



# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

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*This issue contains:*

The Tragedy of Sin p. 12

Ireland's Position p. 7

Around the Home p. 20

• • • • • THE celebration of Holy Week by inhabitants of this city shows a curious dualism. One section of city dwellers takes advantage of the long week-end in order to speed away to Mar del Plata, to the Hills, to the camp—anywhere for a short holiday. The number of Holy Week holiday-makers grows more numerous every year.

Another section of the population studies the catalogues of ecclesiastical functions, the lists of preachers, the instructions for the special services. The churches become thronged with vast crowds, the pulpits and confessionals are besieged. The number of Holy Week church-goers increases year by year. This is the Christian method of celebrating Holy Week.

• • • • • NEITHER Communism nor National-Socialism is sanctified because Russia and Germany are fighting each other. Both these doctrines are a menace to the spiritual life of man; both of them aim at world domination; and both of them are equally unscrupulous and tyrannical. If it is true that the virus of National-Socialism has bitten deep into the minds of many men, then it is equally true that Communism has also infected many. In order to avoid Scilla, many have gone ashore on Charybdis.

Governments should be everywhere vigilant. Communists have not ceased their efforts for world revolution just because Stalin is struggling with Hitler. In fact, the sympathy which Russia merits in her fight is being turned into arguments for Marxian Communism.

• • • • • ON page 7 of this issue a thoughtful article by an American journalist sets out the position of Eire in this war. There are people in this city—some of them of Irish birth or ancestry—who are demanding that Eire should enter the war by handing over its harbours for use as war bases. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. De Valera can decide this matter without the help of free-lance intermediaries living six thousand miles away from the bombers.

Ships of state have their appointed helmsmen. When too many of us try to seize the helm, the ship rocks but speed is not increased.

• • • • • AN official Note published in Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, states that Japan has established diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Unsuccessful pressure was put on the Vatican, it is asserted, in order to prevent the reception of a Japanese Minister to the Holy See. Both these events are hailed as diplomatic triumphs for the Axis and it is suggested that they will have a profound effect in Latin America.

This is silly nonsense, put out in the hope of deceiving the unwary. The Holy See is a spiritual power which has expressly declared that it will never enter into the purely temporal contentions of states. Its age-long diplomatic policy has been to have relations with those states where Catholic interests and Catholic populations must be safeguarded. Papal nuncios have a function over and above that of representing the Holy See in the countries to which they are accredited: they possess jurisdiction over the Catholics in those places. Now, there are quite a number of Catholics in Japan itself, besides the Manchurian Catholics. Moreover, Japan is now dominating the Philippine Islands, where the population is nearly all Catholic. It is natural that the Holy See should try to keep in communication with this large body of isolated Christians.

• • • • • IT is also a cardinal principle of Vatican diplomacy that acceptance of representatives at the Vatican does not imply de jure recognition of the represented Power. It means no more than the de facto acceptance of a state of affairs with the hope, implicit, that Catholic life will be allowed to develop unmolested. Hence whoever argues that the Vatican, by accepting a Japanese representative, admits the legitimacy of the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, is utterly mistaken.

Should diplomatic relations be opened with Russia, the same principles will obtain.

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## The Little Bit More

The readers of Dickens can't fail to remember The poor little orphan who started to roar. When he finished the morsel they put on his plate, Because he was starving, he asked a bit more. Had a bomb fallen down on the poorhouse that morning It couldn't have caused a much greater uproar, Than when Oliver held up his little tin platter And asked for a little bit more! The master and matron of that institution, Delighted to torture the unfortunate poor, They cruelly ill-treated the poor little orphan For asking a little bit more! The whole human race must be starving to-day: They all want a little bit more! There is nothing allowed to stand in the way Of the race for that little bit more! 'Tis by no means a new thing, 'tis run every day, And around the same course as before— Each rider determined a winner he'll be, 'Tis no matter what colours he wore! But he'll lose, my dear friend, You may take it from me, The race for the little bit more! The old Reaper of all is just over the way, He is wanting his little bit more! And he'll get it as sure as that night follows day, And he's plenty of room at his store. He'll show them the spot they have raced for and got, It measures six feet and no more! The old Reaper will smile as he calmly looks on, For he's sure of his little bit more! For my part, I don't think I'll enter at all, Tho' I really can't boast of my store— I am much too old now to go ride for a fall In the race for the little bit more!

## Irish News

## DONEGAL FISHING RECORD.—

Donegal Bay winter herring fishing has closed after the most successful season for many years, eight million fish being landed. Killybegs alone accounted for 4,000,000.

The Bay fleet numbered over 100 boats, including crews from all round the Donegal coast, with some from Sligo. Most of the herrings were shipped fresh, but some were cured locally.

Prices reached a new high level, averaging £8 5s, a 1,000 and sometimes reaching £10.

## ON FOREIGN PRESS ATTACKS.—

"Ink-slinging journalists, who propose to defend Britain by sowing dragons teeth in Ireland," were referred to by Capt. Denis Ireland, President of the Ulster Union Club, an organisation of young Protestants advocating Irish Unity, when he spoke at the opening of the Clanrye Camogie Club Celdidhe in Newry, recently.

Capt. Ireland read the following paragraph from his inaugural address to the Ulster Union Club last year, which was adopted as one of the basic principles underlying its constitution:

"We believe that unless Democracy is to be exposed before the world as a fraud and a sham, the people of Southern Ireland are perfectly entitled to maintain their democratically decided neutrality and, with the example of many recently-powerful European States before our eyes, we further believe that the most powerful contribution all Irishmen could make to the cause of Democracy at the present time would be to perfect their preparations for the defence of an eventually united country. Arms can be added to a united front, but a united front cannot be added to the present state of armed di-

vision in Ireland, most certainly not in the sacred name of Democracy."

"Before long it may enter even the most half-witted of journalistic brains that Irish national sentiment is a fact, and a fact it would be better to reckon with than against.

## LAST YEAR'S POTATO YIELD.—

Latest returns confirm the satisfactory potato yield obtained, says the Department of Agriculture report on farm conditions in November, just issued. Average yields ranged from eight to ten tons an acre in many counties, and over the country generally the crop was little short of the previous year's high output.

Quality also was satisfactory the report adds, and blight damage was limited in most districts, while the proportion of small tubers was less than normal.

Reviewing corn crops, the Department says that barley, though not so good as in 1940, was up to a fair average, yields ranging mainly from 17 to 19 cwt. an acre.

Yields from oats were satisfactory, and in many instances above the average. A substantial proportion of excellent grain was secured, but the quality and bushel weight were frequently below normal.

Flax returns, it is stated, showed a slight improvement. Average yields, so far have been almost 28 stones to the acre.

On root crops, the Department says that turnips continued their growth, crops were uneven, but yields were expected to be not far short of average in most counties. Mangold yields, though variable, were mainly up to average. Many sugar beet crops bulked smaller than usual, but the general returns were up to a fair average. Sugar content of later deliveries proved better.

Turning to home seed production, the report points out that, while yields differed widely, where crops were successfully grown returns were very remunerative, and the experience gained should be invaluable.

As far as specific seeds were concerned mangold returns were mainly satisfactory; sugar beet—which has been grown regularly for some years—provided 20 to 30 cwt. of seed an acre, while turnips, owing to lack of experience, were least successful.

**DEMAND FOR FEATHERS—**

Lack of supplies from America and the Far East, owing to the absence of shipping space, has increased the demand in Britain for feathers from Eire to such an extent that the value of the Irish export trade has risen in the past year by several thousands of pounds and is still rising.

"There is no limit to the amount of feathers we are prepared to buy, as Britain will now take all this country can supply," said an official of the Irish Feather Co. Ltd.

The export trade, he said, was always the chief business of the Irish feather-buying companies, but now there is an additional incentive to export, prices having increased by as much as 400 per cent.

Turkey feathers, which formerly sold at 9d. a stone, are now 3/6. Geese feathers—much more valuable because of the down—formerly selling at 1/2 a lb. fetch at the moment up to 3/6.

The feathers are sold almost exclusively for bedding, but recently a small market has been created for millinery uses.

Several hundred hands are employed in the feather factories, where much processing is done before the goods are put on the market. Feathers are graded, down separated, and steam purification carried out.

**WHEAT CARGO ARRIVES—**

The former American steamer, Hermitte, renamed Irish Pine, recently acquired by the Irish Shipping Co., has arrived at Dublin with 7,000 tons of wheat.

Seven thousand tons of wheat arrived in Dublin recently, on the American steamer Hermitte (5,000 tons), which has been acquired by the Irish Shipping company and renamed "Irish Pine."

Mr. David Gray, the American Minister; Sean Leydon, Secretary, Department of Supplies, and chairman of the Irish Shipping Company; S.T. Roycroft, manager of the Limerick Steamship Company; Major Hallinan, Grain Importers Ltd., and Capt. A. Gordon, Dublin Port and Docks Board, were among those who inspected the ship on her arrival.

The skipper is Capt. Dick, an Islandmagee man, and the 35 members of the crew are all Irish, many of them hailing from Dublin.

The crew left Dublin and joined the ship at New Orleans. She proceeded to St. John's before crossing the Atlantic.

**FACING THE FUTURE—**

Eire is facing a very serious food situation, according to Mr. Lemass, Minister for Supplies, and a scheme of general rationing is being prepared. The position is as follows:—

**BREAD**—Proposed rationing in the near future.

**GAS**—Rationing in Dublin postponed.

**COAL**—No improvement in supplies likely.

**TEA**—Rationing already enforced.

**CLOTHING**—No rationing yet.

**PAPER**—Little prospect of news-print imports.

**CANDLES**—Production (70 per cent.) till April.

**SOAP**—Immediate restriction on supplies.

The country's requirements of wheat is 370,000 tons, of which the home crop was estimated to yield 290,000 tons. So far only 190,000 tons have been delivered, leaving a deficit on home production of 100,000 tons. Of the 80,000 tons required to be imported, 40,000 tons already have arrived. It is hoped to import 100,000 tons before the end of the cereal year, but even then the supply will be short by 80,000 tons. The barley crop was estimated to produce 130,000 tons, but only 50,000 tons have been delivered and while 250,000 acres of oats have been sown, the millers are unable to meet current demands and there is a severe shortage of oatmeal.

Less than two-thirds of the estimated cereal produce of the harvest has been delivered to the millers, and the Government is checking up on the whole position, and making arrangements for bread rationing.

**TO AVERT A FAMINE—**

"If people do not now fully realise the seriousness of the position and provide against eventualities by the cultivation of larger areas than last year of wheat and other cereals as well as potatoes and other root crops, famine conditions cannot possibly be averted in the winter of 1942, when it is quite possible that no wheat will be arriving from the usual outside sources."

Mr. M. J. Egan, Commissioner for Mayo, made this statement in a circular letter to parish councils. He adds:—

"The entry of Japan and the U.S. into the world conflict is a most serious matter from the point of view of the people of the Twenty-Six Counties in so far as food supplies are concerned, since it is now certain that shipping will be even more restricted than it was in any period since the outbreak of hostilities.

"It, therefore, behoves the farmers of Mayo to sow now sufficient winter wheat to supply all or nearly all their own needs, and to prepare their land for barley and oats to be sown in the spring.

"They should also arrange for the cultivation of ample supplies of potatoes and other root crops, so that if the flour shortage which I anticipate should arise they and their stock will at least be kept from starvation."

**DEFAULTERS' LANDS TAKEN—**

Department of Agriculture inspectors are actively engaged in taking over lands on which it is evident that an effort is not being made to comply with tillage needs, the Department announced recently.

Arrangements are being made to have these lands tilled by concrete lettings or otherwise, and, in addition, legal action will be taken against the defaulters concerned.

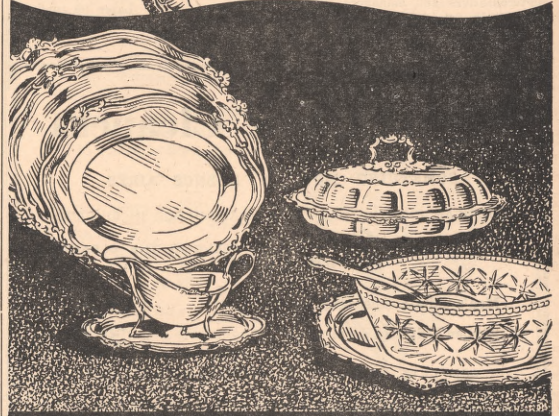
Strong measures are being adopted to ensure that at least the required quota will be filled on every holding, the Department adds.

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# General News From Home and Abroad.

## DEARER RAILWAY TARIFFS.—

From today passengers will pay five per cent more for their railway fares, and merchants, stockmen and others ten per cent on goods freight as the result of a recent Government decree authorising the same. This information was made public when the representatives and managers of private owned railways concluded a meeting last Friday.

## ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.—

When travelling in his automobile in Chubut, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Angel Rios was surprised when a great eagle swooped down upon his car and buried its talons in the right leg of his wife. To oblige the bird to loosen its hold, he was obliged to cut the leg sinews and afterwards shoot it. Later he conducted his wife to the nearest hospital for medical attention.

## TO LIVE OR NOT TO LIVE.—

When addressing the guests at a dinner in the Parliament House in Australia, General MacArthur declared that there can be no compromise with the enemy. "I have come as a soldier" he said, "in a great crusade of personal liberty as opposed to perpetual slavery. I have faith in our ultimate victory and I bring you tonight, the unbreakable faith of a free man's military code in support of our just cause.

That code has come down to us from even before the days of knighthood and chivalry. It will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies the world has ever known; it embraces the things that are right, and condemns the things that are wrong.

Under its banner, free men of the world are united to-day. There can be no compromise—we shall win or we shall die, and to this end, I pledge you the full resource and the mighty power of my country and all the blood of my countrymen."

\* \* \*

## SPY BARRIER PIERCED.—

The Brazilian authorities, after careful watching and waiting, have succeeded in breaking up the immense spy circle established in the country, the tentacles of which had almost extended to every point of the western hemisphere. Over 200 arrests have been made and among them figure officials of the German army and Nazi functionaries who directed the organisation employed in transmitting wireless messages to Berlin. Among some documents found in possession of one of the culprits was a plan to destroy the bridges of the San Pablo railway which links that city with Santos.

