and the latter infant daughter of Joseph Geoghan and Rose Mulleady.

Readers will find, on page 7, an interesting article by Fr. Fox, the Irish Redemptorist missionary who spent some weeks in Buenos Aires last year, after the harrowing experiences related in his article. Fr. Fox is now in India.

Will subscribers in arrears please settle up as soon as possible?

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dillon of this city are enjoying a pleasant holiday in Mar del Plata.

Miss Bridget Moran who is under medical treatment at the British Hospital, is improving and feeling much stronger.

Mrs. Tessie McL. de Clancy, of Baderero, after spending a few days in the City has returned to her home.

Mr. Michael Quinn, Jr., of San Nicolás, has been visiting friends in this City and Las Heras, and has returned home.

Miss Verónica Devereux has returned to Ramos Mejia after a ten weeks holiday at the beautiful home of the Jacobs family, at Cruz Chica.

Miss Josephine O'Reilly has returned from a visit to Mar del Plata.

WEDDING BELLS

Fitzsimons—Ratto.

A very pretty wedding took place in the Parish Church of San Antonio de Arco, when Michael Fitzsimons was married to Miss Elsa R. Ratto. The ceremony was performed by the Irish Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Thompson P. S. M. After the religious ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride at which numerous friends assisted.

That same evening the happy couple left for Cordoba on their honeymoon. Thence they will proceed to Jujuy, where they will fix their residence. Many happy years to Mr. Michael Fitzsimons and his charming bride.



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

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

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

Single Copies, 30 cts.

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

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We May Expect Inflation

MODERN war has two main effects upon the economic lives of countries. Goods tend to become scarcer and scarcer, because modern war involves terrific wastage, reduces production capacity and makes international trading very difficult, when not impossible. At the same time paper money becomes more abundant, for governments are compelled to print large issues in order to fill the enormous payrolls which war has brought into existence.

Scarcity of goods tends naturally to elevate prices, a condition which is also favoured by abundance of money. The larger a man's salary, the more he is prepared to pay for what he wants, and the scarcer the object, the keener becomes competition amongst buyers. These are the reasons why modern warfare and inflation are inseparable.

Now, inflation is an undesirable thing because in the long run it upsets economy and causes hardship. The savings of most people, in particular the poor, are usually invested in paper money or bonds and shares of some sort, and the decrease of the value of these is of course a blow to the finances of the poor. Moreover, the processes of inflation are obscure, and most people are unable to follow them, so that speculation, hoarding and reckless expenditure become rife, all of which are bad for economy.

So bad are the effects of inflation that the belligerent nations have taken the severest steps to forestall the usual consequences. Goods are rationed and their prices fixed and the most drastic penalties attach to violators of the rules. Moreover, the greatest inducements are put into play in order to re-absorb the excessive currency

in circulation. Bonds and war loans are offered to the investing public at the most favourable terms.

Argentina, it is true, is not at war; the internal economy of our country is not affected, but belligerent nations have large investments here and we are trading extensively with those nations. In fact, we must trade with them if we wish to keep balancing our Budget. Hence we cannot escape the effects of inflation though during the years of war it is almost certain that the current of cheap money will be beneficial. But what will happen after the war? Will we be able to maintain ourselves as an economic island in the midst of an inflationist ocean? Assuredly we will not. The precedent of the last war should warn us that the post-war depression will hit us just as hard, if not harder than the belligerents themselves.

The only method, and even it is not water-tight, of meeting an inflation is to invest in real property. Lands and houses are the only real basic values, more fundamental than gold and diamonds. The person who converts his ready money into real estate may lose something on the transaction, perhaps, but when the inflation is over and done, he will have his foot on the ground, at least; the bond-holder will probably have nothing better than a pocket-book full of paper.

CHILDREN OF MARY—HOLY CROSS.

The Children of Mary of Holy Cross Church, are cordially invited to the meeting which will be held at Calle Salguero 550, on Easter Sunday, April 5th at 15 o'clock.

Echoes Of Saint Patrick's Day

SAINT PATRICK'S HOME.

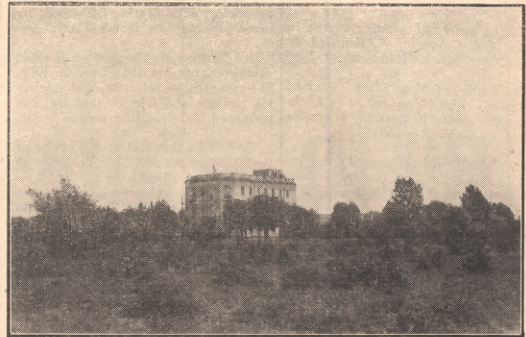
VILLA ELISA.

The celebration of Saint Patrick's Day could not possibly be omitted at the Saint Patrick's Home,—and certainly it was carried out in fitting style, due to the thoughtfulness and zeal of its worthy Committee.

At 10 o'clock there was a High Mass, with the panyergic of Ireland's national Apostle preached by Rev. Fr. Dominic Moore. A choir, formed mainly by the Sisters of the Institute, ren-

were with contentment and happiness and with gratitude to their kind benefactors, especially the kind friends who had thought of affording them such a welcome treat on Saint Patrick's Day. It was indeed a veritable banquet, worthy in every sense of the occasion.

At the head of the table was the President of the Saint Patrick's Home Committee, Mrs. Ana Torrey de Gahan, supported by Mrs. Lucy Harrington de Moore and Mrs. Gahan de Gandolfo, who were untiring in their attentions to all.



dered some very beautiful hymns and canticles and was a veritable treat to the lovers of good music. Rev. Mother Lucrecia, —General of the Order, and two former superioresses,—Sisters Angela and Josefina, had come expressly to assist at the celebration. At the conclusion of the religious function, visitors were invited to lunch in company with the venerable inmates of the Institute who presented a charming picture, beaming as they all

PERGAMINO.

Our heartiest congratulations to the men of the committee of the Irish Society in Pergamino, who last Sunday achieved a perfect success in their annual celebration in honour of St. Patrick.

All the clans were gathered there in response to the invitations sent out, and made a pleasant Irish picture as they knelt in the morning at holy Mass and prayed for Ireland; as they sat at tea in the afternoon and chatted merrily of social events; and as they stood around the piano in the hotel Sarmiento and sang the sweet songs of Erin and of Argentina.

An attentive congregation listened to Fr. Peter Richard's fervent discourse on St. Patrick, and Ireland's devotion to Muire, the Queen of Heaven and the loved Queen of Eire, and were moved to love Her all the more by the young preacher's appeal to them.

The Pergamino choir of Irish colleens sang "All praise to St. Patrick" and "Faith of Our Fathers" in good, correct style, owing to the practices held at Mr. Denis McDonnell's home for some time previous, and to the accompaniment on piano and harmonium of Mrs. Joseph O'Leary.

At midday the committee of the Irish Society invited Fr. Peter Richards and Fr. Victor O'Carolan to lunch, when a couple of very pleasant hours were passed amidst, the recounting of Irish stories and reminiscences of old times. Towards the close of the lunch Mr. Lorenzo Morgan and

Among the guests were the Superior of the Capuchins, Rev. Fr. Cassiano and Rev. Fr. Dominic Moore. Present also were Mr. Eugene Moore and Mr. McGaughey, whose keen interest in the Home has contributed so largely to its success and prosperity.

The roast lambs which were served at the feast were kindly donated by the Wilson Frigorific; drinks were the gift of a local "cerveceria" and the Superior of the Capuchin Fathers.

his family arrived after a victorious struggle of about seven hours with the muddy roads made heavy by the recent rains.

Morgan's morning drive was an epic poem of battling with difficulties like those that Erin's Apostle must often have encountered on the roads of ancient Scotia.

In the afternoon the Hotel Sarmiento was the brilliant rendezvous of the cream of the Irish-Argentine community of Pergamino and neighbouring districts.

An attractive gathering it certainly was, full of life, colour, cheer, music and grace, and that sweetest music of all: happy laughter.

The tea-tables were all packed with the fathers, mothers and children of Pergamino's numerous and select Irish families, who enjoyed to their heart's content the delicious beverage and the good things on the well-provided tables. A sweet cake adorned with green shamrocks, made by the Misses Fay, was to be seen at the head of the table, and beside it another fine cake donated by Miss Sara Geoghegan, which was afterwards bought in auction by Mr. Hugh O'Toole.

As the shades of evening fell the Irish families gradually withdrew to their homes, happy and contented with the pleasant day provided for them by the splendid committee of the ever-popular Irish Society.

The new committee of the Irish Society was voted on Sunday, but we have not yet heard the results of the voting.

Rev. Fr. Peter Richards was very favourably impressed by the Irish festival he enjoyed last Sunday in Pergamino, by the attentions he received from the president and committee of the Irish Society and by the hospitality dispensed him at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dowling.

Columcille.

ROSARIO.

After the Mass for the late James Pierce in St. Patrick's Church on the 14th. inst. Mgr. Sheehy took occasion to speak to the large congregation present about the celebration of the feast of St. Patrick, the triduum in preparation for which began that evening. He hoped, he said, they would all come back for the service that evening, and attend them the two following evenings, and so prepare to celebrate worthily the feast of our National Apostle. This year was a very exceptional year on account of the terrible state of the world at present, the cruel war that is going on all over the whole world. Things are going from bad to worse, and no one knows what will be the end of it all. In fact it is God alone can stop it. And so we ought to do our part, and get God's friends to intercede with Him in the matter. Now St. Patrick is one of these. St. Patrick is amongst the greatest Saints on the calendar, and powerful with God in proportion to his greatness. That is one of the intentions we will have in celebrating his feast this year, that he may use his influence with almighty God to put an end to the barbarous proceedings now going on over the whole world. In this we will be joining in with the Irish who will be joining in with the Irish in their minds will be urged to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick this year with unusual fervour. The case is a desperate one indeed but "the hand of the Lord is not shortened"; and when the Apostles' boat was on the point of going down in a strong gale on the sea of Galilee our Lord commanded the winds and the waves and immediately there came a great calm.