\* \* \*

## OUR WARPED VISIONS.—

For a long time, newspapers have devoted much of their space to the arrival of cinema stars, military nonentities, presidents and others who have done practically nothing for the well-being of humanity, while men of science and literature are granted but a few insignificant lines. This spells little for national intelligence. It rather demonstrates that public tastes have been diverted to unproductive channels. This was so before war clouded our atmosphere, it will be so again. A future Hollywood delegate will receive more honours than a Dr. Edgar Douglas Adrian, though the latter is working, silent and unseen in his laboratory, burning up his days

and nights for the betterment of human health, he will be overlooked and left alone, except by the few, while the former will be feted at large. Only history will repay him and his kind for long and laborious research work, but then they are posthumous honours. It would be much more appropriate and intelligent to crown such men with the laurels of appreciation during life than lay them on their biers or implant them in black and white, when they can be neither seen nor felt.

\* \* \*

## AIDING THE ENEMY.—

Flying from Justice, two fugitives from the French Guayanas are unofficially reported to have reached Brasil and declared that Axis raiders, acting in the Caribbean Sea, are supplied with food and fuel from these islands. This is the third time that information has been received re the fuelling of Axis units on this side of the Atlantic. The first time was when the "Scottish Star" was sunk in front of Punta Curuca, and again in 1914, the German raider "Karlsruhe," which had a fuelling base on the Brazilian coast.

\* \* \*

## READY FOR ATTACK.—

Port Darwin, the largest and most important coastal city in the northern part of the Australian continent is preparing hard to meet a possible Japanese invasion. The civil population has been completely evacuated, business houses, large and small, have closed down and the place remains completely deserted, except for the regular military occupants and semi-military groups who will assist the former in case of air raids.

\* \* \*

## NOT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE.—

On the 17th of September, last year, the well-known trainer, Nicolas Berazategui, was accused by the Jockey Club stewards of having raced the horse, "El Chato" under the ef-



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fects of narcotics. The charge, at the time, caused a wave of indignation in racing circles, with the result that legal action was taken against the trainer. Last week, the Judge, Dr. Elizalde, acquitted him, as he upheld that doping, under such circumstances could not be considered as a defrauding act meriting punishment under the Criminal Code and backers had to accept the chances of a doped as well as of a badly shod horse.

★ ★ ★

**THE MENDOZA WINE FEAST.—**

Visitors thronged in their thousands to Mendoza for the opening of the Vendimia last Friday. This year an exceptional number of people have gone there and, as in Mar del Plata, rooms in hotels and boarding houses had to be booked far ahead of time. Official guests were offered a lunch at one o'clock and afterwards shown through the various sections of the industry. Great competition reigned between the different departments in selecting candidates for queen of the feast.

★ ★ ★

**SAFEGUARDING PUBLIC HEALTH.—**

In 1918, a wave of infectious grippe swept the city of Buenos Aires, and it was then maintained that the germs were imported by means of foreign correspondence. To avoid a recurrence, the Director General of Correos has requested the intervention of the National Department of Hygiene for the disinfection of all mails arriving from abroad. Such work will delay delivery but will eventually repay.

★ ★ ★

**A NEW AMBASSADOR.—**

The new British Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. David Victor Kelly, who will probably occupy his post in June, is described as a man of dynamic power in diplomatic work, a tireless worker, who, while never losing his popularity, obligingly gets the best from his subordinates. He is married to a Belgian countess, Maria Noele de la Vaux, who is highly accomplished and a perfect hostess. He is of Irish origin and speaks perfect Spanish.

**FACING**

**FAMINE.—**

According to reports from Moscow, disturbances have occurred in various cities of the Reich. Women marched through the streets shouting for bread for their children and condemning the war. The police were unable to control them so the assault troops were called out and opened fire on the manifestations. In Hamburg and other centres, workmen are dissatisfied with the stricter rationing rules enforced by Goebbels.

★ ★ ★

**CONGRESS TO BE CONVENED.—**

When Congress will be called next month it is believed that certain amendments will be made in the electoral law, but that the same will not entail the suppression of guarantets already in force. In another Bill an organic law involving rules governing the organization of political entities will be presented.

★ ★ ★

**JOUR D'WINDLING ZOO.—**

War, with its attendant evils has cast its shadow over the local zoo. Every year, death claims its toll of the inmates and unless, they are replaced there are soon many empty spaces in the enclosure. Quite a number of animals were brought from the East and other parts, but no more will arrive while war lasts. Neither are the financial conditions what they were, formerly it had an annual subsidy of \$33,000 and that has been reduced to \$15,000.

★ ★ ★

**CLINGING TO HOPE.—**

Great pessimism reigns regarding the diplomatic success of Sir Stafford Cripps mission to India. The proposal of granting Dominion status when the war is over has been virtually refused by the different political groups in the country. However, news from British authorised sources is to the effect that everything will yet be arranged in a satisfactory manner.

★ ★ ★

**SPAIN WANTS NO WAR.—**

The American Ambassador to Spain, the Hon. Alexander W. Weddell, stated, on his return home, that the Spanish people are weary of war and that the general feeling is completely against it. They have had enough and now may be looked upon as "non-belligerent rather than neutral."

★ ★ ★

**THE CHILDREN REMEMBER.—**

Members of the Children Gardeners Club, in the Marcelo T. de Alvear district, met last Monday at their centre in Jose Bonifacio 4148 to pay homage to the memory of the deceased ex-president. It was proposed that a section of the garden be set aside for the cultivation of dahlias known as the Marcelo T. de Alvear variety, which were so named in the Nantes exhibition in 1922. Each year, on March 23rd, these flowers will be placed in exhibition and afterwards deposited on the sepulchre of the dead Radical chief.

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# Ireland's Position

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

M. Grattan O'Leary, American journalist, recently visited Eire and wrote as follows (we quote from the Gaelic American):

It took the good offices of Brendan Bracken, Pipperry man who is Winston Churchill's Minister of Information, to get me on a black-out plane from Manchester to Dublin. Next day I found myself examining a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln and a copy of the American Declaration of Independence in the anteroom of the offices of Eamon De Valera, Taoiseach (Chief) of the neutral state of Eire.

I put to De Valera scores of questions; questions suggested to me before leaving Canada and the United States, questions suggested to me in England. To all of them he answered quietly, candidly and, I feel certain, with sincerity. He talked of the British and United States request for Irish ports and bases, of the possibility of Ireland being invaded, of the state of the Irish army, of the country's defenses, of his view of the war and its aftermath, of relations between the South and North. Not once did a word of hostility against England pass his lips. He denied vehemently—and with proof to back up his vehemence—tales of tolerated anti-British activities by the Dublin German minister.

I can't quote De Valera. What I can say, on the basis of what he told me, is that while this man is not anti-British, and most certainly not pro-German, he will not give up Ireland's ports and bases. That the United States is in the war will make no difference. What has been consistently refused London will be as stoutly refused Washington.

Why, because De Valera feels that the sacrifices involved would be out of all proportion to the value of the contribution. Eire hasn't a modern anti-aircraft gun in the entire country. She has no tanks, no anti-tank guns, no mechanized divisions, no heavy artillery, no air force. When, last summer, a German bomber dropped a single stick of bombs on North Dublin more than seventy houses were demolished and thirty persons killed.

## FEARS WHOLESALE MASSACRE.

In such circumstances, De Valera argues, Eire's entry into the war, involved in surrender of the bases, would mean wholesale massacre of unprotected civilians in cities like Dublin, Limerick, Cork. On top of that there would come, almost of a certainty, a split in the Eire cabinet and Dail, plus trouble with the I.R.A. (Irish Republican Army) and all the disunity and chaos and confusion which Hitler seeks to create among people he is fighting. Whether in the event of such things the ports (which are mostly anchorages) and air bases (which would have to be built) could be used within a year, is doubtful.

Whether De Valera may agree at some later stage to hand over his ports and air bases, I could not learn. What I did learn is that it will be a mistake for Americans to assume that he will do so, or be more inclined to do so, now that the United States is in the war. The visits to Dublin of Mr. Wendell Willkie and of Col. William ("Wild Bill") Donovan were not helpful. The reception given De Valera's Defense Minister Aiken in the United

States was even less helpful.

## WOULD NEVER USE ARMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

De Valera, I am persuaded, would never use British or American arms against the British. What he wants are arms to meet a feared invasion by the Germans; an invasion that would bring in the British and make a battle-ground of Eire. And De Valera, I am persuaded further, would not merely meet a German invasion of Eire; he would fight as well if Hitler handed in the North. When last spring the Germans bombed Belfast, De Valera telephoned his Defense Minister at 2 a. m. to clear the highways; that the Dublin fire brigade was going to Belfast. Reminded by his War Minister that this might have some bearing on Eire's neutrality, he said: "Clear the roads; the fire brigade is going." Two hours later the Dublin brigade was in Belfast, saving it from destruction. To De Valera, Ireland is Ireland, north and south, every acre of it.

De Valera, concluding his talk with me, did not ask me to take his word for everything. "If an anti-British democracy," he said, "and must be guided by the will of my people. Go out and check the facts for yourself."

I went out and did some checking—I checked through British sources in Dublin; talked to Anglo-Irish and Celtic Irish, to Protestants and Catholics, to business men and beggars. This is what I found:

It isn't true that the German Minister in Dublin has a large staff in his legation and thousands of agents scattered throughout Eire; that he is using them to make Ireland a "back door" through which Hitler can invade England. The German minister—Hempel—has four employees in his Dublin office. He could not have agents throughout Ireland (there is, incidentally, no German population in Ireland) without knowledge of the Irish police. He cannot communicate with Berlin by wireless, mail or cable without his message passing through British or American channels.

It isn't true that at the demand of the German minister De Valera stopped Irish women knitting for British soldiers, or for Irish soldiers in the British army. There was no such demand; the knitting goes on—and will go on.

It isn't true that the German Minister told De Valera that if he sent the Dublin fire brigade to help Belfast again, Germany would bomb Dublin. If Belfast is bombed again and needs Dublin's help, Dublin will send help.

It isn't true that German submarines have used, or are now using, remote Irish harbours and inlets to refuel. This story was investigated by the British government (on the invitation of Mr. De Valera) and found to be groundless. Actually, Eire has no oil except what she imports; she cannot import enough for herself.

## INSISTS BRITISH HOLD ULSTER

De Valera talked to me at length on this North and South problem. He does not admit that in the North-east Ulster government is an Irish government; points to British control over its customs, income tax and post office as proof that it is a British gov-

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ernment—a bit of England still in Ireland. To De Valera this British foothold in Ulster is the chief source of continued difficulty between Ireland and England. He will not admit there is a religious problem, nor that there could be one in a united Ireland.

To support his claim, De Valera points to the fact that Catholic Eire has a Protestant president (Dr. Douglas Hyde); that of five members of Eire's supreme court, two are Protestants; that Protestants are appointed to the Senate, elected to the Dail and promoted in the civil service out of all proportion to their numbers. In a united Ireland Parliament, he argues, Northern Protestants could continue to control their own education and would have ample protection for their legislative interests under Valera, for all his passionate feeling that Northeast Ulster should be a part of Eire, will never try to coerce the six counties into union. Union, he says, will come in time.

Perhaps he is right. Whether he is right or wrong, one thing is sure. It is that the end of the English-Irish grudge will not be hastened by interference from outsiders. Americans and Canadians don't understand Ireland or the Irish. They don't understand the people who, while remembering Cromwell and "Bloody Balfour" and jealous of their independence

from England, still keep a great momentum to Queen Victoria in the rotunda of their Parliament.

As I stepped into the Dublin plane that was to take me back to England I carried with me these convictions: Eamon De Valera will not give up Eire's bases. He will fight Hitler if Hitler attempts to invade Ireland.

## HURLING CLUB

This popular Irish-Argentine Athletic organisation, whose spacious grounds are situated at Calle Santa Tomé N° 4158 of this city, possesses a beautifully installed pavilion, covering an area of 600 square metres, with a dancing saloon that accommodates comfortably two hundred couples. It has, besides, a well laid out hurling field, four well-finished tennis courts, two "bocha" courts; swings and other entertainments for children.

The Hurling Club well deserves the patronage of every Irish and Irish-Argentine family throughout the Republic and especially those resident in the Federal Capital. Membership may be applied for a Santo Tomé 4158, Buenos Aires, or to any member of the Committee. Members fees: Married couples \$4, Gentlemen \$3, Ladies \$1.50, Juniors under 18 \$1.50. U. T. Devoto 5603.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 28th March, at the Civil Registry, and afterwards at the Passionist Church, Calle Caridad, by the Rev. Fr. John Joseph, John J. Hall, eldest son of Captain John W. Hall, of Cape Breton, Canada, to Bridget Saunders, eldest daughter of Mr. James Saunders, Queen's County, Ireland.

### ITEMS.

We are informed that the concert being organised by Mrs. M. G. Mulhall and other Irish ladies for the benefit of the two Irish orphan institutions in this city, will take place on the second week after Easter. A great many amateur ladies and gentlemen have kindly offered their services to sing or play on the occasion. We understand there will also be a *petit piéce*, in which the king of amateurs, Mr. William Martin, will take part. The performance promises to be one of the greatest artistic attractions of the season, and we advise those residing far away that they may be prepared to come and enjoy it.

### NOVENA MASSES.

A novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late John Farrell, of Rancho, was commenced at the Passionist Church in this city on the 30th March and will terminate with a solemn High Mass on the 6th inst. 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.

### HIGH 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.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY MEMORIES.

There are some little features connected with the feast of St. Patrick, at Ramallo, which deserve not to be passed over in silence, as every generous act performed by individuals for common entertainment and happiness should publicly redound to the honour of the doer. Great honour then is due to Mr. John Cullen, who, with no little sacrifice, and with an activity peculiar to him, tended much to cast that halo of happiness, so noticeable on the countenances of all the Irish who took part in the sports at Ramallo on St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Cullen has a large circle of friends about Ramallo, where he has made himself most popular by his indefatigable zeal in forwarding any object whatever where Irish interests have been concerned. His open-hearted charity is a common by-word, for we have often heard it said that in case of sickness or trouble, Mr. Cullen was always to the front in procuring spiritual and corporal alleviations. Not behind Mr. John in cooperating for Irish amusement, is his noble-hearted brother, Mr. Stephen, to whom the Ramallo Irish are indebted for the succulent "carne con cuero" which formed not a very unimportant item in the feast. As a proof of his spontaneous generosity when he won the first race and was congratulated by Fr. Diamond, he replied without hesitation: "Fr. Diamond, I'll make you a present of the horse." We know not if any other Irishman had obtained the first prize would he have been animated with Mr. Stephen Cullen's generosity. To us it was a surprise we never dreamt of.

## Useful Addresses.

- Uruguayan Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 4234.
- Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1317.
- St. Brigid's College.—Gaona 2068, U. T. 59, 1268.
- St. Patrick's Church.—Estomba 1940, U. T. 73, 6780.
- The Irish Girl's Home.—Salguero 550. U. T. 79, 2296.
- The Keating Institute.—Estados Unidos 3141. U. T. 45, 0818.
- The Mater Misericordia Convent.—(Irish Sisters of Mercy), Calle 24 de Noviembre 865. U. T. 45, 2219.
- American Consulate General.—Avda. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 0548.
- British Consulate.—Sarmiento 443, 6th floor. U. T. 31, 2918.
- Brazilian Consulate.—San Martin 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 ?

- 268) How Do We Know There Is No Life On The Moon?
- 269) What Meteorite Was Lost For 400 Years?
- 270) What Is A Comet?

See Answers on page 24.



# William Cobbett

**T**HE subject of this sketch, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He obtained great celebrity, and exercised a powerful influence over many of his countrymen, during the early part of the nineteenth century.

As to his origin, he was simply an English peasant. He was born in 1762, in a cottage-like dwelling near Farnham, in Surrey. His father was a farmer there; and after he left the cottage, about 1780, it was converted into a public house, under the pleasant name of "The Jolly Farmer," and was long celebrated for its home-brewed ale and beer, the product of the Farnham hops. Behind the house stood a steep sand rock and a little garden, to which William Cobbett often alluded in after years. "From my infancy," he says, speaking of rural employments, in one passage of his writings, "from the age of six years, when I climbed up the side of a steep sand rock, and there scooped me out a plot of four feet square to make me a garden, and the soil for which I carried up in the bosom of my little blue smock frock, I have never lost one particle of my passion for these healthy and rational and heart charming pursuits."

Industry and independence were amongst his first lessons, and it was impossible for him to have learned any of more importance. His father's means being but small, he and his brothers had to bestir themselves. "I do not remember," he says, "the time when I did not earn my own living. My first occupation was driving the small birds from the turnip seed, and the rooks from the peas. When I first trudged afield, with my wooden bottle and my satchel slung over my shoulders, I was hardly able to climb the gates and stiles; and at the close of the day to reach home was a task of infinite difficulty. My next employment was weeding wheat, and leading a single horse at harrowing barley. Hoeing peas followed, and hence I arrived at the honour of joining the reapers in harvest, driving the team, and holding the plough. We were all of us strong and laborious; and my father used to boast that he had four sons, the eldest of whom was but fifteen years old, who did as much work as any three men in the parish of Farnham. Honest pride, and happy days!"

His father found leisure to teach his sons to read and write, and before long we find William away from the parental roof and engaged in London as a copying clerk to an attorney. It was an occupation, however, which his soul abhorred. A few months of the drudgery of the desk was more than enough for him; he left the law—it was in the year 1780—and enlisted as a common soldier in the 54th Foot, a regiment destined for American service. First of all he was stationed with his comrades at Nova Scotia; afterwards they moved to New Brunswick.

With this regiment he remained about eight years, and all his leisure during that time was devoted to the work of self education. In his book of "Advice to Young Men" we have many particulars of the course which he pursued, and the success which attended his efforts. It is an interesting story and full of instruction. The result of his good conduct, activity, and intelligence in the army were not long in securing for him the promotion of sergeant-major.

During his service in America he met the young girl who afterwards be-

came his wife; and that episode of his life, so beautiful and so characteristic of the man, may also be seen in the above-mentioned work.

He returned to England about the end of 1791, obtained his discharge from the army, and married. His wife proved a most exemplary woman, and in after life Cobbett was never weary of sounding her praises. Indeed, he gave her credit for the greater part of the comfort and success which he afterwards enjoyed.

Just about the time of his marriage he brought a charge of pecculation against four officers under whom he had served. Preparations were made for the trial, a court-martial was summoned, a large body of witnesses were in attendance, when, all of a sudden, Cobbett disappeared. This is one of the mysteries of his life. Nobody knows why he did not put in an appearance, whether he was influenced by caprice or acted on some previously arranged plan. All that is certain is that he crossed over into France, and from France proceeded in the following year to America, where he settled at Philadelphia.

From this time to the day of his death he led a restless life as a political writer. Under the signature of "Peter Porcupine" he exhibited himself first in the arena as a keen Tory—he was as uncompromising a Tory at this period as he was afterwards a Radical—and he lashed French republicanism and American democracy with a scorn which lacked neither coarseness, nor personality, nor bitterness.

America at last became too hot to hold him, and in 1800 he returned to England and tried to establish The Porcupine, a daily newspaper, in London. It did not succeed, and in January, 1802, appeared the first number of his famous Weekly Political Register, which he continued, without interruption, till his death in 1835, that is to say, for upwards of thirty-three years. At first the Register was Tory; but it soon changed its politics and became "the most fierce and determined opponent of the government, then presided over by Pitt, and the most uncompromising champion of Radicalism."

Between 1802 and 1810 he was twice tried and found guilty of libel on certain members of the government. In the latter years he appeared in court again, accused of having made certain severe remarks (in the Register) on the flogging of five militiamen. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £1000 to the king and to be imprisoned for two years in Newgate. This punishment he never afterwards either forgot or forgave.

In 1817 he revisited America; pecuniary embarrassment and the dread of being lodged again in Newgate, under the Six Acts for the suppression of freedom of discussion, seem to have been the causes of his leaving England. The publication of the Register, however, went on as usual; copy was posted for it with unfailing regularity from the other side of the Atlantic. They were most enjoyable papers. "How fine," says Hazlitt the celebrated critic, "were the graphical descriptions Cobbett sent us from America; what a transatlantic flavour, what a native gusto, what a fine sauce piquante of contempt they were

## Bear in Mind...

**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.

seasoned with! If he had sat down to look at himself in the glass, instead of looking about him like Adam in paradise, he would not have got up those articles in so capital a style."

After residing in America for more than two years Cobbett returned to England, bringing with him the bones of Tom Paine as if they had been the relics of a saint. According to Hazlitt, this is the only time in his life that he ever grew romantic; but the fit did not last long. "Scarce had he landed in Liverpool than he left the bones of the great man to shift for themselves; and no sooner did he arrive in London than he made a speech to disclaim all participation in the political and theological sentiments of his late idol, and to place the whole stock of his admiration and enthusiasm towards him to the account of his financial speculations, and of his hav-



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ing predicted the fate of paper money."

Cobbett now again started a daily newspaper in London; and like the Porcupine it had a short life: it gave up the ghost in two months. In 1829 and 1830 he lectured on political subjects in several of the principal towns in England and Scotland, and received a most enthusiastic reception everywhere as a bold and powerful advocate of the rights of the people.

He had several times tried to enter parliament, but was unsuccessful until after the passing of the Reform Act. In 1832 he was elected as one of the members for Oldham. It is generally allowed that in parliament his career was not very successful. The late hours injured his health, and after a short illness he died on the 18th of June, 1835, at the age of seventy-three.

His personal appearance is described by Hazlitt, who says: "The only time I ever saw him he seemed to me a very pleasant man: easy of access, affable, clear headed, simple and mild in his manner, deliberate and untrifled in his speech, though some of his expressions were not very qualified. His figure is tall and portly. He has a good sensible face, rather full, with little grey eyes, a hard square forehead, a ruddy complexion, with hair gray or powdered; and had on a scarlet broadcloth waistcoat, with the flaps of the pockets hanging down, as was the custom for gentlemen farmers in the last century, or as we see it in the pictures of members of parliament in the reign of George I. I certainly did not think less favourably of him for seeing him."

If there is one thing more interesting than another about Cobbett, it is his extraordinary activity. The Weekly Register alone would have been work enough for the life of an ordinary man, but it is but a fraction of what he did. "He farmed," remarks one writer, "he travelled, he saw much society, and wrote books and pamphlets innumerable. His industry, early rising, and methodical habits, enabled him to get through an amount of work incredible to other people."

Of his style of writing it would be difficult to speak in terms of praise high enough. It is plain, broad, downright English. "Cobbett," says Hazlitt, "might be said to have the clearness of Swift, the naturalness of De Foe, and the picturesque satirical description of Mandeville, if all such com-

parisons were not impertinent. A really great and original writer is like nobody but himself." He was an excellent hand at inventing nick-names; and for hard hitting, in language which all could understand, he has never had a superior.

We are able in these days to speak about his character with a calmness which was impossible during his own lifetime. The passions which he excited by his vehement writing and speaking were not favourable to impartial judgment. He gloried in fighting. "He is a man," said Jeremy Bentham of him, "filled with odium humani generis. His malevolence and lying are beyond everything. Many others in his time held much the same opinion."

The understanding of Cobbett was of a limited order and he was continually laying himself open to the charge of inconsistency. "Paine said on one occasion," remarks the critic we have just quoted, "What I have written I have written,—as rendering any further declaration of his principles unnecessary. Not so Mr. Cobbett. What he has written is no rule to him what he is to write. He learns something every day, and every week he takes the field to maintain the opinions of the last six days against friend or foe." He never supported an opinion which he did not live to attack, or praised a man whom he did not live to censure. The high Tory opinions of his younger days were treated, as we have already said, with scorn and fury in middle life, and in his old age he seemed returning to the Tory views of his youth.

His earnestness was at all times intense. The thing in hand at the moment was of vital importance, and everything else hardly worth mentioning. It is this characteristic in part which makes him so delightful to read. There is no playing with the subject, with him; we feel ourselves in company with a writer who has something to say and means to say it.

Cobbett's feelings were of the most kindly description, and he had nothing more at heart than the interests of the hardworking people of England. "Whatever men or measures Cobbett thought likely to give Englishmen plenty of meat and drink, good raiment and lodging, he praised; and whatever did not directly offer these blessings he denounced as impostures."

"From his multifarious and diffuse

# HURLING CLUB

( Ex - FEDERACION ARGENTINA DE HURLING )

BOCHAS.

The "bochas" knock-out tournament came to an end on Sunday last, when the final match was played between Messrs. D. Stanfield and J. Martin versus Messrs. J. P. Ronan and T. E. Duggan, honours going to the former couple in brilliant style, after losing the first game rather too easily. The final result proved to be a very popular one, as everybody agreed that the "grand old man," Don Diego, fully deserved his win. A perfect gentleman and sportsman. Mr. Stanfield plays the game for the game itself, and his triumph in this competition was received with joy by his numerous friends and admirers, being the recipient of hearty congratulations on his success. He was efficiently partnered by Mr. Jack Martin, another of the old brigade and a keen and enthusiastic lover of the game, as well as an accomplished player. Of the runners-up, Mr. Joseph P. Ronan once more stood up to his reputation of a crack player, showing his stamina in the critical periods, but was rather handicapped by his less-experienced partner—T. E. Duggan—who is rather a new-comer in the bocha alleys.

In the near future, a single-handed tournament will take place, and the organising committee fully expect to inscribe a much larger number of entries. There is no lack of enthusiasm among the "bocheros", so, get going and indulge in heavy practice until the time comes to demonstrate abilities for "arrime o bochazo".

RUGBY.

Members of the rugby team are hereby notified that Mr. Jim Ussher and Mr. Cornelius Ronayne have been appointed Captain and vice-captain, respectively. Training will take place every Saturday at 16 o'clock and on Sundays at 10. Mr. Joe Laffan has consented to take charge of the "juniors". A friendly match has been arranged for the 19th inst. against St. Andrew's Scotch School, and on the 26th. against Pacific Railway A.C.

DANCE.

On Sunday 19th. inst. immediately after the rugby match, a popular dance will take place at the Club's premises. A charge of \$1.—for members and \$2.—for non-members including sandwiches, etc. The music will be provided by the Club's gramophone.

FOR KIDS ONLY.

Our younger crowd will have, in the near future, another very interesting reason to persuade their parents to take them to the Club. A good friend of the Hurling Club, Mr. José Mackinson, has decided to donate a "pony", well trained for the occasion. Undoubtedly, he will have a heavy task laid upon him, as he will have to deal with a great number of "clients". The Directing Committee wish to make public its appreciation to Mr. Mackinson for his generosity.

## HIGH FESTIVAL IN CAPITAN SARMIENTO, F.C.C.A.

All the Irish are invited to the High Festival which will be held in Capitan Sarmiento, F.C.C.A., on Sunday, April 12th.

In the morning St. Patrick's Mass at 10 o'clock in the parish church with sermon on our Saint by Rev. Fr. Fidelis Rush, C.P. The statue of St. Patrick will shine in the glories of Easter Week and evoke a prayer for Erin in her present hour of danger.

At 12.30 a big Irish Family will sit down to lunch on chicken and asado, etc., in the grand dining hall of the Sociedad Italiana, to the tune of Irish Airs singing out from the loud speakers installed.

Then speeches and entertainments till tea time. Then the adjoining dance hall will dazzle with colour, light and motion to the tip of the light fantastic toe till an advanced hour. Orchestra de la Sociedad.

Entrada General \$2.00, Donors \$1.00, Children \$0.20.

Committee: Honorary President, Dr. John Duggan, Acting President, Mr. P. P. Ward, Vice-president, Mr. A. G. Puffick Gill; Secretary, Mr. Michael Killian; Pro-secretary, Mr. Joseph Healion; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Healion; Pro-treasurer, Mr. Joseph Reilly, Vocales, Messrs. Michael Egan, John Doyle, Gregorio Gill, James Howlin, James Slevin, Joseph Gardiner, Jack Kearney, Thomas Gill, James Burke, John Casey.

Ladies' Committee: President, Mrs. Patrick Ward; Vice-president, Mrs. Gregorio Gill; Secretary, Miss Marcella Healion; Treasurer, Miss Ana Maria Casey.

Gate-man, Mr. Joseph Reilly.

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# About People

Mr. Vicente Boyle, from Venado Tuerto, is visiting the city of Mendoza.

Mr. Patrick Loran is still a patient at the British Hospital.

Mrs. Julia Loran de Mullen has gone to Alta Gracia on a visit.

Mrs. Alice Rooney, accompanied by her daughter Lorna and Miss Tessie Garrahan is spending some time in Montevideo.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Murray and family left last week-end to spend a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Having spent a holiday at their estancia in Capitan Sarmiento, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Ayerza have returned to town.

Mr. J. E. Machanoford left on Monday last for the thermal baths in Villaviciencia, Province of Mendoza.

Following a holiday spent in Mar del Plata, Mr. Sydney Dodds has returned to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Alfredo Hunter left early in the week for La Cumbre in the Cordoba Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter Maguire left on Monday last for their estancia, "Tres Bonetes", in Lincoln.