Our celebration here Rosario in a quiet way was all that could be desired. The triduum in preparation for it was well attended. The preacher, Fr. James Dwan, P. S. M., needless to say, did his part well; his interesting discourses during the time were listened to with rapt attention; nor was there any need of straining to follow him, as his clear, penetrating voice sent his words to the farthest person in the Church, without any apparent effort on his part.

The choir, composed of the Misses Whelan, by their correct, devotional singing of the hymns during the triduum, and on St. Patrick's day helped our devotion very much; and they knew how to give their singing national flavour.

The Mass on the feast was said by Mgr. Sheehy, and the general Communion was, as usual, very large.

Rosario.

CARMEN DE ARCEO.

St. Patrick's day was once again celebrated with great success in St. Paul's Union.

At 9.30 Mass was offered by Rev. Fr. Ildefonso Lynch C. P., who also delivered in eloquent terms, the panegyric of the day, and reminded all present of the great faith given to our race by St. Patrick. At 12.30 all hands gathered to the Irish hall, where an excellent "asado a la criolla" was served.

Mrs. Thomas Ryle and Edward Fagan received the people and saw that

everyone was comfortable at the tables.

In the afternoon the "45" tables were soon filled up, while the rest of the gathering was entertained with singing, step-dancing and the best of music rendered by Miss Cata Geoghegan and Mr. Eugenio Loughlan. A special tea was served and the party kept on with great enthusiasm until 21 o'clock.

The Committee hereby wishes to thank all the good people, who generously helped in different ways to make the feast such a success, and specially Mr. Eugenio Loughlan, who so willingly contributed to the musical part of the programme.

Carmelero.

CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

The Irish community of Capilla del Señor turned out in full strength to celebrate the feast of the National Apostle. Solemn Mass was sung at St. Patrick's altar in the parish church and the panegyric was delivered by Father Thomas Dunleavy, P.S.M. All the Irish families of the district were present.

After Mass the Irish people were entertained at the Irish Chaplain's house, where lunch was served by willing hands. Guests of honour were: Father Dunleavy, the parish priest of Capilla (Fr. Clevis Fernandez Mendoza), the parish priest of Campana (Fr. Ferreyra), the Comisionado de Capilla and Dr. Bermudez. Members of the following families were present: Maguire, Rossiter, Lennon, Mahon, Moore, Gulligan, Keegan, Mackin, Bray and others.

At the conclusion of the repast Father Madden, the Irish Chaplain, addressed his guests and said that he had very great pleasure in welcoming them on this auspicious occasion. The faith and patriotism of the Irish people of Capilla were traditional and once more these qualities had been made manifest on the national feast-day of the Irish race. His words were warmly applauded. He was followed by Fr. Fernandez, who paid a tribute to the faith and devotion of his Irish parishioners. Dr. Bermudez was then called upon and referred briefly to the civic virtues of the Irish people of the district. In conclusion, Fr. Dunleavy stated how pleased he was to meet on this occasion so many old friends and he warmly congratulated them for their steadfastness in the principles and practices of their ancestors.

GENERAL PINTO.

This year for the first time the Irish and Irish-Argentine settlers of General Pinto celebrated with decidedly enthusiastic spirit the glorious feast of Ireland's Apostle.

St. Patrick's Day brought together a charming group of sons and daughters of the Gael in that western locality of General Pinto which has been for long years the cradle and field of activities of countless Irish-Argentine families.

At 10.30 o'clock High Mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Modesto B. Crosa, Parish Priest whilst the church choir in charge of ladies of the town interpreted in a melodious and praiseworthy manner the Mass of the Holy Innocents composed by Monsignor Costamagna.

At the Gospel Fr. Patrick Deane, C.P., delivered the panegyric of Ireland's Saint. During his exposition the Rev. Preacher dwelt briefly on the task of Ireland's conversion achieved by the holy zeal, active labours and apostolic endeavours of St. Patrick. Urging his attentive listeners to take up the work of safeguarding the traditions of Holy Faith, Fr. Deane brought

his sermon to a close by expressing the following: "My dear friends, let us be on the alert lest the example of sinful and degraded people should turn us away from the traditions of Holy Faith and Patriotism handed down by St. Patrick, and while we proclaim ourselves the children of a fighting race, let us not be ashamed to proclaim ourselves the children of an everlasting Faith."

Glory, Praise and Honour to St. Patrick. May He continue to bless, protect and guide Ireland and her children. May He obtain for us the grave of perseverance in the Faith, so that believing in the same True God that He believed in, and loving the same True God that He loved, we may live a holy life, die a happy death and chant for evermore the mercies of God and the praises of St. Patrick of Ireland.

Now for the social part.

At twelve o'clock a sumptuous banquet was served at the Hotel Central—the best equipped in the town. More than seventy covers were occupied, the head of the table being occupied by Rev. Fr. Modesto B. Crosa, P.P., Fr. Patrick Deane, C.P., Messrs. Gregorio Torres Duggan, Ernest Dowling, Michael Victory, James Quaine, Edward Ross and other genial personalities.

In the afternoon several "tournaments" of '45' were played to while away the hours on true fraternity and good cheer. Many also forgetting the cares and troubles of life danced and enjoyed themselves in that good old fashion proper to the Irish people. Late in the evening the merry assembly of children of the Gael broke up, each and all happy to have lived a day of joyous recollections celebrating the Feast of their glorious Apostle, St. Patrick.

SUIPACHA.

St. Patrick's day in Suipacha, will long live in the memories of those who were present at the splendid feast. It is estimated that there were more than 250 people present, including visitors from Buenos Aires, Rawson, Alberti, Chiliverto, etc. Mingling through the gay crowd, one could not but gather the impression that success had, indeed, crowned the splendid efforts of the organizing committee. A grateful tribute is due to them for their organizing ability, as the programme was carried out smoothly and without even the slightest hitch.

The Solemn High Mass, which was offered up for the living and deceased members of the Irish Community of the districts, was very well attended. After the singing of the Gospel, Fr. Simon Histon P. S. M., ascended the pulpit to preach the panegyric of the Saint. Giving a short account of the story of the Saint, the preacher went on to inculcate the practical lessons of the day—the cherishing and increasing of the faith, the influence the faith should have in our everyday lives.

A kind and courteous welcome was given to all by Mr. Edward Garrahan and family as the visitors arrived at the Estancia "La Maria" for the grand open-air breakfast.

His Excellency, the Bishop of Mercedes, Mons. Anunciado Serafini graced the proceedings with his august presence and seated with him at the head of the table were six other priests and many distinguished guests. Irish airs were played throughout the breakfast, at the conclusion of which, Mons. Serafini in a very eloquent manner, addressed the gathering, who listened to him with such rapt attention, that he remarked they might have been in church listening to a ser-

mon. Amongst the other speakers were Fr. Weber and Mr. Nicholas Ryan.

Comparisons are invidious but general were the words of praise for the gift of the "carne con cuero" donated by Mr. Lawler and for the abundant supply and rich assortment of cakes for tea from Mrs. John Kelly. Indeed all are to be congratulated for their co-operation with the directing committee. During the variety concert, mention might be made of a very popular item contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, aged respectively 85 and 83 yet still possessing the vigour of youth. Mr. Kelly, to the accompaniment of the melodion played by his wife, danced various Irish jigs and steps.

With the approaching shades of evening the concert concluded, and so the end of a perfect St. Patrick's day.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES AT HOLY CROSS.

Palm Sunday: Blessing of the Palm at the 10 o'clock Mass.

Spy Wednesday: Office of Tenebrae at 3 p.m.

Holy Thursday: Solemn Mass and Procession at 9 o'clock; Office of Tenebrae at 3 p.m.; Sermon at 8 p.m.

Good Friday: Adoration of the Holy Cross and Mass of the Presanctified at 8.30; Via Crucis and Sermon in English at 3 p.m.

Holy Saturday: Blessing of the New Fire and Paschal Candle at 8 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at 10.

Easter Sunday: General Communion Mass at 8; Solemn Mass and Sermon at 10.

The Good Friday Service at 3 o'clock in Holy Cross Church, which has been an annual event of remarkable importance on account of the large congregation of English-speaking people that throng the spacious edifice, will be held also this year. The impressive canticle "Popule Meus" as also the "Lamentations" will be rendered as quartettes by a strong choir. Fr. Dominic Moore C.P., will preach the sermon on the Crucifixion which will be followed by the singing of the Passion Hymn and Veneration of the Cross.

On Easter Sunday there will be a General Communion at the 8 o'clock Mass. All the communicants, ladies and gentlemen, will be given tea after Mass in the Monastery Hall.

ASOCIACION EX-ALUMNOS INSTITUTO FAHY.

During the general meeting held at the Fahy Farm Institute on the 15th inst., the following committee was elected to rule the Association, during the period 1942-1943.

President: Fr. T. B. MacDermott.
Secretary: Mr. E. A. Walsh.
Treasurer: Mr. M. B. Quigley.
Pro-Treas.: Mr. B. R. MacDermott.
Vocal: Mr. P. O'Toole.

The Secretary.

VALUE OF CAMPS IN LAS HERAS.

RECORD PRICE.

Mr. Patricio Byrne sold during the week a fraction of land in General Las Heras, at 5 kilometres from Plover Station, F. C. M. The property in question being the old Estancia of the late Don Narciso Lozano, at one time a very large estate, and now reduced to 21 hectares. The price obtained was \$21,000 cash, the average being \$1,000 per hectare, a record price indeed. Buyer: Mr. O. Ebersson.

Father Michael J. Dinneen, R.I.P.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Father Michael J. Dinneen, of the Archdiocese of La Plata, which occurred at his residence, the parochial house of Indio Rico, F.C.Sud. For several months he had been in indifferent health and had lately been in this city, where he was assured that there was no immediate cause for anxiety. Acting on that reassurance he had returned to Indio Rico and taken up once more the threads of his parish work. Alas! The malady which was undermining his robust constitution advanced apace. On Thursday, March 12th, he had a fatal attack and his death followed within a few hours. His

Obituaries



"BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD."

good friend, the parish priest of Coronel Dorrego was fortunately at hand to give him the last rites and blessings of Holy Church.

Michael J. Dinneen was an Irishman of the good old Corkonian stock, for he was born at Bandon in that county in the year 1887, son of Peter Dinneen and Mary Ann Hennessey. The family had a link with Argentina, in the person of Michael Dinneen who was for many years proprietor and editor of "The Southern Cross"; so that, while young Michael was still a lad, the Dinneen family set sail for this country.

The boy Michael early showed signs of a vocation for the priesthood, and he was encouraged to enter the Villa Devoto Seminary, where, after the usual course, which he pursued with great brilliance, he was ordained to

the priesthood in May 1913. He was then appointed curate of San Pedro and later was transferred to Bragado

post.

Father Michael J. Dinneen was a man of high character, a sincere friend and wise counsellor. His passing is mourned by many souls who benefited by his ministry in the various parishes through which he passed. He was a genial and amiable gentleman, whose company was much sought after and appreciated.

The funeral took place in Indio Rico, in the presence of practically the entire parish, in spite of stormy and rainy weather. His remains were laid to rest in the church porch where a

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BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS

- BLESSED SACRAMENT BOOK, by Father Lasance \$ 18.—
- CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox, O.M.I. 10.—
- THE CATHOLIC GIRL'S GUIDE, by Father Lasance 15.—
- CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev. 18.—
- McHugh
- THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Com- 5.—
- plied from Approved Sources
- EPISTLES AND GOSPELS 3.—
- CATHOLIC PIETY 8.—
- GARDEN OF THE SOUL \$5.50, \$8.—
- BIJOU PRAYER BOOK 3.—
- THE LITTLE CHILDREN'S PRAYER BOOK, by Mother Mary 3.—
- Loyola
- BOYS AND GIRLS' PRAYER BOOK, by Father Finn 2.50
- HOLY MASS AND BENEDICTION FOR CHILDREN, by Rev. 1.50
- John Danford
- IMITATION OF CHRIST, by Thomas a Kempis \$2.50
- WITH GOD, by Father Lasance \$12.50, \$15.—
- CHILD'S KEY OF HEAVEN 0.90
- TREASURY OF THE SACRED HEART 3.—
- THE SUNDAY MISSAL, by Father Lasance \$10.—, \$15.—
- LITTLE TREASURY OF LEAFLETS 17.50
- HOLY SOULS BOOK, by F. X. Lasance 20.—
- ST. ANTHONY'S TREASURY 7.—
- ST. ANTHONY'S TREASURY \$7.50
- THE SHRINE OF THE SACRED HEART, by a Dominican Fr. 6.—
- THE SACRED HEART BOTK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance \$14.—
- REJOICE IN THE LORD, by Rev. F. X. Lasance \$12.—
- 18.50
- THE POCKET MISSAL, Compiled by Fr. Aloysius O.M.Cap. 6.50
- OUR LADY BOOK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance 18.—
- THE NEW MISSAL FOR EVERY DAY, by Rev. F. X. Lasance 9.50
- MY GOD AND MY ALL, by Rev. F. X. Lasance 6.—
- MY PRAYER BOOK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance \$11.50, \$25.—
- 27.—
- MANNA OF THE SOUL, by Rev. F. X. Lasance 14.—

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and finally Pehuajó. He then received the nomination of parish priest of Villa Ballester and successively of Pinto, Ameghino, De la Garma and Indio Rico, where death found him at his

memorial tablet will mark the spot. May the Master, Whom he served so faithfully, grant him eternal rest!

A Friend.

(Irish papers, please copy)

Anne Leavy, R.I.P.

The death of Anne Leavy, which occurred on St. Patrick's Day, after a long illness borne with admirable Christian patience and heroic fortitude, has caused the deepest regret and most poignant grief, not only among her own relations and intimate friends; but also among all those who had the happiness of her acquaintance. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the late Michael Leavy and Anne Mooney de Leavy. She was born in Espora, Giles, 69 years ago, but nearly all her long and useful life was spent on the Morgan Camp in the same partido. She was one of those grand, hidden souls, who quickly and unostentatiously do an untold amount of good and who by their good example and blameless lives draw others after them on the road to true greatness, true glory and true happiness.

Last winter she became seriously ill. For months she was under medical treatment in the hospital of San Fernando.

She appeared to have recovered and returned home to the great joy of her dear ones and all who knew her. But after a short time the malady returned. She then, entered the Morgan Hospital, where she was carefully and lovingly nursed and cared for by the

Sisters of the Little Company of Mary. She was constantly visited by her dear friends, the Sisters of Mercy, the Irish Chaplain, Pallottine Fathers. In fact all who knew her and appreciated her grand and sterling qualities came to cheer her and comfort her in her illness.

All that the best medical skill could do was done for her, but to no avail. At last, after a long and painful illness borne with Christian patience and deep childlike resignation to God's holy will, she breathed forth her beau-

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tiful, stainless soul into the hands of her Creator on the feast of St. Patrick, Erin's Glorious Apostle.

Her wake and funeral were very largely attended, a proof, if proof were needed, of the esteem in which she was held by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. She leaves one brother, a niece and three nephews to mourn her loss. To them, the writer begs to offer his sincere condolence in their great loss.

Sweet Jesus have mercy on her soul.
A Friend.

James Kelly, R.I.P.

It is with very keen feelings of regret that I have to announce the death of James Kelly, one of the truest and noblest Irish-Argentines I have ever known. The sad event occurred in the Morgan Hospital on the 12th. inst. after a long and painful illness. But James Kelly was a man of strong and lively faith and bore his illness with that deep resignation and heroic fortitude worthy of the noble generous-hearted Christian Catholic gentleman that he was.

Born in Navarro about 69 years ago, he was the youngest son of the late Patrick Kelly and Mary Dalton. As a young man he came to Giles and spent all his remaining years on the Morgan camp. There he was married to Mary Leavy who predeceased him about 30 years ago. He was one of those grand, simple generous characters, whom to know was to esteem and admire. What was most remarkable about him was his ardent, lively faith, his fervent piety, his unswerving unwavering loyalty to that faith, and his unshakable fidelity to Irish ideals and principles. He was, indeed, a true Christian, whose thoughts ever soared heavenwards and whose conversation was in Heaven.

Dear Jim has left us for a better a brighter and happier home; but the memory of the big-hearted, simple, noble Irish-Argentine will ever remain fresh and green in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

The light of glory to his beautiful noble soul.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Central Argentine Railway announces that, in connection with the Easter holidays, a general reduction in fares will be introduced.

Between the 26th, March and 4th. April, return tickets will be issued available for returning up to the 14th. próximo, at the price of single ticket plus one third. These tickets will be issued from the principal stations to all others at a distance of over 30 kilometres, and vice-versa.

Specially reduced return tickets will also be issued from Retiro to the following stations: Santa Fé, Rosario, Córdoba, Santiago del Estero, La Banda and Tucumán, and vice-versa.

Holy Week, and Celebration of the Grape Harvest Festivities in Mendoza: Cheap Tickets.

Between 26th. instant and 5th. April next the Pacific Railway will issue tickets at specially reduced rates for those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to travel afforded by Holy Week.

Cheap tickets to Retiro at the price of single journey plus 25% in 1st. and second class, will be sold at all stations beyond Open Door inclusive, and vice-versa. Period allowed for return journey varies according to the dis-

tance; for the more distant stations it is 30 days.

As the dates mentioned coincide with the celebration of the Grape Harvest Festivities in Mendoza, persons resident in Buenos Aires who wish to attend, can do so by taking advantage of these reduced fares.

IRISH FEAST IN CAPITAN SARMIENTO.

A splendid feast in honour of St. Patrick had been prepared for last Sunday in Capitan Sarmiento, but owing to the rainy weather and the penitential season, it has been postponed to the Sunday after Easter.

Therefore a hearty Cead Míle Fáilte is here extended to all the Irish for St. Patrick's Feast in Capitan Sarmiento, on Sunday, April 12th.

The religious part will take place in the parish church and the social events in the commodious and well-appointed halls of the Sociedad Italiana, where there will be speeches at the lunch, songs at the tea, and sport till a late hour in the evening.

St. Patrick will be duly honoured in old Capitan Sarmiento.

I

At Patrick's high feasting,
The Irish you'll see;
All talking and laughing,
And taking their tea.

II

He calls and collects us,
But once in the year;
Then let us salute him,
With hearty good cheer.

III

So, come to our feasting,
And happy you'll be;
With young folks and old folks,
Of every degree!

Colmeille.

ENGLISH MISSIONS.

To be preached by the Passionist Fathers. During the months of April and May the Passionist Fathers will conduct missions in English, in the following Parishes: Belgrano, Liniers, Berisso, Villa Devoto and Hurlingham.

MISSION IN BERISSO.

The Passionist Fathers will conduct a six-day's Mission in the parish church of Berisso (La Plata), beginning on Tuesday, April 7, and concluding on Sunday, April 12. There will be special Services in English, morning and evening at 8.30 o'clock.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY. LAS SALADAS.