Statistics show that over 450,000 people visited Mar del Plata this season, which constitutes an all-time record. It is reported that over 200,000 of this number made the trip by automobile. If the climatic conditions are favourable, it is anticipated that there will be a very large number of people spending the Easter holidays at the sea-side.

The President of the Nation, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, returned to town early in the week, following a holiday spent in Mar del Plata. Rumour has it that Dr. Ortiz is much improved in health.

On Tuesday last Mr. Cesar Gonzalez Guerrico was the guest at a luncheon given in his honour at the Pigeon Club in Mar del Plata, celebrating his victory in the annual tournament of the shooting championship of the Republic.

The acting president of the Nation left on Wednesday last to spend the holidays in Mar del Plata.

Following a holiday in Mar del Plata, Dr. Alfredo Ham has returned to this city.

On Wednesday last our contemporary, "El Pueblo", celebrated its 42nd anniversary. On the auspicious occasion a very excellent special number appeared and we take pleasure in wishing "El Pueblo" many happy returns of the day and express the hope that it will long continue to defend Catholic interests in Argentina.

Next Sunday evening Mr. Carlos Menditeguy, the well-known polo player, will be tendered a farewell bachelor dinner at the Jockey Club.

Among those who registered at the Continental Hotel during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Kilmurray.

Mrs. Mary Keatinge de Duffy and her daughter Mary, accompanied by Miss Laura Brennan and Mr. Thomas Duffy, after a very pleasant visit to the Province of Mendoza and San Juan have returned to their home in Castiella, F.C.P.

Miss Katie Egan, from Tacuari, accompanied by her niece Teresa M. Egan, left last week to spend a holiday in Buenos Aires.

Mr. L. G. O'Neill registered at the Continental Hotel during the week.

Among those who arrived by the Panama plane from Santiago during the week was Mr. H. Bary.

The senior Vice-President of the National City Bank, Mr. J. H. Durrell, has arrived in this city on business.

The death took place in Rosario on the 27th. ult. of Mr. Dionisio Gonzalez Leahy.

Subscribers in arrears are requested to settle up as soon as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Atkinson left town on Tuesday last to spend a holiday in Mar del Plata.

The marriage of Miss Maria Esther Mulvany to Mr. Tomas Petrelli is announced for next month.

Amongst the arrivals during the week from the camp were Mr. and Mrs. James Carey, who are staying at Hotel Frossard.

Mr. Frank Morgan is a recent arrival at the City Hotel.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Miguel Campion left on business for Estancia El Trio.

Mr. C. Butler was among the many guests who registered at the Continental Hotel during the week.

Dr. Roberto L. Campion departed last Monday for Enrique Lavalle, where he purposes passing some days.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTE.

Perhaps never before has the feast of our glorious St. Patrick been celebrated with more enthusiasm than this year in the old town of Monte.

From an early hour, Fr. Gormally took his place in the confessional, and numerous were the penitents who availed themselves of the opportunity

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BUENOS AIRES

and approached the Holy Rails, thus celebrating in a true Catholic way this traditional Irish feast.

At 10.30 Holy Mass commenced, at which there was present a notably large congregation, who followed the different passages of the Holy Sacrifice with devout attention; at the end of which Fr. Gormally delivered the panegyric of St. Patrick.

The choir, composed of the Misses Cora Furlong, Mary Agnes, Maggie, Ema and Martha Farrell, Mary Agnes and Catherine McGoey, was all that could be desired, their sweet voices being much admired by all present. After Mass, Solemn Benediction was given, thus closing the religious part of the day's festivities.

Then, headed by the Argentine and Irish flags, all proceeded to the Hotel Sansone, where over seventy people, all Irish Argentines, took their seats at a well prepared table, which was presided by our Irish Chaplain, Fr. Gormally, and our P. P. Fr. Emilio

Gidashouky; and at the desert both were called on to address those present, which they did in their own good style, congratulating our community for their presence in such large numbers at this grand feast. Mr. James Keating then thanked the Rev. gentlemen for their company and exhorted the young people in a special manner to ever continue celebrating yearly this Irish feast.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Monona H. de Leaden, Miss Catherine McGoey and Mr. Caminos O'Gorman played some select airs on the piano, thus prolonging the merry reunion, of which the characteristic features were the good will and merry comradeship which prevailed throughout the whole day.

At the request of our Parish Priest a committee of ladies and gentlemen was formed to purchase a new Irish flag, which we hope to see floating in the breeze surrounded by a still more numerous contingent of our community on next St. Patrick's Day.

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# The Tragedy of Sin

**T**HE sombre message of Holy Week places emphasis on the existence of sin and its consequences amongst mankind. It was the primeval sin of the first human beings which made necessary a Redeemer, and it was the same sin, and the sins of all mankind, which caused the Passion and death of that Redeemer upon the Cross of Calvary.

The evils which afflict the human race are all traceable to sin and the effects of sin. If there were no perverse wills there would be no wrong-doing, no social injustice, no wars. Humans would live, move and have their being in the idyllic conditions which Holy Writ tells us obtained in the Garden of Eden. Alas! "Sin entered the world, and through sin, death". Not only the death of Nature, from which Adam and his descendants had been promised immunity, but also that darker death of the spirit whose effects are so widespread and enduring.

There is a terrifying universality in sin and its consequences. It disturbs the balance of the whole man, makes him a total enemy of his Creator. "He who offends against one of my Commandments, offends against them all." The effects of sin in one race or one nation cannot be limited to it alone. "All have sinned," says Holy Scripture, "and all need redemption."

There is, however, a varying gravity in the sins of men and of nations. There are sins of weakness, sins of passion, sins of pride and obstinacy. Who will question the awful gravity of that widespread sin of our times, collective negation of belief in God? The rulers of not one but several nations are

today employed in the terrible mission of uprooting supernatural faith from the hearts of the people subject to them. They are working might and main to capture the minds of the rising generation, to turn them against the beliefs of their fathers, to destroy all vestiges of Christianity in the inmost shrines of their souls. Not for one year, but for many, this has been done systematically. Need any one wonder that our age is being signally chastized? Bewildered people often ask why civilization is crumbling, why the world is being broken under our eyes. This is the answer: The enormous public sins which are being perpetrated in our time.

But there is always hope. The human race is beloved of God, in spite of all, as is proved by the scriptural record which the Church puts before her children these days of Holy Week.

The condition is repentance. In the new order which is being born out of the travails of the old, men and women everywhere must be allowed to worship their Creator in accordance with their consciences, unhindered by laws and governments. If the spirit of forgiveness of wrongs and the charity of Christ were to prevail again, this war with all its tribulations and hardships would soon be no more than a hideous memory.

## 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.

## HOLY WEEK SERVICES AT HOLY CROSS.

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 through 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.

## HOLY WEEK IN ST. PATRICK'S, BUENOS AIRES.

### GOOD FRIDAY:—

The ceremonies will begin at 9 a.m. 17 o'clock, the Stations of the Cross and a sermon in English to be preached by the Rev. Fr. Thomas O'Reilly, P.S.M.

### HOLY SATURDAY:—

The ceremonies of the day will begin at 7.30 a.m.

### EASTER SUNDAY:—

A sermon in English will be preached by the Rev. Fr. Vincent Smith, P.S.M., during the 10 a.m. Mass.

## MISSIONS AND STATIONS IN THE WESTERN CAMPS.

The Passionist Fathers will conduct the annual Missions and Stations in the Western camps in accordance with the following list of dates and places:

- Estancia "San Martín", Lincoln, Mr. B. L. Duggan, April 16 and 17th. Parish Church of Lincoln, April 19 and 20th.
- Estancia "La Marcela", Lincoln, Mr. B. L. Duggan, April 21 and 22nd.
- Estancia "San Julián", Roberts, Mr. A. Harrington, April 24 and 25th.
- Parish Church of Roberts, April 26 and 27th.
- Arenaza Chapel, April 26 and 27th.
- Estancia "San Juan", Gral Pinto, Mr. B. L. Duggan, April 28, 29 and 30th.
- Estancia "Los Tres Bonetes", Dussaud, Mr. J. Maguire, May 2nd and 3rd.
- Parish Church of Gral. Pinto, May 2nd and 3rd.
- Estancia "El Porvenir", C. Granada, F. and E. Dowling, May 4th.
- Estancia "Santa Elena", C. Granada, Mr. C. Hope, May 6th.
- Estancia "La María", Porvenir, Suc. Edo. Dowling, May 7th.
- Estancia "Salalí", Ameghino, Mr. Luis T. Nelson, May 9 and 10th.
- Estancia "Los Andes", Ameghino, Mr. Edward Hope, May 12th.
- Estancia "San Bernardo", Volta, Mr. B. L. Duggan, May 14th.
- Parish Church of Ameghino, May 16 and 17th.
- Parish Church of O'Brien, May 17th.
- Mr. John MacGarry, Blaquier, May

18th.  
Mr. Patrick Newman, Blaquier, May 20th.

## ENGLISH MISSIONS.

To be preached by the Passionist Fathers during the months of April and May 1942.

BERISSO: April 7th-12th.

HURLINGHAM: April 16th-19th.

LINERS: April 29th-May 3rd. (Parish Church).

VILLA DEVOTO: May 13th-17th. (Parish Church).

BELGRANO: May 27th-31st. (Parish Church).

HORARIUM: of Holy Mission in Liniers, Villa Devoto and Belgrano: Every morning at 8.30; every night at 9.30, p.m.

## HOLY CROSS.

### SPECIAL THANKS.

In connection with the solemn celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Holy Cross, the Passionist Fathers wish to thank in a very special manner the following persons who so generously cooperated for the success thereof:

The L.R.5 Radio Excelsior for broadcasting the whole Church service; The Union Telephone for placing the line for the broadcast; The Southern Cross, The Standard and The Buenos Aires Herald for several publications and announcements of festivities; the ladies and gentlemen who helped at the church, banquet and tea; and finally all those who by their cooperation contributed to the success of the feast.

The Passionist Fathers of Holy Cross also wish to thank most cordially the following persons who made donations:

Mr. Juan C. Campion, Mrs. Rosa S. de Allen, Mr. Bernard L. Duggan, Misses Lucy and Winnie Kelly, Dr. John Duggan, Mr. Thomas J. Rooney, Mr. Santiago Campion, Mr. Francis Heron, Mrs. J. P. Torney, Mrs. T. Gahan, Mrs. Ellen C. de Walsh, Dr. Juan O'Farrell, Mrs. B. Lynch de Araujo, Dr. Robert Halahan, Mr. Lawrence Dillon, Miss Pessano, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore (Salto), Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tooley, Mr. Thomas Kearney, Mr. Christopher Hope, Mr. Jack C. Murphy, Mrs. C. H. de Cowen, (Altamirano), Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Feehey, Dr. Santiago Maguire, Mr. Eduardo H. Maguire, Sucesión Lator, Mr. Eduardo Morgan, Mrs. María D. de Coffey, Miss Annie Quirk, Mr. McGaughey, Mr. F. B. O'Grady, Mr. Jack B. Nelson, Miss Margaret E. Beacon (Alejo Ledesma), Mr. Patricio Harrington, Mr. F. R. Limpenny, Mr. Eduardo Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dowling, Mrs. Jane C. de Moore.

Telegrams and messages of adhesion were received from the following: Dr. Robert Halahan, Dr. Juan F. Cafferata, St. Paul's Club, Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, Mr. R. E. Petley, Mr. Mervyn Ryan, Mr. C. C. Bat-chelder, Mr. E. P. Clarendon, Mr. Owen L. Thomas and others.

## ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

### BAZAAR.

The Bazaar 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.

## Hunting Gorillas For A Living

(By MARCUS DALY)

I HAVE found the gorilla in many areas in Equatorial Africa, from the eastern Belgian Congo, extending from the area of Lake Kivu well over the south-western Uganda Frontier, and down the country from Lake Kivu to the Lualaba River. The country for miles north and east of this river is one big gorilla field, also the bush forest of the Moyen Congo and the Cameroons.

The natives and Batwa pigmies round and about the Kivu area generally call them "Ngagi" ("The Terror"), while the western French Congo and Cameroonian natives call them "Bubu" (meaning "Fool"), a name that suits them best, as they are sometimes most foolish in their actions.

A large male gorilla standing behind cover, perhaps a big dark tree, with only half his indistinguishable black face protruding from behind the dark tree, some six feet up or so, as he stands behind it watching one, unrecognized by the hunter, will slowly put out his great arm as one approaches, catch hold of a handful of bush or vines, and pull them before his face to conceal it from the hunter, whereas if the Bubu had only remained perfectly still the advantage would have been all on his side.

Many other stupid things they practise which must often turn the advantage against them. They will often run and hide behind some bush within sight of the hunter, like a child playing hide and seek behind objects in view all the time, even when they must know that one has seen and been watching them go to that cover.

In a charge, instead of coming straight and swiftly in like a lion, they come roaring, jumping, shaking every bush they pass on their way to one, indicating definitely the line of their advance through the dense vine-growth, throwing away all their many advantages in their knowledge of the bush and natural ability to take cover, and their great superiority in speed and strength.

Their scouting methods are also bad, and not nearly so clever as those of the monkey or the baboon. This may be due to their necessity of far more food and time required to fill their bigger stomachs, which are at all ages big in proportion to their size. To all who fear them, however, they are a bad and dangerous foe, and I have known of many cases where a native has been overtaken and killed by them.

The pursuing male will catch a victim by the back of the neck with its jaw, and, gripping both shoulders with its hands, will tear and pull him in halves as one may do a well-boiled chicken.

Their terrible strength is indicated by the ease with which they break down strong sapling trees, three and four inches in diameter, with a sound like the crack of a rifle, as easily as one could snap a tallow candle, by use of their great hands and feet. This stupid performance they often do when hunted, in order to strike fear into the heart of the hunter, which incidentally gives their position away in the bush: "Bubu".

They are noisy feeders and can be quietly approached by a careful hunter to within close range in the thick bush if he is able to avoid the watchful eyes of the young scouts high up on the tree branches, feeding and scouting for the big ones below.

They have a code of drum-beats understood by all gorillas. While observing the young up the tree, the old

ones will be heard to send along a light drum-signal to them by taps on the chest, time and force all having various meanings. Perhaps at a signal from one young one up a tree, or because of their own suspicions, a low fast roll of taps, like the low roll of a kettle-drum (about 500 to a minute in actual time), will sound from one or other of the big ones below. The young ones up the tree, which have up to that moment been feeding noisily and shaking the branches, now remain perfectly still. Another signal, and every gorilla will hasten down from the tree and move off with the troop, fast but silently.