There was a record attendance at the festivities of St. Joseph in the beautiful little chapel dedicated to his name in the heart of the camp of "Las Saladas". In fact the spacious chapel proved too small for the congregation that assembled to do honour to the great Patriarch of the church. The chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Augustine Fitzsimons. A pleasant sight was the number of people that approached the Holy Table during the first two Masses.

The last Mass, at 10 o'clock, was a solemn high Mass. The singing was in charge of the parochial choir from Snipacha, who seemed to exert themselves on that occasion. The "Panis

Angelicus" was rendered with much feeling by Mr. Tito Martinez. The panegyric of St. Joseph was preached by R. P. Elseario, of the Cappuchin order. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted after the high Mass.

When the religious ceremonies were over all repaired to the Estancia of Mr. Augustine Fitzsimons, who had prepared a veritable feast for the occasion. As a host Mr. Fitzsimons proved himself very hospitable and in a short time made everyone quite at home.

That a high tribute of gratitude is due to Mr. Fitzsimons for the part he played in providing such an enjoyable day is the verdict of all those present at the feast of St. Joseph, in "Las Saladas."

FIRST THREAT TO INDIA.

The advance of the Japanese forces towards Mandalay and the fall of the Andaman islands, in the Bay of Bengal will probably be followed up by the taking of the Nicobar islands, directly south of them and then a direct attack on Ceylon, the possession of which will facilitate the invasion of India. Instead of aiming immediately at the conquest of Australia which might prove long and costly just now. Japan seems decided in coming west, possibly, to join forces with the Axis powers. The Allies, however, are not sitting idly by, they are fortifying positions where future events will be decided.

ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Home, Villa Elisa, will be held this year at the Casa Suiza hall, Rodriguez Peña N° 254, on the 25th and 26th July next. The committee appeal once again to the community for help and support in making this undertaking the success it deserves to be, for the sake of our aged poor.

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The Chequered Story Of Ireland.

Continued from page 10

got their sting from the continuous failure of the Irish members at Westminster to obtain Home Rule. In 1912 their success seemed certain but Ulster proved adamant and the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 altered the whole face of things—Home Rule was not to be put into force till the war was over.

In the Great War some 130,000 Irishmen served in the British army though conscription was not enforced. In 1916 the Irish Republican Brotherhood led what is known as the Easter Rising and the Irish Republic was proclaimed; wholesale executions followed, the Black and Tans, Civil War and the final Covenants of 1922 and 1938. The fight that had lasted a 1,000 years was over. Ireland and England have differed widely in the past; does not the poet remind us that from things that differ come the fairest attainments? But these differences do not make this story easy reading. It is marred, unfortunately, by much bloodshed, but we may at least rejoice that this effusion of blood has not been in vain, and that these people have stamped on the incarnadine pages of history deeds that will go down through aeons of time. We may marvel at the spirit that would not acknowledge defeat, the spirit that has been voiced by thousands and that is noblest in Emmet's one line setting the time for his epiphany: "When my country (not *if* but *when*) takes her place amongst the free nations of the earth", and we know it, as he did and as it shall be seen to-morrow and the historian will be astonished at her constancy which rivals the best traditions of Greece and Rome. To-day her position is uncertain. Powerful nations are engaged in a disastrous world war, and Ireland has so far been able to cling to an uneasy and perhaps ephemeral neutrality. Her attitude has provoked the ire of many critics who have even suggested that Ireland might go as far as to apply the old adage: "that England's difficulties are Ireland's opportunities. This possibility was deprecated by Terence MacSwiney during the feverish days of 1920 and do not believe that I am mistaken when I express my firm conviction that the vast majority of Irishmen at home and overseas hope and believe that the forces of evil will be vanquished and that law, enforced by peace-loving men—and not that of the jungle—will govern the world; that they have plac-

ed implicit trust in the sincere application of the Pact of the Atlantic signed by the leaders of the two greatest nations of the world, America and Britain and that they are also confident that the wise enforcement of the same implies the abolition of that geographical and historical blunder: partition, the suppression of which is acutely advisable for the frontiers of Elre were created by God centuries before politicians meddled with her boundaries. The entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland and they and they alone have a right to decide their destiny. Ireland has need of all her sons and I may remind you of Parnell's scalding words: "Ireland cannot do without the services of even one Orangeman".

When partition is no more there will be great rejoicing in the land of the Gael and she will be able to go forward, having faith in the end, for she is a nation not of to-day or yesterday but of the dawn, and her civilization is old and virile and her traditions are deeprooted. She has the power to develop her own resources, shape her own destinies and preserve her own distinctive nationality; her survival will depend not on further political changes, but on the character of the institutions which she produces. In the forefront is the question of the language and it is a vital one; but she will succeed, for it is in the race to be true and great, for only a nation with elements of greatness in it would have come through what it has survived in the by-gone years.

Ireland's past, what James Fintan Lawlor so eloquently called "a dark spot in the path of the sun".

Ireland's present; the fulfilment of S. Malachy's prophecy that she will one day stand forth in her might and be fresh in her beauty like a rose.

Ireland's morrow; who knows? The history of a nation never ends and time alone can tell her destiny; meanwhile, to-day with Thomas Dans we declare to watch till death for Erin's sake.

BIRTHS

HORAN.—On March 11, at the Little Company of Mary Private Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Horan, a son, John Edward. 1404—m.27

MARRIAGES

KELLY FLOOD.

The marriage of Miss Mary Adela Kelly to Mr. Edward Flood, of this city, will take place at Holy Cross Church on Saturday, April 4, at 20.15 o'clock. 1403—m.27

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MALONE.

The family of the late Mrs. Mary Allen de Malone wish to thank, through the columns of THE SOUTHERN CROSS, all kind friends who attended the Masses for the deceased, also those who assisted at the wake, funeral or in any way extended their condolence. 1405—m.27

MASSES

† JOHN McDERMOTT, R.I.P.—A Solemn Anniversary Mass for the eternal repose of the soul of the late John McDermott will be celebrated in the parish church of Carmen de Arcoo, on Tuesday, March the 31st., at 10.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1399—m.20-27

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A Short Account Of Irish Catholic Action In Argentina

(Continued)

On the death of Dean Dillon, the Passionist Fathers in Buenos Aires succeeded to the spiritual care of the Irish of the City. The Fathers are missionaries and are often employed in giving missions in many of the Irish districts, and they regularly hold "Stations" in the Southern Camps, amongst the scattered Irish families of those regions. The Passionist Fathers are also the Irish Chaplains of Arrecifes, San Pedro, Ramallo and Pergamino, districts where Father Flannery worked until his death.

The Passionist Congregation in Argentina has its juniorate in the town of Vicente López, near Buenos Aires.

THE PALLOTTINE FATHERS.

The Pallottine Fathers, or Fathers of the Pious Society of Missions, a Roman Society founded by the Ven. Vincent Pallotti, were established in Argentina in 1886. The previous year a priest of this Society, Father William Whitmee preached a series of missions in various camp districts, and he was earnestly requested by Dean Dillon and the other Irish Chaplains to found a school of his Congregation for the sons of the Irish colonists. The following year, three priests of the Society arrived in Buenos Aires. They are welcomed by the Irish periodically. *The Southern Cross* in the following terms: "We have much pleasure in welcoming to this country Fathers Whitmee, Bannin and Feeney, of the Pious Society of Missions. They come to see if it be advisable and possible to start "a superior school in this city and to "make themselves generally useful to "the Irish Community. The Dean is "most anxious to establish an Orphanage for Irish boys and hopes these good Fathers will be able to take "charge of it."

After preaching a series of missions in the western chaplaincies, it was decided to open a College in Mercedes. A building which had formerly belonged to the Irish Sisters of Mercy was purchased by the Fathers, and in February 1887 was opened, under the name of St. Patrick's College. The same year Father Feeney decided to open an industrial school at Azeuénaga. The institution was set on foot, but after a few months the Fathers, unable to undertake the care of the two foundations, were obliged to relinquish this project. It was continued by Mrs. Morgan, of San Antonio de Areco, at her own expense, for two years.

The work was later taken up by the St. Joseph's Society, of which more anon, and the Pallottine Fathers have continued their original connection with the work by supplying the Chaplains of the boys' schools supported by this Society.

St. Patrick's College has been prominent since its foundation in the history of the Irish community. In 1890 the Rev. Patrick O'Grady became its Rector. This remarkable man soon became a foremost figure in the Irish community, taking an active part in its religious, social and educational affairs till his death in 1922. Like the other Irish priests in Argentina, he was a great church-builder.

He built, or completed, the following churches and chapels: St. Patrick's Chapel, Mercedes; St. Joseph's Chapel, Las Saladas; St. Roch's Church, Rivas; and St. Louis' Church,

Mercedes.

The Pallottine Fathers are now the Irish Chaplains of eight of the old Irish Chaplaincies left vacant by the deaths of the Irish secular clergy. They are besides entrusted with the care of three parishes, two in the Province of Buenos Aires and one in the Capital of the country. The latter parish is dedicated to the National Apostle of Ireland. As the title of their Society implies, they are also occupied in the preaching of Missions.

Through the generosity of the Keating family, the Pallottine Fathers were enabled to build a magnificent church in honour of St. Patrick at Mercedes. It is the largest church dedicated to St. Patrick in South America, and is one of the most sumptuous churches in the Argentine Republic. It was blessed on St. Patrick's Day the year (1932), in remembrance of the fiftieth centenary of St. Patrick's Mission to the Irish Race.

The Pallottine Fathers have their novitiate house in Ireland and their studentate in Rome.

THE IRISH SISTERS OF MERCY.