They are terrible enemies to native gardens and maize fields. Half a dozen gorillas will finish off an acre of maize, stalks, cobs and leaves—every part of the plant. Even the root they dig up and eat, and all between daylight and about 7 a. m. Unless there happens to be a big party of natives near, they will not give ground until fully satisfied. They are just as bad, if not worse, than a herd of elephants, and take more driving off than the elephant.

The big males are very tough and tenacious of life, even when hit with a good shot in a vital place. Using a 10.75 Mauser with solid bullets, I have never failed to stop the charge of one of these brutes. But though I have shot them in the chest as they came on, in the throat and on the shoulders fair and square, none of my shots with the above gun have ever gone through any of the gorillas; which goes to show, like the lion, their great muscular resistance to the shot.

The big male gorillas, which I have shot from time to time in their different countries, have not been killed, with two exceptions, while hunting them, but in defence of myself and partly while hunting elephant. One of these exceptions was on special permit issued to the 1927 American Scientific Harvard Trans-African Expedition under Dr. Strong, to which I was associated as professional big game hunter.

During a most gruelling seven day's hunt in the high altitudes, in tall conical hills, bush and vine-covered, and constant, freezing rain, we made contact many times only to lose sight of the gorilla again. We overtook it during a heavy, cold downpour of rain, having judged this to be the time to push on after it with the last few ounces of endurance left in us. We were right.

On spraying the great brute from beneath a large half-falling tree where it had taken shelter from the rain. Its great arms were almost round me as I got off my first shot, hitting it somewhere low on the chest, which threw it to one side.

I quickly gave it another on the left shoulder as it plunged into the vines and down the steep slippery incline some hundred feet, through a small, fast-running mountain spruit, ice-cold, and up a very steep, bush-covered, slippery hill, with me, slipping and sprawling, all mud-covered, following as fast as I could to keep the badly wounded gorilla in sight, as after our most gruelling hunt I was not going to lose it now if it could possibly be helped.

The conditions had exhausted Coolidge, the young American who was with me. He had been some way back when I met and gave it the first two shots.

Higher and higher, up and up this

## THE SUPPER

( From the Spanish of Francisco Luis Bernárdex )

On the eve of sorrow  
They meet around the board  
To celebrate the pasch  
The apostles and the lord.  
And the Lord gives them his body  
And gives his blood divine:  
The bread of resurrection  
And the redeeming wine.

*No earthly drink is this nor any earthly food:  
For this is my body and this is my blood.*

As white and as warm  
Is the bread that they take  
As the flesh that tomorrow  
Will die for our sake.  
And the wine they receive  
Is as clear and as red  
As the blood that tomorrow  
For us will be shed.

*No earthly drink is this nor any earthly food:  
For this is my body and this is my blood.*

When they begin to eat  
The bread they will adore  
Their wish for bread is stilled,  
For love they hunger more.  
When they begin to drink  
The wine as red as blood  
Their mortal thirst is quenched  
And now they thirst for God.

*No earthly drink is this nor any earthly food:  
For this is my body and this is my blood.*

Though the hour has not yet come,  
By miraculous device  
For love of us the Lord  
Still makes his sacrifice,  
Still gives himself and dies,  
Still rises from the dead  
In the form of bread and wine  
That is not wine or bread.

*No earthly drink is this nor any earthly food:  
For this is my body and this is my blood.*

Lawrence Smith.

slippery hill it went, leaving a big blood spoor which I in turn slipped on. Far below in the bush at the foot of the hill I could hear Coolidge following some hundreds of yards behind, alone, as the pigmies who were with us had all cleared at the sound of the first roar and shot—slipping, falling, damning and shouting. Higher and higher went the gorilla, with me now close behind him, only a few feet dividing us in the thick growth, but no mark to aim at.

Realising that I was overtaking it, the gorilla now turned back downhill just before reaching the top, at an angle of about 60 degrees from where it had started the ascent. Keeping close up to it, running, jumping, skidding, I brought it to a halt sitting with its great back to a tree.

Noticing that it was all in and would never move from there again, I waited close to it for Coolidge to arrive, which he did in about three minutes, thoroughly exhausted, mud-covered and so weakened that he had to rest a minute or two to gain sufficient control to lift his 350 Rigby Magnum rifle and put in a shot.

Unfortunately he hit the gorilla in

the jaw-bone; this, happening just after the old chap had given the salute of submission, he must have thought rather mean if he had a thought left in him.

### RUSSIA ON THE ALERT.

Though the Japanese say that no reason exists why they should attack Russia, yet, that country is leaving nothing to chance. The Soviets are reported to have sent one million well equipped men to Siberia in the event of a surprise being sprung upon them. Rumour has it that the Japanese authorities have requested Russia to withdraw her troops in the Far East to limits previously agreed upon, this would involve the evacuation of certain aerodromes which it is believed the Russians will not abandon.

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

**CORRESPONDENCE**

Bs. As., March 26th, 1942.

To the Editor of THE SOUTHERN CROSS  
Dear Sir:

The detailed reports published in 'Critica' regarding the death of Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear provide yet another instance of that journal's enmity to the Catholic Church.

Every reliable newspaper told its readers that Dr. Alvear received the last Sacraments, like his predecessors Dr. Irigoyen and General Uriburu and practically every other Argentine who occupied the Presidential chair. No serious organ of the Press suppressed the fact that the priest who was with the former President in his last moments was Father Rafael Cantilo, son of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Only 'Critica's' alert reporters, always first with the news, overlooked this item.

Politically, as every well-informed person knows, 'Critica' has always been a weathercock. In the 1928 Presidential election it lauded Irigoyen to the skies. In 1930 it claimed to have been the most important factor in turning public opinion against that President and ousting him from power. Only a few months later it turned on Uribu-

ru. Yet the Radical memory was so short, or the party bosses were so fearful, that the paper's all-powerful owner was able to get his son-in-law, a law student, unknown until then for his political activities, nominated for election as a National Deputy.

No such charge of inconsistency can however be brought against that paper in connection with its attitude towards the Catholic Church. In 1934, betraying its duty to the public to print all the news, without discrimination, it did not publish a single line about the International Eucharistic Congress, the greatest religious event in the history of Argentina. Any charge against the Church, however absurd and unsupported by proof, has always found a welcome place in its columns. On one occasion it called Jesus Christ the 'quack of Galilee', a phrase which would no doubt be pleasing to Admiral Harwood, Paddy Finucane, from Cork, Major James Patrick Sinnott Devereux, the gallant defender of Wake Island, and the thousands of other Catholics who are not merely giving lip-service to the cause of democracy.

In the pronouncements and policies of the most eminent statesmen of the hour one fails to find even a trace of 'Critica's' anti-religious views. President Roosevelt, whom it will be recalled appointed Myron Taylor as personal representative to the Vatican, includes the "freedom of religion" as one of the "four freedoms" essential to the democratic way of life. In a letter sent by the President to the Catholic Bishops of the United States, as spiritual leaders of more than 20,000,000 Americans, on December 24th last, he says: "We shall be glad to remember your patriotic action in placing your institutions and their consecrated per-

sonnel at the disposal of the government. We shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ ("the quack of Galilee") shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

Nothing could differ more widely, Mr. Editor, than the attitudes of Mr. Roosevelt and of 'Critica' towards religion and the Catholic Church. I, for one, regard with considerable doubt and scepticism the loud praises lavish-

ed daily by that paper on President Roosevelt and other democratic leaders, with whose principles its lifelong record is at complete variance, and cannot help wondering whether those praises will not be as short-lived as those accorded at one time to Irigoyen and Uriburu.

Thanking you for the publication of this letter,

Yours truly,

A Real Democrat.

**When St. Patrick's Hawthorn Blooms**

THE late Canon William Fleming, of Moorfields, London, in a small "Life of St. Patrick," issued in 1907, propounding the evidence for Boulogne as the saint's birthplace, makes special mention of the National Apostle's four years' absence at Tours, and on the journey there and back—long and arduous in those days—on a visit to his mother's kinsman, St. Martin of Tours.

In this connection, he tells us of the small town and station on the railway line between Tours and Angers, called "St. Pratrice" (pronounced "Song Pah-treese"), called after the saint, and of the bush which by firm local repute and tradition dates back to the time of the saint, over 1500 years before, and blossoms out of season, about Christmas, even in the midst of frost and snow.

Canon Fleming quoted a description of the shrub and of the positive local testimony to its annual unseasonable blossoming from a "Life of St. Patrick," by a Father Morris (to best of present writer's recollection, writing from memory), who visited St. Pratrice about 1881, but not about Christmas-time, when the bush is in blossom. "Les fleurs de St. Pratrice" ("The flowers of St. Patrick") is the name for them quoted in this account.

The writer heretofore thought it well worth making inquiry for more recent information on this interesting story, which is far from well known, and sought information from the priest in charge of the village of St. Pratrice.

The great courtesy, or rather kindness, of Pere Dordillon, the Cure of St. Pratrice (which is in the Department of Indre et Loire in South-West of France) has rewarded his inquiry with a detailed letter in French, accompanied by a translation by the good Cure into excellent English, and a picture postcard representation of a stained-glass double window in the new Church of St. Pratrice, one half of which represents St. Patrick placing his cloak on the bare bush, and the other his withdrawing it, with the bush in blossom. It will be observed from the inscription that they are the gifts of the parish. The bush is no longer in existence. Subject to this remark, Pere Dordillon shall now be given opportunity to tell the story, in the actual words of the translation made by himself of his letter in French.

I don't know what the priest who came about 1881 had to say, but here is what I know:

In a small wood nearby, the actual village of St. Pratrice, and above the site of the ancient church, there is a bush called "l'Epine de Saint Patrick" (St. Patrick's hawthorn).

This hawthorn has a story; true or legendary, it is difficult to know. There are two versions on its origin. One says: St. Patrick, having crossed the river Loire walking on the swollen wa-

ters, helping himself with a stick of hawthorn, when reaching the river shore he planted the stick in the soil and that stick of hawthorn, taking root, was soon covered with blossoms, though it was about Christmas time.

The other version is as follows: St. Patrick having crossed the river using his cloak as a boat when he reached the shore, he spread it to dry on a bush of hawthorn. When he took it back the hawthorn was all abloom, though it was the middle of winter.

Many of my parishioners assured me that every year at Christmastime they used to see that same bush all covered with blossoms.

Unfortunately, about 10 years ago ("l'Epine de St. Pratrice" was cut down by a poor demented man. Nowadays the sprouts from the bush do not bloom any more. On one of the painted windows of the new church St. Patrick is seen spreading his cloak on the leafless and blossomless hawthorn; and on another the saint is seen taking back his cloak from the bush all covered with flowers.

Years ago a number of Irish and English people came to see "l'Epine de St. Pratrice"; myself I took several visitors to see the place. This is all I know about "l'Epine." I think I have answered your inquiry, and I did it very willingly.

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The closure of the East Indian rubber plantations is forcing governments and industrial concerns to look about them for other sources. Guayule rubber has been studied and exploited on a small scale for many years past in the United States and anxious eyes are being turned to existing plantations. They will relieve pressure, but that is all.

It is suggested that the northern and central provinces of Argentina are perfectly fitted for the cultivation of guayule; here, it is said, a source of potential riches for the country.

The trouble is that neither guayule nor any other rubber-bearing plant can ever be profitable when true rubber trees are available. The secondary sources become valuable only when the prime ones are cut off, as at present. To spend large sums of money in developing secondary sources when the prime sources may become available at any moment is a speculation in which no prudent person will

embark. We do not know how long the war will last. It may end just as some adventurous guayule-grower is hoping to harvest his crop.

Another great obstacle in the production of guayule is that it takes from four to five years for the crop to mature. Harvesting is accomplished by uprooting the entire shrub, which is a great disadvantage when compared with the simple process of tapping which is used in the case of true rubber trees. We do not think that guayule-planting has a future, unless there is reason to believe that true rubber will not be available for at least a decade. This is unlikely, to say the least, when one recollects that vast plantations of true rubber are being sown in Brazil. In the course of a few years our northern neighbour will be able to supply the whole world with rubber.

**CONGREGATION OF CHILDREN OF MARY, ST. BRIGID'S.**

The first meeting for 1942 of the Children of Mary and ex-pupils of St. Brigid's will take place at the College on Sunday 19th. inst., beginning with a General Communion Mass at 8.30. Mass will be offered to beg God's blessing on the past pupils who will enter Holy Matrimony during the present year, that their wedded life may be a long and happy one. All former pupils are cordially invited to attend.

*The Committee.*

(b) Acidosis, whatever its cause is more frequent and more dangerous than alkalosis. Normal body-products show also an excess of acid compounds, so that extra acid-foods should not be taken to place a further strain on the mechanism of excretion.

(c) Excess acid may lead to loss of calcium and phosphorus compounds during the digestive process, but such effects, if present, are very slight.

Such an important authority as Sherman still considers it an open question whether the acid-base balance of the mineral elements of the diet

is or is not of practical importance in human nutrition.

The beneficial effects of the alkali-forming vegetables in a well balanced diet may be due to causes other than their alkaline reaction on oxidation. The assimilation of such products enriches the diet with many minerals and vitamins which certainly have beneficial results in themselves. They have also very often a laxative effect. Their indigestible fibre residue may also have some influence in some cases.

**Meeting Michael Collins.**

(By FRANCIS CARTY in "The Irish Digest")

NO sooner had Art Russell been appointed Brigadier Director of Intelligence in his local I.R.A. division than he was summoned to Dublin for an interview with Michael Collins at Vaughan's Hotel. When his name was called he jumped to his feet.

"Russell?"  
There was a pale little man with heavy black eyebrows in the doorway. Art nodded. Tremendously excited all of a sudden, he followed his guide down a short passage.

"He's in a hell of a rage," whispered the guide cheerfully, as he knocked on a door at the end of the passage.

Within, a rather high-pitched laugh ceased abruptly. "Tar isteach," cried a sharp voice.

Art, wondering vaguely whether he should salute, entered the room.

Collins sat on the table, dangling his legs, back to the door. He jerked his head round, thrusting upwards a dogged chin, and sprang off the table. He swung round on Art. "Ten minutes late," he snapped.

"I thought—"

"That's all right. Sit down."

Art, rather crushed, took a seat.

"Are ye ready to go on the run?"

"If necessary."

"It is necessary. There's no use talking on this job otherwise. I don't want to have you getting caught in a few weeks. We've got enough prison heroes."

"I was just thinking of going on the run in any case. I think the police are beginning to suspect me."

"It may interest you to know," said Collins, "that your name is down for the next round-up."

Art could have jumped with surprise; not altogether at this information, which merely confirmed his own suspicions; what really surprised him was the fact that such a busy man as Collins should have found time to investigate the delicate relations of an obscure country Volunteer with the local police. He had thought the D.I. knew nothing at all about him.

"So if you're at home when they call—"

"I won't be at home."

"Good. Listen here, now. You must give all your time to Intelligence from this on. Start work right away. Get battalion I.O.s appointed. No duds, mind. A man that's no good for anything else, remember, is no good for Intelligence."

Collins began striding energetically about the room.

"Regular reports are essential. Insist on regular reports from your battalion officers. Collect them, compare them, use your imagination. But don't depend too much on reports. Personal touch; that's better for the kind of work you've got to do. Search out useful people; they needn't be Volunteers at all; get in touch with them yourself." The D. I. halted suddenly, facing Art. "Do ye know any one in Killenarden?"

"Not at present," said Art. "I don't know the town very well. But I can easily inquire from the local fellows."

He had been only once in Killenarden—at the County Feis. Like most

**Acid-Base Balance In Nutrition**

MOST natural foodstuffs contain appreciable amounts of mineral matter. After the food has been digested and carried in the blood to the tissues, the greater portion of it is oxidised or burnt away.

The mineral residue varies with the nature of the original food. This residue may be basic, acidic or neutral. For example, minerals containing calcium or other metals are mostly base-forming or, in other words, alkali-forming (e.g., lime). A substance like phosphorus or other non-metal may yield acidic residues (phosphoric acid). Alkali and acids combine in form of salts in which the acid and alkali properties are destroyed or neutralised.

The mineral elements in fruit and vegetables ultimately give a decided alkaline reaction. Milk and cream have also a potential alkalinity but much smaller than that of fruit or vegetables.

All types of meat and fish (including shell fish) as well as eggs give finally a preponderance of acid-forming elements, while various forms of cereals, rice and breads, both brown and white, have a small potential acidity.

Sugar and fats have little or no mineral residue and have practically no effect on the acid-base balance.

Many fruits like oranges, lemons or grapes, contain either free acids such as citric acid, or acid salts, potassium acid citrate or potassium acid tartrate. The first impulse is to include these among the acid foods. Actually, they ultimately give an alkaline reaction. This is due to the fact that the organic acids are, after assimilation, mostly burnt up in the body with the formation of potassium bicarbonate (which is alkaline) and carbon dioxide.

In the case of substances like prunes or plums, an organic acid (hippuric acid) is present which is not oxidised in the body. The ultimate acid effect is, therefore, much stronger than the alkali effect from the mineral residue. Probably the same occurs with fruits containing oxalic acid, but the evidence here is not very definite.

The nervous system seems to be regulated to a large extent by this acid-base equilibrium of the cells of the body. Yet authors claim that it matters very little whether acid ash or alkaline ash foods are used in the make up of a diet, the total quantity of acid or base being small. It is clear that either type of food has practically no effect on acid-base equilibrium of the blood.

The body contains mixtures of weak acids and their alkali salts. These mixtures have the property of absorbing large amounts of acids or bases without altering the actual acidity—or as is stated in scientific language—without altering the hydrogen-ion concentration. This is known as a buffer action.

Acidosis (as distinct from the local condition known as hyper-acidity, which is over secretion of hydrochloric acid during digestion) is regarded as a disturbance in the normal equilibrium of the acid-base balance of the body fluids and tissues. It is, therefore, likely that first causes other than the eating of acid-reacting foods must be responsible for the acidosis.

On the other hand, some dieticians strongly support the claims for an alkaline rich diet. The arguments are based in the main on the following points:

(a) Milk ash has an alkaline reaction and as such food is provided by nature for the young, it is probably the best type of edible product.

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towns, Killenarden had the name of being "rotten," it was crowded with military and Auxies; the prospect of exploring the place in search of friendly natives was distinctly alarming. Yet, not for a moment did Art think of raising any difficulties. In the presence of a G.H.Q. officer for the first time, he was overawed; determined to make a good impression.

He could imagine with what an impatient, contemptuous gesture the D.I. would have swept difficulties aside. Somehow or other he must get in touch with the people in Killenarden. There was a grim imperativeness about Collins which demanded results.

"You'll find a head waiter at the Royal Hotel," the D.I. continued, "a Cork man named Dunphy, who should be able to help. The officers spend a lot of time at the Royal. You should also discover which houses they visit socially. It might be possible to do something with the servants. Then, there are tradesmen and messenger boys calling at the military barracks on business. All these channels should be examined."

Collins had a small sheet of paper in his hand, a page out of his notebook, filled with tiny figures relating to lodgments of money in connection with the Dail Loan. He studied the figures for a moment, as if to memorise them, after which he took a long step across the room and threw the paper into the fire.

The D.I. began pacing the floor again. There was something about him which reminded Art of a hurler marching up to take a seventy yards shot at goal.

The D.I. was obviously a man who had lived in cities; just as obviously, he had been born and bred in the country. Art saw in him the son of a sound farmer, with rough vigour and keen intelligence far above the average. Considering the frequent surprise cordons of bayonets, and the greedy vigilance of innumerable Intelligence officers, who sought him with his photograph in their hands, his continued success in evading capture was astounding.

Of course, the G-men, the only enemy agents who actually knew his appearance, were either in his service or in premature graves, if not themselves on the run from the Volunteers; otherwise, no amount of luck and quick-witted nerve would have enabled Collins to pass safely every day through the streets.

Art had mastered his embarrassment. The bullying manner of Collins no longer intimidated him, for he sensed beneath it an intimate friendliness which sprang from mutual understanding; they were two of a small body of young men sharing an overpowering, inexpressible ideal which, herewith Collins, had not only increased vitality and deeper significance, but also a note of inevitable triumph.

That raiders might put a stop to this man's work seemed impossible. In the atmosphere of self-confidence which he created they became merely incidental obstructions to be brushed quickly aside. He would always contrive to evade them and carry on.

The D.I. halted abruptly.

"What about the post office?"

"In Killenarden?"

"No. Dummalsy. The G.P.O. Get in touch with the telegraphists," said Collins. "Ask them to take a note of police messages. The police use the wires frequently. They employ a code—a figure cypher, generally. Decode the messages at once. If there's anything important, send it up here without delay. The cypher is simple. You'll easily understand how it works."

Collins looked at his watch. Twenty to nine. Those fellows from South

Tipp. were probably waiting outside. By the time he got across to Kirwan's . . . There was that sergeant from Belfast he had to interview. Perhaps one of the warders out of the "Joy" might be waiting, too, with another note from Griffith.

These peace negotiations . . . Archbishop Clune . . . He mustn't forget about that stuff from the other side . . . He had to rush out and see Batt O'Connor before curfew. Might have to chance staying the night at Batt's place. There would hardly be any time left for riding across to Ranelagh.

"Apart from these messages, I want regular reports. I'll send you a report sheet to be filled up each month. Let me have a special despatch if there's anything urgent. For ordinary despatches the brigade line will do . . . Well, that's all, I think, at present. *Slan agat!*" The D.I. shook hands with Art, a firm, hearty grip.

Art departed, conscious of new strength. Remembering that Collins, with bloodhounds at his heels, not only discharged the duties of D.I. and Minister of Finance, but also bore the responsibilities of Acting-President, the difficulties of carrying on at home seemed, after all, trivial.

#### DEATHS

BRIDIE McLOUGHLIN DE RYAN.—

On April the 1st, at the British Hospital, Mrs. Bridie McLoughlin de Ryan, from Guerrico, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. Sweet Jesus have mercy on her soul.

1409—a.3

#### MARRIAGE.

MACKINSON—CUSSEN.

On Saturday, April 11th, at 20.45 o'clock, the marriage will take place at Holy Cross Church of Miss Veronica Mackinson to Mr. Miguel P. Cussen. All friends are welcome to the Church.

1408—a.3.10

#### BIRTHS

LARROUX.—In Venado Tuerto, on March 4th, at "Sanatorio Gutierrez," to Maria Elena Boyle, wife of Dr. Larroux, a son: Eduardo Antonio.

1406—a.3

#### MASSES

ANA LEDWITH DE MORAN, R.I. P.—On Monday the 13th of April, at 10 o'clock, there will be Anniversary Mass celebrated at the Parish Church of Capilla del Señor, F.C.C.A., for the repose of the soul of the late Ana Ledwith de Moran. Relatives and pupils are cordially invited to attend.

1407—a.3

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m.13—ab.3



# A Short Account Of Irish Catholic Action In Argentina

(Concluded.)

There is also the instance of the Keating family which has erected a magnificent church to St. Patrick in Mercedes, and a large school in Buenos Aires; the late Mrs. Mary Norris de Carthy and Mrs. Ellen Kenny de Gahan who endowed the Irish Catholic Association and St. Joseph's Society with properties valued at several millions of pesos.

Nor must we omit to mention the example of Mrs. Lynch de Ham, who has donated a magnificent property to the Passionist Sisters at Vicente López. It has been utilised by the Sisters as a girls' school, which ranks amongst the first of its kind in the country.

WILLIAM BULFIN.

Even the shortest sketch of Irish Catholicism in Argentina would be incomplete without a reference to a devoted Irish layman who spent the greater part of his life amongst the Irish of Argentina—William Bulfin. For twenty years, through his editorial chair in the Irish newspaper "The Southern Cross," this brilliant Irishman, whose fame as a writer spread far beyond the limits of Argentina and South America, championed the cause of Catholicism. His splendid work was rewarded by the Holy See with a high Papal distinction. His contribution to the cause of Irish Nationalism won him a distinguished place amongst the leaders of the New Ireland, whilst his unwavering defence of the Irish in Argentina, in circumstances which were always difficult, and sometimes were almost hopeless, will make his name always memorable amongst the Irish of the River Plate.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Irish Hospital founded by Fr. Fahy has now passed out of existence. In its place was developed a school for destitute and orphaned children. In the eighties a Trust was formed for the purpose of administering this work, and which is known as the Irish Catholic Association. This has also been richly endowed and supports the College for girls called St. Brigid's, under the charge of the Irish Sisters of Mercy. The building which houses this College is one of the most beautiful in Buenos Aires.

The cherished wish of Father Fahy for a charitable school for boys of Irish parentage was first fulfilled in the industrial school commenced by Father Feeney and continued by Mrs. Morgan. The idea was later taken up by a committee of Irish-Argentine Ladies, known as St. Joseph's Society. It has been richly endowed, and supports three splendid establishments, one for girls in Buenos Aires, one for smaller boys in Capilla del Señor, and one for larger boys, known as the Fahy Farm, Moreno.

## CONCLUSION.

It is said that the religious index of a people can best be gauged by the number of vocations. Judged by this, it must be allowed that the Irish-Argentines are a religious people, for there are more than fifty priests of Irish origin dispersed among the secular clergy and various religious congregations, whilst the number of Sisters in the Sisterhoods is over three

hundred. But anyone who has lived amongst the Irish of Argentina does not need any test of this sort. Enough for him is it to see them, coming weary leagues on Sunday after Sunday, to attend the Sacrifice of the Mass; to see them, frequent communicants, approach the Sacrament of the Altar; to catechize their children, instructed from earliest infancy by their parents in the teachings of their faith; to witness their holy lives and to be present at their edifying deaths.

FINIS.

## IRELAND'S HOT-WATER BOTTLE?

Is it really true that the Gulf Stream, as the text books tell us, is the main factor in the making of our Irish climate—not forgetting that of Great Britain and even Western Europe?

The members of the staff of Bermuda Biological Station have grave doubts on the matter, and they are about to set out in a large motor yacht for the purpose of definitely locating the Gulf Stream and the course it takes northward in the Atlantic from the Gulf of Florida, with a view to solving the mystery. The task will occupy several years.

Not many years ago the current was actually reported missing from the Atlantic! Explorers later located it in the Arctic, north of Nova Zembla. Meteorologists then noted an important fact: *there was no marked change in our Irish weather.*

Norwegian investigators concluded that the flow and temperature of the Atlantic currents are dependent on variations in the wind currents passing over the Atlantic, and that, especially, variations in the temperature of the Gulf Stream are directly connected with the trade winds.

"The first meteorologist of note to ascribe the temperate climate of the British Isles to the warming influence of the Gulf Stream was the Scotsman, Buchan, famous for his warm and cold periods," says *The Observer*.

"But for this hot-water system, he said, the mean temperature of the South of England would be some 15 degrees below freezing point, and in the North of Scotland the mercury would never rise above the Centigrade zero. Another Scottish scientist, Sir Archibald Geikie, was of the same opinion. Without the Gulf Stream, he said, Great Britain and Ireland would have a climate like that of frozen Labrador.

"Other scientists, however, hold quite a different opinion. Our climate, they stated, was in no way dependent on any ocean currents, but on the prevalent winds, which came in warm from the west and south-west. If the Gulf Stream never left the Gulf of Florida, it would make not the slightest difference to the climate of these islands," said Gregory. And Nansen agreed with this opinion.

"Every kind of unseasonable weather we endure is, by some, put down to the Gulf Stream. Cold spells, it is said, are experienced because the Stream has been diverted westward, and abnormally warm spells because it temporarily flows nearer our shores."

The Bermuda experts, no doubt, will place the whole question beyond year or nay, so that we may know what is owed to the Gulf Stream and what to the prevalent winds.

There are many who believe that the Arctic is a more important factor in our weather than the Gulf Stream.

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# RUS IN URBE.

(By O. HENRY.)

CONSIDERING men in relation to money, there are three kinds whom I dislike: men who have more money than they can spend; men who have more money than they do spend; and men who spend more money than they have. Of the three varieties, I believe I am the least liking for the first. But, as a man, I liked Spencer Grenville North, pretty well, although he had something like two or ten or thirty millions—I've forgotten exactly how many.

I did not leave town that summer. I usually went down to a village on the south shore of Long Island. The place was surrounded by duck-farms, and the ducks and dogs and whip-poor-wills and rusty windmills made so much noise that I could sleep as peacefully as if I were in my own flat six doors from the elevated railroad in New York. But that summer I did not go. Remember that. One of my friends asked me why I did not. I replied: "Because, old man, New York is the finest summer resort in the world." You have heard that phrase before. But that is what I told him.

I was press-agent that year for Binkley & Bing, the theatrical managers and producers. Of course you know what a press-agent is. Well, he is not. That is the secret of being one.