We have seen that Father Fahy early realized the character of permanency which should attach to work done for the Irish Community of the River Plate, and we have planned at some of the measures he took with this purpose in view. Important amongst these measures was the foundation of the Irish Sisters of Mercy. During his lifetime they were in charge of the Irish Hospital of Buenos Aires, the Irish Orphanage, a school they had established in the city, and schools in Chascomús and Mercedes. Some years after the death of Father Fahy the Sisters were obliged to abandon all their foundations, and remove temporarily to Australia. After some years they returned again to Argentina, to the great rejoicing of the Irish Community of the River Plate, and today they hold a foremost place in all Irish institutions in the country. In Buenos Aires they direct the Mater Misericordie Academy. In San Antonio they have two colleges; and there are also schools in Rawson and Bella Vista. In the city of Buenos Aires they direct a meritorious institution—the Irish Girl's Home, and they are in charge of St. Bridgid's College.

BENEFACTORS.

In Australia, North America, South Africa—wherever the Irish and their children are to be found—they have lived up to the splendid Irish tradition of generosity towards the Church and its Ministers. We are glad to place on record that the Irish Community of Argentina is a striking example of this generosity.

It is quite impossible for us to give even summary details; but we feel it a duty to place on record a few outstanding instances. There is the instance of Mrs. Margaret Mooney de Morgan, who during her lifetime built four churches, erected a large hospital, gave six marble altars to the Basilica of Luján, the High Altar and pulpit of Holy Cross Church, Buenos Aires, organs to various churches, besides substantial endowments to various religious establishments, and innumerable other gifts to the cause of religion which we must forbear to mention.

(To be concluded next week.)

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(Concluded.)

During this council of war they pass weapons one to another, and exchange stratagems that each has devised and formulated out of the tactics of life.

"I says to 'im," says Sadie, "ain't you the fresh thing! Who do you suppose I am, to be addressing such a remark to me? And what do you think he says back to me?"

The heads, brown, black, flaxen, red, and yellow bob together; the answer is given; and the parry to the thrust is decided upon, to be used by each thereafter in passages-at-arms with the common enemy, man.

Thus Nancy learned the art of defense; and to women successful defense means victory.

The curriculum of a department store is one. Perhaps no other college could have fitted her as well for her life's ambition—the drawing of a matrimonial prize.

Her station in the store was a favored one. The music room was near enough for her to hear and become familiar with the works of the best composers—at least to acquire the familiarity that passed for appreciation in the social world in which she was vaguely trying to set a tentative and aspiring foot. She absorbed the educating influence of art wares, of stately and dainty fabrics, of adornments that are almost culture to women.

The other girls soon became aware of Nancy's ambition. "Here comes your millionaire, Nancy," they would call to her whenever any man who looked the rôle approached her counter. It got to be a habit of men, who were hanging about while their women folk were shopping, to stroll over to the handkerchief counter and dawdle

The Trimmed Lamp

(By O. HENRY.)

over the cambric squares. Nancy's imitation high-bred air and genuine dainty beauty was what attracted many men thus came to display their graces before her. Some of them may have been millonaires; others were certainly no more than their sedulous spies. Nancy learned to discriminate. There was a window at the end of the handkerchief counter; and she could see the rows of vehicles waiting for the shoppers in the street below. She looked and perceived that automobiles differ as well as do their owners.

Once a fascinating gentleman bought four dozen handkerchiefs, and wooed her across the counter with a King Cophetua air. When he had gone one of the girls said:

"What's wrong, Nance, that you didn't warm up to that fellow? He looks the swell article, all right, to me."

"Him?" said Nancy, with her coolest, sweetest, most impersonal, Van Alstyne Fisher smile; "not for mine. I saw him drive up outside. A 12 H. P. machine and an Irish chauffeur! And you saw what kind of handkerchiefs he bought—silk! And he's got dactylis on him. Give me the real thing or nothing, if you please."

Two of the most "refined" women in the store—a forlady and a cashier—had a few "swell gentlemen friends" with whom they now and then dined. Once they included Nancy in an invitation. The dinner took place in a spectacular café whose tables are engaged

for New Year's Eve a year in advance. There were two "gentlemen friends"—one without any hair on his head—high living uncrew it; and we can prove it—the other a young man whose worth and sophistication he impressed upon you in two convincing ways—he swore that all the wine was corked; and he wore diamond cuff buttons. This young man perceived irresistible excellencies in Nancy. His taste ran to shop-girls; and here was one that added the voice and manners of his high social world to the franker charms of her own caste. So, on the following day, he appeared in the store and made her a serious proposal of marriage over a box of hemstitched, grass-bleached Irish linens. Nancy declined. A brown pompadour ten feet away had been using her eyes and ears. When the rejected suitor had gone she heaped carboys of upbraids and horror upon Nancy's head.

"What a terrible little fool you are! That fellow's a millionaire—he's a nephew of old Van Skittles himself. And he was talking on the level, too. Have you gone crazy, Nance?"

"Have I?" said Nancy. "I didn't take him, did I? He isn't a millionaire so hard that you could notice it, anyhow. His family only allows him \$20,000 a year to spend. The bald-headed fellow was guying him about it the other night at supper."

The brown pompadour came nearer and narrowed her eyes.

"Say, what do you want?" she inquired, in a voice hoarse for lack of chewing-gum. "Ain't that enough for you? Do you want to be a Mormon, and marry Rockefeller and Gladstone Dowie and the King of Spain and the whole bunch? Ain't \$20,000 a year good enough for you?"

Nancy flushed a little under the level gaze of the black, shallow eyes.

"It wasn't altogether the money, Carrie," she explained. "His friend caught him in a rank lie the other night at dinner. It was about some girl he said he hadn't been to the theater with. Well, I can't stand a liar. Put everything together—I don't like him; and that settles it. When I sell out it's not going to be on any bargain day. I've got to have something that sits up in a chair like a man, anyhow. Yes, I'm looking out for a catch; but it's got to be able to do something more than make a noise like a toy bank."

"The physiopathic ward for yours!" said the brown pompadour, walking away.

These high ideas, if not ideals—Nancy continued to cultivate on \$8 per week. She bivouacked on the trail of the great unknown "catch" eating her dry bread and tightening her belt day by day. On her face was the faint, soldierly, sweet, grim smile of the pre-ordained man-hunter. The store was her forest; and many times she raised her rifle at game that seemed broad-antlered and big; but always some deep unerring instinct—perhaps of the huntress, perhaps of the woman—made her hold her fire and take up the trail again.

Lou flourished in the laundry. Out of her \$18.50 per week she paid \$6 for her room and board. The rest went mainly for clothes. Her opportunities for bettering her taste and manners were few compared with Nancy's. In the steaming laundry there was nothing but work, work and her thoughts of the evening pleasures to come. Many costly and showy fabrics passed under her iron; and it may be that her growing fondness for dress was thus transmitted to her through the conducting

metal.

When the day's work was over Dan awaited her outside, her faithful shadow in whatever light she stood.

Sometimes he cast an honest and troubled glance at Lou's clothes that increased in conspicuity rather than in style; but this was no disloyalty; he deprecated the attention they called to her in the streets.

And Lou was no less faithful to her chum. There was a law that Nancy should go with them on whatsoever outings they might take. Dan bore the extra burden heartily and in good cheer. It might be said that Lou furnished the color, Nancy the tone, and Dan the weight of the distraction-seeking trio. The escort, in his neat but obviously ready-made suit, his ready-made tie and unfastidiously ready-made wit never startled or clashed. He was of that good kind that you are likely to forget while they are present, but remember distinctly after they are gone.

To Nancy's superior taste the flavor of these ready-made pleasures was sometimes a little bitter; but she was young; and youth is a gourmand, when it cannot be a gourmet.

"Dan is always wanting me to marry him right away," Lou told her once.

"But why should I? I'm independent. I can do as I please with the money I earn; and he never would agree for me to keep on working afterward. And say, Nance, what do you want to stick to that old store for, and half starve and half dress yourself? I could get you a place in the laundry right now if you'd come. It seems to me that you could afford to be a little less stuck-up if you could make a good deal more money."

"I don't think I'm stuck-up, Lou," said Nancy, "but I'd rather live on half rations and stay where I am. I suppose I've got the habit. It's the chance that I want. I don't expect to be always behind a counter. I'm learning something new every day. I'm right up against refined and rich people all the time—even if I do only wait on them; and I'm not missing any pointers that I see passing around."

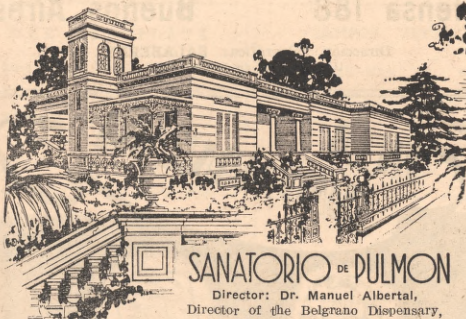
"Caught your millionaire yet?" asked Lou with her teasing laugh.

"I haven't selected one yet," answered Nancy. "I've been looking them over."

"Goodness! the idea of picking over 'em! Don't you ever let one get by you, Nance—even if he's a few dollars shy. But of course you're joking—millionaires don't think about working girls like us."

"It might be better for them if they did," said Nancy, with cool wisdom.

"Some of us could teach them how to



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take care of their money." "If one was to speak to me," laughed Lou, "I know I'd have a duckfit." "That's because you don't know any. The only difference between swells and other people is you have to watch 'em closer. Don't you think that red silk lining is just a little bit too bright for that coat, Lou?"

Lou looked at the plain, dull olive jacket of her friend.

"Well, no, I don't—but it may seem so beside that faded-looking thing you've got on."

"This jacket," said Nancy, complacently, "has exactly the cut and fit of one that Mrs. Van Alstyne Fisher was wearing the other day. The material cost me \$3.98, I suppose hers cost about \$100 more."

"Oh, well," said Lou, lightly, "it don't strike me as millionaire bait. Shouldn't wonder if I catch one before you do, anyway."

Truly it would have taken a philosopher to decide upon the values of the theories held by the two friends. Lou, lacking that certain pride and fastidiousness that keeps stores and desks filled with girls working for the barest living, thumped away gaily with her iron in the noisy and stifling laundry. Her wages supported her even beyond the point of comfort; so that her dress profited until sometimes she cast a sidelong glance of impatience at the neat but inelegant apparel of Dan—Dan the constant, the immutable, the unvarying.

As for Nancy, her case was one of tens of thousands. Silk and jewels and lace and ornaments and the perfume and music of the fine world of good-breeding and taste—these were made for woman; they are her equitable portion. Let her keep near them if they are a part of life to her, and if she will. She is no traitor to herself, as Esau was; for she keeps her birthright and the pottage she earns is often very scant.

In this atmosphere Nancy belonged; and she threw in it and ate her frugal meals and schemed over her cheap

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Membership may be applied for a Santo Tomé 4158, Buenos Aires, or to any member of the Committee.

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dresses with a determined and contented mind. She already knew woman; and she was studying man, the animal, both as to his habits and eligibility. Some day she would bring down the game that she wanted; but she promised herself it would be what seemed to her the biggest and the best, and nothing smaller.

Thus she kept her lamp trimmed and burning to receive the bridegroom when he should come.

But another lesson she learned, perhaps unconsciously. Her standard of values began to shift and change. Sometimes the dollar-mark grew blurred in her mind's eye, and shaped itself into letters that spelled such words as "truth" and "honor" and now and then just "kindness." Let us make a likeness of one who hunts the moose or elk in some mighty wood. He sees a little dell, mossy and embowered, where a rill trickles, babbling to him of rest and comfort. At these times the spear of Nimrod himself grows blunt.

So, Nancy wondered sometimes if Persian lamb was always quoted at its market value by the hearts that it covered.

One Thursday evening Nancy left the store and turned across Sixth Avenue westward to the laundry. She was expected to go with Lou and Dan to a musical comedy.

It was just coming out of the laundry when she arrived. There was a queer, strained look on his face.

"I thought I would drop around to see if they had heard from her," he said.

"Heard from who?" asked Nancy.

"Isn't Lou there?"

"I thought you knew," said Dan. "She hasn't been here or at the house where she lived since Monday. She moved all her things from there. She told one of the girls in the laundry she might be going to Europe."

"Hasn't anybody seen her anywhere?" asked Nancy.

Dan looked at her with his jaws set grimly, and a steely gleam in his steady gray eyes.

"They told me in the laundry," he said, harshly, "that saw her pass yesterday—in an automobile. With one of the millionaires, I suppose, that you and Lou were forever busying your brains about."

For the first time Nancy quailed before a man. She laid her hand that trembled slightly on Dan's sleeve.

"You've no right to say such a thing to me, Dan—as if I had anything to do with it!"

"I didn't mean it that way," said Dan, softening. He fumbled in his vest pocket.

"I've got the tickets for the show tonight," he said, with a gallant show of lightness. "If you—"

Nancy admired pluck whenever she saw it.

"I'll go with you, Dan," she said. Three months went by before Nancy saw Lou again.

At twilight one evening the shop-girl was hurrying home along the border of a little quiet park. She heard her name called, and wheeled about in time to catch Lou rushing into her arms.

After the first embrace they drew their heads back as serpents do, ready to attack or to charm, with a thousand questions trembling on their swift tongues. And then Nancy noticed that prosperity had descended upon Lou, manifesting itself in costly furs, flashing gems, and creations of the tailor's art.

"You little fool!" cried Lou, loudly and affectionately. "I see you are still working in that store, and as shabby as ever. And how about that big catch you were going to make—nothing doing yet, I suppose?"

And then Lou looked, and saw that something better than prosperity had descended upon Nancy—something that shone brighter than gems in her eyes and redder than a rose in her cheeks, and that danced like electricity anxious to be loosed from the tip of her tongue.

"Yes, I'm still in the store," said Nancy, "but I'm going to leave it next week I've made my catch—the biggest catch in the world. You won't mind now Lou, will you?—I'm going to be married to Dan—to Dan!—he's my Dan now—why, Lou!"

Around the corner of the park strolled one of those new-crop, smooth-faced young policemen that are making the force more endurable—at least to the eye. He saw a woman with an expensive fur coat and diamond-ringed hands crouching down against the iron fence of the park sobbing turbulently, while a slender, plainly dressed working girl leaned close, trying to console her. But the Gibsonian cop, being of the new order, passed on, pretending not to notice, for he was wise enough to know that these matters are beyond help so far as the power he represents is concerned, though he rap the pavement with his nightstick till the sound goes up to the furthestmost stars.

BRITISH RED CROSS.

GOOD WILL FETE IN BELGRANO.

The "Goodwill Fete" in aid of the British Red Cross, organized by the Belgrano District Committee of the B.C.C. with the collaboration of the North Centre City and Florida Districts, will take place at the Belgrano Athletic Club, Avenida Los Incaes 8500, on March 28 and 29, commencing both days at 15 o'clock. The attractions in-

clude among others: Mannequin Parade, the costumes being provided by "Sporting Stepper"; "Kostia de Kabad" and his cossacks of the Kuban", including Lisa Wolgina, Sergei Savin, Olga Strelskaya, Vera Bayaroba and the mezzo-soprano Nina Sibirtseva; stalls of the Allied nations, including China, the Dominions and of the "Fellowship of the Bellows"; the world renowned Hot Dog King and his bevy of charming helpers who will be prepared to supply hot dogs throughout the Fete; cinematograph with films of Canada and South Africa, and an "asado a la criolla" both evenings. The Belgrano golf course will be opened for the days of the Fete, and a well known Scottish professional will be in attendance. General admission: adults one peso, children fifty cents.

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AROUND THE HOME

CULTIVATING SLIM ANKLES.

To those who are not blessed with thin ankles the continued popularity of the short skirt is unwelcome. They have the feeling that nothing can alter matters for them. Yet it is a fact that nice ankles can be cultivated. It requires perseverance of course, but in time massage will correct the fault. First bathe the skin well with hot water and vinegar, in equal parts, and rub the lotion into the skin with the finger tips. Use a rotary movement in the process, and continue for about ten minutes each night. After the massage bathe the skin for three or four minutes with cold water, to which a handful of salt has been added. Then dry on a bath towel and massage for a few minutes with the moist palm of the hand. If continued long enough you will be surprised at the slimmness that results from this treatment.

DOING YOUR OWN PAINTING.

Some women find it difficult to do home painting to their satisfaction. This is often because the paint, as bought, needs thinning with linseed oil and turpentine. Just a small quantity of each is often sufficient to make the paint easy to apply. Then again paint cannot be successfully applied to chairs or any wood unless the article is clean. Scrub it down with hot soda water; then use sugar soap to remove any remaining grease or dirt. Rubbing finally with pumice stone will leave the surface clean and smooth.

Painting will not be a success otherwise. Any holes should be fill with putty and smoothed out very evenly to take the undercoats of paint. Provided that two undercoats are used and allowed to dry before the top coat is applied, such fillings should give entire satisfaction. Remember that it pays to use a really good top finishing paint while the two under coats can be of cheap flat paint, as it is called.

THE ART OF TALKING.

What are the great faults of conversation? Want of ideas, want of words, want of manners are the principal ones. I suppose you think. I don't doubt it, but I will tell you what I have found spoil more good talks than anything else—long arguments on special points between people who differ on the fundamental principles upon which these points depend. No men can have satisfactory relations with each other until they have agreed on certain "ultimata" of belief not to be disturbed in ordinary conversation, and unless they have sense enough to trace the secondary questions depending upon these ultimate beliefs to their source. In short, just as a written constitution is essential to the best social order, so a code of finalities is a necessary condition of profitable talk between two persons. Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hand on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their music. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

BEAUTY IN THE BATH.

Hard water is injurious to the skin, and it is often difficult to soften it. The following recipe is excellent for the bath and is simple and inexpensive to make.

Take a cupful of fine oatmeal, add

two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts, and two tablespoonfuls of powdered orris root, and mix them thoroughly together.

Make four fair-sized muslin bags and fill them with the mixture. When you have your bath, squeeze one of these in, and you will find the water turn milky.

TO MAKE AMMONIA.

An excellent bath of household ammonia is made by mixing together ½ oz. of powdered borax, 1 large teaspoonful of soap powder, 24 oz. of strong ammonia, 10 drops of oil of lavender or verberna, and water up to half a gallon.

This works out at about a third of the cost of the usual proprietary article, and is most beneficial for use in the bath after games, hiking, etc.

THREE HEALTH ESSENTIALS.

Health is based on three essentials, food, exercise and sleep, plus an abundance of fresh air and sunshine. If each and every person will bear these five points in mind, and put them into practice every day even greater gains in the healthfulness of their community is certain.

Food is required to keep our bodies alive, and the proper kind of food will keep our bodies healthy. As to the quantity of food required each day, much depends upon the requirements of our bodies. Where only one horse power is required to operate certain machinery only enough fuel is needed, while if five horse power must be generated a greater amount of fuel is needed.

Recipes

CAKE.

Six ozs. plain flour, two ozs. cornflour, six ozs. margarine or butter, four ozs. sugar, one-quarter lb. raisins, one-quarter lb. chopped nuts, half teaspoonful mixed spice, one teaspoonful baking powder, two eggs milk.

Sift the flour, cornflour and spice together. Rub in the fat and add all dry ingredients. Mix to a fairly soft consistency with the beaten eggs and a little milk. Turn into a prepared cake tin and bake for one and one-quarter to one and a half hours in a moderate oven.

NUT BREAD.

One and a half cups flour, one and a half teaspoons Baking Powder, two handfuls brown sugar, 1 doz. cut-up dates, 1 cup brown walnuts, one teaspoon cinnamon, about 1 cup milk little butter.