Binkley was touring France in his new C. & N. Williamson car, and Bing had gone to Scotland to learn curling, which he seemed to associate in his mind with hot tongs rather than with ice. Before they left they gave me June and July, on salary, for my action, which act was in accord with their large spirit of liberality. But I remained in New York, which I had decided was the finest summer resort in—

But I said that before.

On July the 10th, North came to town from his camp in the Adirondacks. Try to imagine a camp with sixteen rooms, plumbing, eiderdown quilts, a butler, a garage, solid silver plate, and a long-distance telephone. Of course it was in the woods—if Mr. Pinchot wants to preserve the forests let him give every citizen two or ten or thirty million dollars, and the trees will all gather around the summer camps, as the Birnam woods came to Dunsinane, and be preserved.

North came to see me in my three rooms and bath, extra charge for light when used extravagantly or all night. He slapped me on the back (I would rather have my shins kicked any day), and greeted me with outdoor obtrusiveness and revolting good spirits. He was insolently brown and healthy-looking, and offensively well dressed. "Just ran down for a few days," said he, "to sign some papers and stuff

like that. My lawyer wired me to come. Well, you indolent cockney, what are you doing in town? I took a chance and telephoned, and they said you were here. What's the matter with that, Utopia on Long Island where you used to take your typewriter and your villainous temper every summer? Anything wrong with the—er—swans, weren't they, that used to sing on the farms at night?"

"Ducks," said I. "The songs of swans are for luckier ears. They swim and curve their necks in artificial lakes on the estates of the wealthy to delight the eyes of the favorites of Fortune."

Also in Central Park," said North, "to delight the eyes of immigrants and bummers. I've seen 'em there lots of times. But why are you in the city so late in the summer?"

"New York City," I began to recite, "is the finest sum—"

"No, you don't," said North, emphatically. "You don't spring that old one on me. I know you know better. Man, you ought to have gone up with us this summer. The Prestons are there, and Tom Volney and the Monroes and Lulu Stanford and the Miss Kennedy and her aunt that you liked so well." "I never liked Miss Kennedy's aunt," I said.

"I didn't say you did," said North. "We are having the greatest time we've ever had. The pickler and trout are so ravenous that I believe they would swallow your hook with a Montana copper-mine prospectus fastened on it. And we've a couple of electric launches; and I'll tell you what we do every night or two—we tow a rowboat behind each one with a big phonograph and a boy to change the discs in 'em. On the water, and twenty yards behind you, they are not so bad. And there are passably good roads through the woods where we go motoring. I shipped two cards up there. And the Pinceliff Inn is only three miles away. You know the Pinceliff. Some good people are there this season, and we run over to the dances twice a week. Can't you go back with me for a week, old man?"

I laughed. "Northy," said I—"if I may be so familiar with a millionaire, because I hate both the names Spencer and Grenville—your invitation is meant kindly, but—the city in the summer-time for me. Here, while the *bonaparte* is away, I can live as Nero lived—barring, thank Heaven, the fiddling—while the city burns at ninety in the shade. The tropics and the zones

wait upon me like handmaidens. I sit under Florida palms and eat pomegranates while Boreas himself, electrically conjured up, blows upon me his Arctic breath. As for trout, you know, yourself, that Jean, at Maurice's, cooks them better than any one else in the world."

"Be advised," said North. "My chef has pinched the blue ribbon from the lot. He lays some slices of bacon instead the trout, wraps it all in corn-husks—the husks of green corn, you know—buries them in hot ashes, and covers them with live coals. We build fires on the bank of the lake and have fish suppers."

"I know," said I. "And the servants bring down tables and chairs and damasked cloths, and you eat with silver tongs. I know the kind of camps that you millionaires have. And there are champagne pails set about, disgracing the wild flowers, and, no doubt, Madame Tetraxini to sing in the boat pavilion after the trout."

"Oh, no," said North, concernedly, "we were never as bad as that. We did have a variety troupe up from the city three or four nights, but they weren't stars by as far as light can travel in the same length of time. I always like a few home comforts even when I'm roughing it. But don't tell me you prefer to stay in the city during summer, I don't believe it. If you do, why did you spend your summers there for the last four years, even sneaking away from town on a night train, and refusing to tell your friends where this Arcadian village was?"

"Because," said I, "they might have followed me and discovered it. But since then I have learned that Amariyllis has come to town. The coolest things, the freshest, the brightest, the choicest, are to be found in the city. If you've nothing on hand this evening I will show you."

"I'm free," said North, "and I have my light car outside. I suppose, since you've converted to the town, that your idea of rural sport is to have a little whirl between bicycle cups in Central Park and then a mug of sticky ale in some stuffy rathskeller under a fan that can't stir up as many revolutions in a week as Nicaragua can in a day."

"We'll begin with the spin through the Park, anyhow," I said. I was choking with the hot, stale air of my little apartment, and I wanted that breath of the cool to brace me for the task of proving to my friend that New York was the greatest—and so forth.

"Where can you find air any fresher or purer than this?" I asked, as we sped into Central's boskiest dell.

"Air!" said North, contemptuously. "Do you call this air?—this muggy vapor, smelling of garbage and gasoline smoke. Man, I wish you could get one sniff of the real Adirondack article in the pine woods at daylight."

"I have heard of it," said I. "But for fragrance and tang and a joy in the nostrils I would not give one puff of sea breeze across the bay, down on my little boat dock on Long Island, for ten of your turpentine-scented tornadoes."

"Then why," asked North, a little curiously, "don't you go there instead of staying cooped up in this Greater Bakery?"

"Because," said I, doggedly, "I have discovered that New York is the greatest summer—"

"Don't say that again," interrupted North, "unless you've actually got a job as General Passenger Agent of the Subway. You can't really believe it."

I went to some trouble to try to prove my theory to my friend. The Weather Bureau and the season had conspired to make the argument worthy of an able advocate.

The city seemed stretched on a broiler directly above the furnaces of Avonmoss. There was a kind of tepid gaseity about and a wheel in the boulevards, mainly evinced by languid men strolling about in straw hats and evening clothes, and rows of idle taxicabs with their flags up, looking like a blockaded Fourth of July procession. The hotels kept up a specious brilliancy and hospitable outlook, but inside one saw vast empty caverns, and the footfalls at the bars gleamed brightly from long disacquaintance with the so-leather of customers. In the cross-town streets the steps of the old brownstone houses were swarming with "stoopers," that motley race hailing from skylight room and basement, bringing out their straw door-step mats to sit and fill the air with strange noises and opinions.

North and I dined on the top of a hotel; and here, for a few minutes, I thought I had made a score. An east wind, almost cool, blew across the roofless roof. A capable orchestra concealed in a bower of wistaria played with sufficient judgment to make the art of music probable and the art of conversation possible.

Some ladies in reproachless summer gowns at other tables gave animation and color to the scene. And an excellent dinner, mainly from the refrigerator, seemed to successfully back my judgment as to summer resorts. But North grumbled all during the meal, and cursed his lawyers and prated so of his confounded camp in the woods

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that I began to wish he would go back there and leave me in my peaceful city retreat.

After dining we went to a roof-garden vaudeville that was being much praised. There we found a good bill, an artificially cooled atmosphere, cold drinks, prompt service, and a gay, well-dressed audience. North was bored.

"If this isn't comfortable enough for you on the hottest August night for five years," I said, a little sarcastically, "you might think about the kids down in Delaney and Hester streets lying out on the fire-escapes with their tongues hanging out, trying to get a breath of air that hasn't been fried on both sides. The contrast might increase your enjoyment."

"Don't talk Socialism," said North. "I gave five hundred dollars to the free ice fund on the first of May. I'm contrasting these stale, artificial, hollow, wearisome 'amusements' with the enjoyment a man can get in the woods. You should see the firs and pines do skirt-dances during a storm; and lie down flat and drink out of a mountain branch at the end of a day's tramp after the deer. That's the only way to spend a summer. Get out and live with Nature."

"I agree with you absolutely," said I, with emphasis. "For one moment I had relaxed my vigilance, and had spoken my true sentiments. North looked at me long and cursorily."

"Then why, in the name of Pan and Apollo," he asked, "have you been singing this deceitful paean to summer in town?"

"I suppose I looked my guilt."

"Ha," said North, "I see. May I ask her name?"

"Annie Ashton," said I, simply. "She played Nannette in Binkley and Bing's production of 'The Silver Cord.' She is to have a better part next season."

"Take me to see her," said North.

Miss Ashton lived with her mother in a small hotel. They were out of the West, and had a little money that bridged the seasons. As press-agent of Binkley and Bing I had tried to keep her before the public. As Robert James Vandiver, I had hoped to withdraw her; for if ever one was made to keep company with said Vandiver and smell the salt breeze on the south shore of Long Island and listen to the

ducks quack in the watches of the night, it was the Aston set forth above.

But she had a soul above ducks—above nightingales; aye, even above the birds of paradise. She was very beautiful, with quiet ways, and seemed genuine. She had both taste and talent for the stage, and she liked to stay at home and read and make caps for her mother. She was unvaryingly kind and friendly with Binkley and Bing's press-agent. Since the theatre had closed she had allowed Mr. Vandiver to call in an unofficial role. I had often spoken to her of my friend, Spencer Grenville North; and so, as it was early, the first turn of the vaudeville being not yet over, we left to find a telephone.

Miss Ashton would be very glad to see Mr. Vandiver and Mr. North.

We found her fitting a new cap on her mother. I never saw her look more charming.

North made himself disagreeably entertaining. He was a good talker, and had a way with him. Besides, he had two, ten, or thirty millions. I've forgotten which. I incautiously admired the mother's cap, whereupon she brought out her store of a dozen or two, and I took a course in edgings and frills. Even though Annie's fingers had pinked, or rucked, or hemmed, or whatever you do to 'em, they palled upon me. And I could hear North drivelling to Annie about his odious A-diron-dack camp.

Two days after that I saw North in his motor-car with Miss Ashton and her mother. On the next afternoon he dropped in on me.

"Bobby," said he, "this old burg isn't such a bad proposition in the summertime, after all. Since I've been knocking around it looks better to me. There are some first-rate musical comedies and light operas on the roofs and in the outdoor gardens. And if you hunt up the first places and stick to soft drinks, you can keep about as cool here as you can in the country. Hang it! when you come to think of it, there's nothing much to the country, anyhow. You get tired and unburned and lonesome, and you have to eat any old thing that the cook dishes up to you."

"It makes a difference, doesn't it?" said I.

"It certainly does. Now, I found some whitebait yesterday, at Maurice's with a new sauce that beats anything in the trout line I ever tasted."

"It makes a difference, doesn't it?" I said.

"Immense. The sauce is the main thing with whitebait."

"It makes a difference, doesn't it?" I asked, looking him straight in the eye. He understood.

"Look here, Bob," he said, "I was going to tell you. I couldn't help it. I'll play fair with you, but I'm going in to win. She is the 'one particular for me.'"

"All right," said I. "It's a fair field. There are no rights for you to encroach upon."

On Thursday afternoon Miss Ashton invited North and myself to have tea in her apartment. He was devoted, and she was more charming than usual. By avoiding the subject of caps I managed to get a word or two into and out of the talk. Miss Ashton asked me in a make-conversational tone something about the next season's tour.

"Oh," said I, "I don't know about that. I'm not going to be with Binkley and Bing next season."

"Why, I thought," said she, "that they were going to put Number One road company under your charge. I thought you told me so."

"They were," said I, "but they won't. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to the south shore of Long Island and buy a small cottage. I know there on the edge of the bay. And I'll buy a catboat and a rowboat and a shotgun and a yellow dog. I've got money enough to do it. And I'll smell the salt wind all day when it blows from the sea and the pine odor when it blows from the land. And, of course, I'll write plays until I have a trunk full of 'em on hand."

"And the next thing and the biggest thing I'll do will be to buy that duck-farm next door. Few people understand ducks. I can watch 'em for hours. They can march better than any company in the National Guard, and they can play 'follow my leader' better than the entire Democratic party. Their voices don't amount to much, but I like to hear 'em. They wake you up a dozen times a night, but there's a homely sound about their quacking that is more musical to me than the cry of 'Fresh strawber-rees!' under your window in the morning when you want to sleep."

"And," I went on, enthusiastically, "do you know the value of ducks besides their beauty and intelligence and order and sweetness of voice? Picking their feathers gives an unfeeling and never-ceasing income. On a farm that I know the feathers were sold for \$400 in one year. Think of that! And the ones shipped to the market will bring in more money than that. Yes, I am for the ducks and the salt breeze coming over the bay. I think I shall get a Chinaman cook, and with him and the dog and the sunsets for company I shall do well. No more of this dull, baking, senseless, roaring city for me."

Miss Ashton looked surprised. North laughed.

"I am going to begin one of my plays tonight," I said, "so I must be going." And with that I took my departure.

A few days later Miss Ashton telephoned to me, asking me to call at four in the afternoon. I did.

"You have been very good to me," she said, hesitatingly, "and I thought I would tell you. I am going to leave the stage."

"Yes," said I, "I suppose you will. They usually do when there's so much money."

"There is no money," she said, "or very little. Our money is almost gone."

"But I am told," said I, "that he has something like two or ten or thirty millions—I have forgotten which."

"I know what you mean," she said. "I will not pretend that I do not. I am not going to marry Mr. North."

"Then why are you leaving the stage?" I asked, severely. "What else can you do to earn a living?"

She came closer to me, and I can see the look in her eyes yet as she spoke.

"I can pick ducks," she said.

We sold the first year's feathers for \$350.

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## AROUND THE HOME

### BREAKFAST FACTS.

Breakfast has become the nutritional problem of the city house-wife. Theoretically it is the most important meal of the day, for it follows the period of longest fasting and life is thought to be at its lowest ebb in the early hours. Once, to be sure, it was an important meal and people took time to eat it, but today in many homes it is met with a gesture of compromise, so to speak, with our knowledge of the fact that we should have something to eat at regular intervals.

The inadequate breakfast usually results from one of three conditions. The first may exist in any home. Everyone wants to get as much sleep as he possibly can. So instead of going to bed an hour earlier, the family takes the time from that which should be allotted to breakfast. In the morning rush that follows, mother hasn't time to prepare a balanced meal and the rest of the household has less time in which to eat it. What little is eaten must be bolted while tying shoes, buttoning blouses, skimming over lessons and the newspaper. This nervous tension tends to retard the digestive secretions and if this type of breakfast becomes an established routine, the desire for food upon arising is in time usually lost.