Rub butter into flour and Baking Powder. Add other ingredients and enough milk to make a thick batter. Pour into greased nut loaf tins, not more than half full. Bake in moderate oven about ¾ hour.

MACARONI SOUP (Lenten Fare)

Take four ounces of pipe macaroni, one quart of new milk, one large Spanish onion, and one ounce of stale bread-crumbs, seasoning. Put the macaroni to soak for two hours; put it into the milk with the addition of one quart of water; when boiling add the bread-crumbs, onion, salt, a blade of mace, and a little pepper. Boil all slowly till quite soft, rub it through a sieve, re-

versed; return to the pan, adding more seasoning if required, and either a cup of cream or one ounce of fresh butter; heat up again for a few minutes, and serve with fried diced bread.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.

One lb. apples, 4 ozs. sugar, slices of bread and butter, grated lemon-rind. Peel and core the apples, and stew with the sugar and lemon-rind in very little water. Grease a pie dish well, line it with thin bread and butter. Put in a layer of the apple, then a piece of bread and butter, and continue this until the dish is full. Cover with a piece of bread and butter, and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour. Turn out on to a hot dish, and serve with cream or custard. This is an excellent way of using up stale bread and butter.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

OLDER ADULTS.

As we look back over the marked improvement in health conditions during the past sixty years we have reason to be enthusiastic over what has been accomplished. Nevertheless we must bear in mind that our progress has been very largely limited to preventing sickness and death in children and younger adults. We have made little progress in dealing with the diseases of later life.

Most of the common diseases of later life come on very gradually. In many cases the patient does not recognize the very early signs and symptoms that should put him on guard. This is unfortunate, for often prompt treatment when the disease is just beginning may effect a cure.

When a person reaches the age of forty-five or fifty a wise precaution is to adopt the practice of having an annual health examination by the doctor. Every careful owner of a car has it looked over regularly to make sure that all is in order. There is a feeling of comfort and security in driving a car that you know has been carefully gone over by an expert.

After all, such an expert knows just where to look for trouble. He knows the significance of little knocks or other irregularities in the hum of the engine.

So, too, with your doctor. He will pay attention to many details concerning your body which you have dismissed as of no significance. If, after the examination, he tells you there is, nothing wrong, what a feeling of satisfaction you will enjoy. And if the doctor finds some abnormality, how good to know that you came under

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treatment so early? The plan of a yearly health examination is advisable.

SLEEP AND OTHER AIDS TO HEALTH.

Without proper sleep no one can enjoy good health, and proper sleep usually means eight full hours every night. As nearly as possible one should have a regular hour for retiring and arising. Scientific tests have demonstrated that one can go longer without food than without sleep.

Recreation, also, is necessary to the maintenance of health, and the most valuable recreation programme may be had in your own home. Cards, chess, billiards, table tennis, and the like, not only constitute interesting mental exercises, but they distract from worries and so serve to tone up the system. Reading, too, is a most valuable form of recreation.

Relaxation, too, should form a part of each person's daily programme. If possible, stop work for a few minutes each morning and afternoon and relax. Then again, either before or after dinner, relax. Such relaxation acts as a health tonic. Retire at a reasonable hour.

Smoking in moderation may not be harmful, but over-indulgence is bad for the nerves, and consequently the health. The increasing habit of smoking with meals is bad. A smoke after dinner or other meal should not harm, but the between meals smoking should be curtailed.

Every man over forty should have a fad of some sort. Among the outdoor fads, golf, tennis, handball, swimming and hiking are the best. Stamp collecting, antiques, rare books, etc., are health aids for they tend to take the mind off the daily routine.

Hints

Boil corks before bottling pickles. While hot they can be pressed into the bottles, and when they turn cold they seal themselves tightly.

The secret of good biscuit cake or pastry lies in the proper sifting of the flour. The more the flour is sifted the lighter the pastry.

Besides being good for the carpet, cigarette ash will effectively and instantaneously remove hot plate and damp marks from furniture. Collect the ash and keep in a box or tin. When marks appear, take a piece of soft muslin, damp slightly, dip in the ash and rub the affected part with a circular motion.

Wash over your windows, scullery or larder with whitening mixed with milk, and then dab with a small sponge. This gives a frosted effect. When dry take a clean piece of calico or flannel, wet it and place over the forefinger, and mark off the whitening in a lattice pattern like the old-fashioned window. It looks so pretty and quaint and lasts quite a long time.

When cutting off buttons from old garments string them in sets, or run them on a large safety pin and they will be ready for use again.

When using a double-edged razor blade for ripping etc. lay a match along one edge and bind it on with adhesive plaster this gives a firm hold and prevents cut fingers.

Olive oil is valuable when washing very dirty dusters and polishing cloths — even those that have been used for metal polish.

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Irish Bishop Becomes An Archbishop.—

Bishop Jeremiah Kinnane, of Waterford and Lismore, has been elevated to archiepiscopal rank and appointed Coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Hartly, of Cashel, announced Vatican Radio recently.

The new Archbishop is 58. He has been a priest 32 years; a Bishop nine. Born in Thurles, he was educated at St. Patrick's College there, at Maynooth, and in Rome.

He is an expert in Canon law.

Germans and French Pray Together at Lourdes.—

German officers and soldiers and French people, their civility forgotten before Our Lady's shrine, kneel together constantly in the Grotto at Lourdes, says M. Alexis Jean Dauré, noted French pilgrimage organizer who is now in England.

The Germans come in private pilgrimage and it is astonishing, says M. Dauré, that these very men who had been trying to kill each other a few months earlier can look so quiet and innocent as they kneel in prayer before the statue of Our Lady.

Lourdes is now more crowded than it has ever been before, M. Dauré goes on. The district is full of refugees from Belgium, Luxembourg, and other European countries as well as from other parts of France, chiefly Alsace-Lorraine. Hotels accommodate four times their normal numbers.

A dense mass of pilgrimages circulate regularly within the Grotto precincts, reminiscent of a full peace-time season. Religious services are taking

Catholic News

place all the time.

When the first German troops of the Control Commission entered the town, adds M. Dauré, who had gone there to stay with friends, the people were too stupefied to realise what was happening. The Germans confiscated 50 per cent. of the cattle and nearly all the cereals. Despite their hunger local peasants refused to till their land, preferring starvation to working for their enemies.

Conditions were becoming chaotic when he left.

Ancient Shelters.—

A section of the ancient Catacombs of Rome, where early Christians hid from pagan persecutors, are now being used as air raid shelters.

The deep catacomb shelters, on the border of the city's business and residential areas, have been strengthened, fitted with electric light, running water and first-aid posts.

Blue lights in the streets point the way after dark.

Cardinal Newman To be Canonized?

An "enthusiastic response" has been made in the United States to the suggestion made in "America," Jesuit weekly, that Cardinal Newman be canonised.

Mr. Thomas Woodlock, of New York's Wall Street Journal, comments "The suggestion of canonisation of Cardinal Newman is one of those ideas to which one's immediate response is: 'Of course. Why did I not think of that before?'"

His canonisation, says Mgr. Edward Roberts Moore, of New York, "would serve to re-awaken his apostleship and to rekindle in the world the fire that was his."

Priest Explorer In Arctic.—

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

Fr. Dutilly spent four months in exploratory work in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, covering 8,000 miles in schooner, motor boat and steamship. He touched at 18 stations on the Hudson Bay shores, Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Strait, Baffin Island, Sumner Island and Greenland. Fr. Dutilly began these yearly expeditions in the Arctic region in 1933, and has now conducted explorations in 165 stations, traversing a total of 75,000 miles by land, water and air transport in eight years.

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

Stays In Moscow.—

Among the few foreigners who remained behind in Moscow when the Germans made their most dangerous assault upon the capital was Fr. Leopold Braun, A.A.

An American, Fr. Braun, had five American companions who are attached to the U. S. Embassy.

C. L. Sulzberger reports in the "New York Times" that Fr. Braun held services regularly, although all the windows of his church were shattered by bombs.

He has been in Moscow since 1934. His church is that of St. Louis of France, which was attached to the French Embassy. His congregation consists mainly of Catholic members of diplomatic missions and their families.

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

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SUNK BY A GERMAN RAIDER.

(Continued from page 7)

of us injected a note of hope by telling us of our position—about 150 miles from the Cape Verde Islands. The little emergency sail was hoisted and we began to make just noticeable progress through the waves. Someone had a compass and there was much consulting and figuring. It is good that we did not know then that instead of heading towards the Islands we were set towards Greenland, thousands of miles away.

The first day passed as we tried to adjust ourselves to our straitened positions and desperate outlook. By the middle of the afternoon my face was so sunburned that it felt actually raw. The wind whipped up like during the afternoon, and every once in a while a wave would climb up over the side of the boat and drench those of us in its path. Then just as the sun and wind had succeeded in drying us, another wave would leap up like a playful animal and drench us again. I tried to put from my mind the thought of what would happen if even an ordinary storm were to arise. We would not have a chance.

COLD NIGHT.

Though the day was hot, the night turned very cool. Many a time during the afternoon I had wished I had left my overcoat behind. There was no chance of removing it, and besides, we had to keep the life-belts on. I caught myself wondering why we all sat there with those cumbersome life-belts pushing up under our chins. But there was no room to remove anything anyway.

When night came on we were glad for all the clothes we had. There were six or seven blankets in the boat and these we passed around trying to stretch them over as many knees as possible.

It was impossible for me to sleep. I put my elbows on my knees and cupped my chin in my hands and tried to rest that way, but almost every time I got set a huge Hindoo seated at my feet would change his position slightly and either bump my elbows from my knees or give my life-preserver a push that would jolt my chin. That first night seemed long, with its inky blackness and the eternal lap-lap of the waves against the boat, but it was short compared to the second and third.

Father Maloney and I were the only Catholics in the boat with the exception of two Goanese stewards who were not near us. Nor was Father Maloney very near me, which made it hard to exercise much companionship. The officer in charge suggested the conducting of religious services for all—Protestants, Mohammedans, Hindus, etc. We let him conduct the service, which he did by reading a passage from the Bible and by leading the Lord's Prayer. Meanwhile we said our own prayers in English, Latin and Gaelic.

FOOD RATIONS.

It fell to my lot to dispense the food and water to the fifty-seven derelicts. Not knowing how long we would drift, the officer in charge decided on these rations: At 9.30 in the morning each one received a half biscuit, and about two ounces of water. There was nothing then till sundown, when each received one whole biscuit and again two ounces of water. The small barrel of water was near me, and as I dipped out the two-ounce quota for each, the water seemed more precious than gold. As it was the few drops just soothed for a moment our burning lips and

parched tongues.

Thus passed three days and three nights. Hours went by in which nobody said a word. The most cheerful man in the boat was a Welshman, who managed to get a smile at times, even from the dearest. But there were grim moments too. Next to me was a young fellow not more than twenty-two, who seemed on the verge of going insane. The first day he was already trembling violently and staring fixedly over the water. That night he kept mumbling and muttering about his mother. I tried to soothe him and got him to rest a little by laying his head on my shoulder. But he kept getting worse as the hours dragged by and I had a time keeping the panic from my own thoughts as I wondered what I would do if he suddenly became violent.

DESPAIR.

Towards the end of the second day one of the older men in the boat began to talk despairingly about the foolishness of our trying to go on the way we were, and everybody grasped at once what he was driving at. The rest of us silenced him in a hurry, but the talk started an undercurrent of uneasiness in all.

On the third night we experienced one of those flickers of hope that acted like a tonic even on those who had been inclined to despair. We thought we saw a light far away across the water—and waited exultantly for dawn and our hearts sank lower than ever. Nothing but water—water—as far as the eye could see. The light may have been the reflection of a star, or a ship miles and miles away.

At 9.30 of the fourth morning, however, real hope was given us. Yet it was the kind of hope so mixed with despair, fear, possible frustration, that one could hardly distinguish one's emotions. We saw a ship far off on the horizon. It must have been a good eight miles away when we sighted it, and at first we thought it must surely pass by without seeing us. Frantically we made efforts to attract its attention. We had one or two flares left and they were sent up. Someone managed to free himself from an overcoat, which was then attached to an oar held up as high as possible and set on fire. One man found a piece of bright tin which he tried to use as a reflector of the sun. We learned later that none of these things had been seen. It was the eagle eye of a boy on the bridge of the ship that picked us out at a distance of seven or eight miles.

THANKSGIVING.

Agonising moments passed before we could be sure that the ship was heading towards us. . . . When we were sure that we were to be rescued, we held a thanksgiving service, and then each one of us had double rations. At that time there was enough food and water left to last us several days longer.

Our rescue ship was the *Rarongo*, a British freighter travelling from Liverpool to Buenos Aires. She had set out from Liverpool three days before the *Britannia*, but engine trouble had delayed her long enough to put her across our path. How we thanked God for that engine trouble! The weak and exhausted survivors were hauled aboard, and the rest of us shakily climbed the ladder. I shall never experience, so long as I live, the joy I felt as I was able to stretch and bend and exercise my taut muscles and stiffened limbs. We drank water to our heart's content; we bathed beneath a hose; we ate and we slept, and again and again thanked God . . .

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" S. G. Byrne	" E. B. Chevallier Boutell
" E. Dillon	" G. L. A. Mulcahy
" H. Gaul	" T. H. ap Iwan
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" H. R. Ferguson	" C. Drysdale
" E. E. Brewer	" P. S. Vickerman
" R. O. Elder	" E. C. Herte Greaven
Eyes	Ear, Nose and Throat
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" G. O'Farrell	" D. W. Sibbald
" G. R. Lowe	" R. O. Comotti
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Anaesthesia	Dr. G. Ruiz Moreno
Dr. L. Cooper	" M. A. Solari
Dr. F. J. Wright	Massage
	Miss R. Potts
	Sr. A. Garcia
	Analyses
	Dr. A. Fisher

IN PATIENTS:

Hours of admission 9 to 11 o'clock. Accident and urgent cases at all hours.

OUT PATIENTS:

General Cases: Every day at 9 o'clock.
Children: Tuesdays at 9 o'clock. Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Ear, Nose and Throat Cases: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock.
Eye Cases: Every day, excepting Saturdays, at 10 o'clock.
Dental Cases: Mondays and Wednesdays at 14 o'clock. Fridays at 14.30 o'clock.
Maternity Cases: Tuesdays at 16 o'clock.
X-Rays and X-Ray Therapy: Every day from 9-12 and 14-18 o'clock. Urgent X-Ray cases at all hours.
Diseases of the Skin: Mondays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.
Diseases of the Chest: Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 11.30 o'clock.
Venereal Cases: Daily (excepting Sundays and Holidays) from 18 to 20 o'clock.
Gynecological Cases: Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 to 12 o'clock.
Only urgent cases treated on Sundays and Holidays.

Poor and distressed patients, of British or North American nationality or extraction only, may apply to H.B.M. Consul General, Sarmiento 443, Ven. Arch. C. A. Guy, 25 de Mayo 282, Rev. Dr. Douglas W. Bruce, C.B.E., Perú 352, Rev. Dr. W. C. Poole, Corrientes 718, The Passionist Fathers, Estados Unidos 3150, any Member of the Committee, the Medical Officers OR TO THE HOSPITAL DIRECT.

Free Admission: Subscribers are particularly requested to give satisfactory information as to the inability of applicants to pay a part or all of the fees or to make a donation.

Scale of Fees: Subject to alteration from time to time by the Committee.
Private Wards: \$10.00 per diem.
Private Rooms: Double \$15.00 per bed per diem.
 Single \$20.00 and \$25.00 per diem.
General Wards: \$6.00 per diem.

Visiting Days: Private Ward and Rooms daily from 14 to 18.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Where can Harold be?"

"Why?"

"He has been trying for a week to lose our cat, and as a last resort he took her up in his plane this morning. He said he would take her up 3,000 feet and drop her over the side."

"Well, what is there to worry about?"

"Lots. Harold isn't home yet, and the cat is."

A woman walked into a shoe store for a pair of shoes. The salesman asked her to be seated and after taking her size said:

"One of your feet is so much larger than the other."

She left in a huff, and walked into another shoe store. The second salesman said:

"How much smaller your one foot is than the other."

She bought two pairs of shoes.

A man was charged with shooting a number of pigeons, the property of a farmer. Counsel for the defense tried to frighten the farmer.

"Now," he remarked, "are you prepared to swear that this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he did shoot 'em," was the reply, "I said I suspected him of doing it."

"Ah! Now we're coming to it. What made you suspect this man?"

"Well, firstly, I caught him on my land with a gun. Secondly I heard a gun go off and saw some pigeons fall. Thirdly, I found four of my pigeons in his pocket—and I don't think them birds flew there and committed suicide."

A firm of match manufacturers sent a man with authority to hand a guinea to any person who introduced to him a box of their matches.

When he reached Aberdeen he entered the smokeroom of a restaurant and approaching a stranger, said: "Could you oblige me with a match?"

"Certainly," said the Scot, as he handed the traveller a box of the firm's matches.

"Thank you," said the traveller. "I see you use our matches. My firm authorizes me to hand a guinea to every man I meet who produces one of their boxes—so here's your guinea."

As the traveller turned to leave, the Aberdonian shouted after him:

"Hey! Stop! You're awa' wi' my matches!"

The mistress asked her cook what she thought of the new electric range.

"I think it's wonderful, ma'am," replied the girl. "It hasn't gone out since it was put in two weeks ago."

Little Nellie was asked the difference between the quick and the dead.

"The quick are those who get out of the way in time; the dead are those who don't."

They took their seats in the carriage. Mac took out his pipe and lit it, and Sandy produced a cigar.

"Hallo, mon," said Mac, "where did ye get that cigar?"

"A body gave it to me," replied Sandy preparing to light it.

"A fir-lend?" asked Mac.

"I don't know, ye ken," replied the other. "I haven't smoked it yet."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

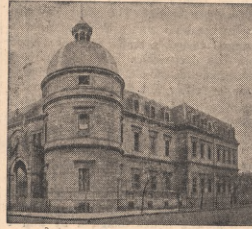
(265) The nearest known is a fixed star called Alpha Centauri. It is not visible in northern latitudes. Fixed stars are always in the same positions in the heavens at any given hour on any given night of the year. They were thus described by the ancients in order to distinguish them from the planets, which they called the wanderers. They are, however, moving amongst themselves at enormous speed, and so far as we know almost always in straight lines. Were it possible to travel to Alpha Centauri at the same speed as light (186,330 miles per second), it would take us about four years to get there. The farthest planet could be reached in about four hours.

(266) What are known as shooting stars are not stars but meteors. Stars

are great bodies like the sun, meteors portions of matter usually smaller than a cricket ball. They travel so fast that when they strike the atmosphere surrounding the earth they become flaming hot, and as a rule are totally burnt up before reaching a distance of more than thirty miles from the ground. Meteors are generally supposed to be pieces of comets which have disintegrated.

(267) The mean distance of the moon from the earth is 238,857 miles. As the moon's orbit is elliptical, the actual distance varies from 252,972 miles to 221,614 miles. According to astronomers, the moon is destined in the distant future to draw gradually closer to the earth. When it approaches to within 12,000 miles the force of gravity will shatter it in fragments, which will revolve round the earth like the satellites of Saturn.

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

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