The second condition is more prevalent in the homes of the foreign born where one meal a day is the rule, and in families of limited means, where breakfast is pared down to bread and coffee by economic need. The third condition is due to the faulty judgment of stout, middle-aged women who have the erroneous idea that the way to reduce is to go without breakfast and overeat the balance of the day.

To meet the first condition, food that can be prepared and eaten with a minimum loss of time and that can be readily assimilated is needed. To meet the second situation, food that is inexpensive as well as nourishing is required, and for the third condition, food that is nourishing but non-fattening is desirable. In other words, no one type of breakfast is ideal. What we should do is plan an adequate morning meal which is adjusted to our particular needs.

The so-called protein breakfast of fruits, eggs and milk will give us what is known as quick, specific, dynamic energy—energy that is quickly available and immediately converted into vigor. On the other hand, a cereal breakfast gives adequate energy but does not release it until several hours after it is eaten. This is one reason why cereals are especially good for school children. So far as fruit or fruit juices and milk are concerned, they should be used freely in all morning meals. Here is a good breakfast pattern: fruit, either raw, cooked or as juice; cereal with cream or butter and milk; eggs or meat or fish; bread and butter; and a glass of milk. For most of these foods you have a splendid selection from which to choose, and for all you have a variety of ways in which to serve them.

### HOUSES OR HOMES?

#### THE TRUE ATMOSPHERE.

Some of us know of homes which are always in order, where no tell-tale dusts ever hide in the corners and crevices; where meals are served on the dot, and everything moved in a strictly efficient manner. We look with envy at the housewives who manage such homes, but is our feeling always justified? Homes are for people, not things. A home which has to be kept

too neat to permit children to play in it, or which makes guests feel as if they have to put down newspapers to walk comfortably, has degenerated into a mere house. Children who rejoice to come home, who bring in their playmates and know they will be welcomed, live in a true home even though dinner may be late occasionally. The home that cannot make a guest feel at ease lacks the right atmosphere, no matter how spick and span it may be.

### DYEING SPRING OUTFITS.

Spring outfits for some women may mean a dress that is made over or dyed to change the color and freshen the material.

Amateurs are apt to dye materials in too strong a dye bath. It is better to dip the material several times in the dye bath than to use too strong a solution for one dipping.

To make a dye bath, follow the directions on the package carefully, and use the dye recommended for the material, as for silk, cotton or wool.

Strain the dye bath through a fairly fine piece of old cotton material to prevent streaking in the material to be dyed. If cake dye is used, tie the cake in several thicknesses of cheesecloth or any white-washed material, and leave a long enough string so that the cake may be swished in the boiling water until the desired color results. Test the dye bath with wet samples of the material to be dyed to get the desired color; and, since the wet sample is not the same color as it will be when dry, hold it up to the light or let it dry to be sure of the final color.

Before the material is dyed, remove all grease spots first, and then wash it. Next, dip the material in the dye bath, and rotate it constantly from top to bottom with a smooth stick or spoon. Enough dye solution should be used to allow the material to float. Keep the material under the surface of the solution. When the desired color comes, and after it is checked with the previous samples, remove the material and rinse it until the water is clear. Wool material must be rinsed gradually in water of varying degrees, from hot to cool. If directions are followed carefully, the material should not streak; if it does, cover it with cold water and boil. Stir continually. If it is still streaked, bleach it and re-dye the material.

## Recipes

### BACON OMELETTE.

Cut four slices of bacon into dice, fry slowly without putting any fat in pan. Beat four eggs till very light, season with pepper and a little salt, and five tablespoons of milk. Now pour into pan with bacon and fry till nice and brown and turn to brown the other side. Serve hot. This amount, will serve four people.

Take ½ lb. cooked meat, 1 lb. potatoes, 1 onion, 1 gill stock, 1 tablespoonful margarine, flour seasoning. Mince the meat and the onion. Fry the mince in the margarine for a few minutes and add the stock. Stir this mixture over the fire for five minutes and set aside to simmer. Make a pastry with mashed potatoes to which has been added enough flour to make it stiff enough to roll. Roll the pastry and cut it into squares. Into the centre of each square put a spoonful of the



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meat mixture. Fold the pastry over and lay the rolls on a greased baking tray. Put in a quick oven for about ten minutes to brown.

**HOT DEVILLED EGGS.**

Prepare the eggs as you would for a picnic; that is, cook them hard, cut them in half crosswise. Remove yolk, mash and season. For half a dozen eggs use three tablespoonfuls melted butter, two tablespoonfuls mayonnaise, one tablespoon vinegar, half teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of mustard and just a dash of cayenne. Refill the whites and skewer the two halves together with wooden toothpicks. Roll the eggs in fine bread-crumbs. Then dip them in beaten egg and into the crumbs again and fry them in deep fat until a golden brown. Remove toothpicks and serve hot with Epicurean sauce. The sauce is made as follows: 3 tablepoons mayonnaise, 1 tablespoonful mustard, 3 grated tablepoons of horseradish, 1/2 cupfuls of cream, whipped, and 1 teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce. Mix in the order given.

**Health Talks.**

(By A Physician.)

**Square Pegs in Round Holes.**

That is an apt description of a great many people who are out of harmony with their environment. It may be their own fault—or it may be unavoidable. In the former case, the best plan is to break away: a change of job, a change of surroundings, new faces, a new district; all these may bring relief to overcharged nerves and a consequent unhappy life. When, however, it is not possible to get away, the individual must make a supreme effort to adapt him or herself to the environment. Human adaptation is very remarkable. Our people have spread all over the world and have adapted themselves to each new climate. We are exactly the same in body as our primeval ancestors, who lived in caves before iron was discovered, and yet we manage to live as coal miners, aviators, submarine engineers or saxophone players.

**Enlarge Your Interests.**

Much may be done by mental discipline, by broadening the outlook on life, by studying humanity and trying to love it with all its faults. Never stick your head down the grating of a drain and announce that the world is a dark and evil-smelling place. Go up a mountain and enrich your soul with the beauties of the scenery. You will suffer from nerves if you deliberately look at the world through a drain hole. When you learn to skate

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or to ride a bicycle you fall and bruise yourself; but adapt yourself to your new conditions and practice, and you will soon find yourself sailing along like the wind, in happy enjoyment, and laughing at the struggles of the other beginners.

**Keep a Fit Body.**

Nobody can be completely happy who is not fit in mind and body. Your duty is to reduce the amount of ill-health in the world; it can be done. Do not wear tight or pointed shoes. Do not allow septic teeth to remain in your head. Beware of septic tonsils; the germs are swallowed and spread all over your body. Respect your eyes; take to glasses when you need them. They are so well made to-day that they are almost inconspicuous. Never, however, wear glasses made for someone else; your eyes are unique and need special lenses. Gastric ulcers are caused by eating too much, eating too fast and eating the wrong things. These faults are easily avoided. Grave illnesses follow small illnesses that are neglected. Consult your doctor if you do not feel well, and follow his advice. Deformities that develop in growing children should be detected and remedied before it is too late. Noses are made to breathe with, not mouths. Stuffy noses lead to bronchitis. Place your faith in a sane and healthy way of living rather than in medicine.

**Forget Yourself.**

The world reflects your own attitude of mind; if you have jaundice everything looks yellow. The world takes you at your own valuation. If you decide that you are unattractive, the world may accept your verdict, and as you grow older you will become more and more sour and bitter. Forgive yourself. Sing in the choir. Help a Children's Welfare Committee. Join a club. Do anything rather than sit at home hugging your grievances against life. Keep a canary and be ashamed when the poor little bird, imprisoned in his cage, sings and sings and sings. Scowl at the world, and the world scowls back at you—and serve you right! Remember that your fears about Life are probably quite unfounded; you are being frightened by a hollow turnip with a candle inside it.

**Hints**

If the pots and pans and kettles are soaked during the meal it lightens the work of dish-washing afterwards.

Soda is poison to aluminium cooking utensils. Once use soda water to clean them and they will never be nice again. Soda darkens aluminium and eats it away.

When taking a cake from the oven, place cake-tin on a cold, damp cloth for a few moments and cake will turn out of tin quite easily. Or, put the cake-tin on top of a hot stove for two or three seconds.

A handy twine holder is a small funnel, suspended from the kitchen wall in a convenient place by the small ring attached to it; place the ball of twine inside and run the end of the string out through the funnel end.

The most expensive linoleum will not look well on the floor if laid incorrectly.

Wash cloths should be boiled once a week to be germless.

Brown sugar gives an excellent flavour to apple dumplings.

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### Italian Prisoners In England.—

Cardinal Hinsley recently visited Italian prisoners of war in an English camp. His Eminence, after all the officers had been presented to him, inspected the guard of honour and then drove to the far end of the camp. There the Italian prisoners of war were ready, drawn up in ranks on three sides of a square on the fourth side of which was a carpeted dais behind which two altars were arranged. On one of these stood two statues, one of the Sacred Heart and one of the Madonna and Child which the Cardinal was to bless for the camp; the other had been made by some of the prisoners and on it were various statues and shrines and a miniature set, chiselled out from stone and beautifully painted, of everything to be found on the high altar of a church, book, chalice and paten, candle-sticks, etc., the miniature missal being, one noticed, open at the votive Mass for Peace.

His Eminence spoke for some ten minutes in Italian to the prisoners, telling them how glad he was to be able to come and visit them, and that, since he was himself a "Roman of the Romans" not only because he was a Cardinal, but also because he had spent some seventeen years of his life in the Eternal City, they were all his sons. And they were in his care and he had a special obligation to do everything possible to show them his paternal affection. His Eminence ended by wishing them as happy and merry a Christmas as possible, and he prayed that peace to men of goodwill might return to this world a true and just peace that would be a lasting peace.

### The Church In The Philippines.—

The archipelago of the Philippine Islands, now plunged into war, one of the most important possessions of the United States in the Pacific, consists of about 7,000 islands, with a total area of about 100,000 square miles, lying 300 miles off the Asiatic mainland and 6,000 miles from the American Continent. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by the Spaniards in 1565, who in 1598, after the Spanish-American War, ceded them to U. S. From 1564, they were evangelized by the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians, and in 1851 the first Jesuit missionaries arrived at the islands and the Philippine Mission was erected in 1606.

In 1934, the so-called Tydings-McDuffie Act provided for the independence of the archipelago after a ten-year commonwealth government with a Filipino executive and a constitution under which there are a President and a National Assembly, Manuel Quezon is the first President. In 1941, the granting of full independence was postponed to 1954 and the placing of imports from the islands to U. S. until four years "after the end of the Great War." At the same time, the Philippine Assembly restricted immigration from foreign countries, mainly from Japan.

The largest of the Philippine Islands is Luzon with an area of 40,000 sq. miles. The total population of the archipelago is 16 millions, almost all

of Malayan origin. Manila, the chief port and commercial centre is the capital with a population of 600,000, 60 p. c. of which are Catholics. The number of Mohammedans in the islands is about half a million. Education is purely secular. No religious may teach in the State University. The teaching of English is compulsory for the interim period. Public schools are plentiful, some 10,000 in all, and university students number 8,000 including those who attend the University of Santo Tomas which was founded in 1611.

While 63 p. c. of the total area is suitable for cultivation, only 14 p. c. is actually cultivated. The principal products are copra, sugar-cane, rice, hemp corn, tobacco and bananas. The Philippines are among the most prominent producers of copra and coconut oil in the world. The currency is the peso (= \$0.50). The largest iron ore deposits for which the Japanese are mainly fighting are in the province of Surigao.

The Jesuits were expelled from the Philippines in 1768, but returned in 1859 and founded the Ateneo at Manila. When the Spanish clergy were driven out in 1898 there were so few native clergy that the position of the Church in the Islands was an extremely dangerous one. In the meantime, the proper training of a majority of the clergy at present are Filipinos, but there is still a shortage of priests. The oldest archbishopric in the islands is Manila, which was erected in 1585.

The present archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, was born in Charlestown, Co. Mayo. In 1934 the second archbishopric at Nome de Jesus, Cebu, was raised to metropolitan rank and a native Filipino, Most Rev. Dr. Reyes, became Archbishop. In 1902 an Apostolic Delegate was appointed in Manila. The present Delegate, Mgr. Piani, was nominated in 1922. Three Prefectures Apostolic were erected between 1910 and 1936 and the missions were entrusted to the Missionary Society of the Divine Word, the Scheut Missionaries and the Augustinian Recollects. A branch of the Legion of Mary was recently founded in Manila.

### The Discoverer Of Synthetic Rubber.—

When the day comes that synthetic rubber completely replaces the natural article, the name of the late Father Julius Arthur Neuwland of the Congregation of the Holy Cross should stand out in bold relief. For many years he was a professor of chemistry at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. His formula today forms the backbone of synthetic rubber. His discovery of a formula so sought for by chemists and manufacturers brings credit to two great institutions—the Catholic University of America, where he received his doctor's degree in chemistry, and the University of Notre Dame, where he finally evolved the formula. Rightly the American Chemical Society in 1935 conferred on him its highest award—the Nicholas Medal. The present-day crisis may reserve a place for Father Neuwland among America's great benefactors.

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**ON LETTER - WRITING.**

It is curious how letter-writing, affects different persons. There are those who hate the sight of an ink bottle, and they avoid putting pen to paper as they would avoid committing an unpardonable sin. Ordinarily kind, affectionate, courteous and considerate of the feelings of others, when face to face with them, let them be brought into a situation which requires the writing of even a note, and they will ignore every canon of politeness, and wound the hearts that love them rather than send even a postcard to those who hunger for news of them.

All of us have entertained guests who seemed to have a good time, and were voluble in their thanks for our hospitality, but who never wrote back even a bread-and-butter letter. All of us have sped friends on their journeys and never got a line back to appraise us of their safe arrival. All of us have members of our families living in distant places about whom we are continually anxious because we hear from them so seldom. All of us know the watching and waiting and the disappointment of looking for the letter that never comes.

Now these people who never write letters are not deliberately rude nor cruel. They are just selfish and unregardful of the comfort and pleasure of others.

But, of course, the worst offenders among those who are too lazy and too self-absorbed to write letters are those who do not write to their mothers. We may feel offended with those to whom we have shown courtesies who lack the good manners to respond with even the scratch of a pen. We may be hurt at the callousness of a relative who will not take the trouble to set our anxiety at rest by sending us a word to tell how he has fared. We may be sadden-

ed by feeling that the friend who has gone from us no longer cares enough for us to take any interest in our personal affairs. But these are minor offences in which the punishment fits the crime, for sooner or later the non-letter-writer finds that he is paid for his negligence by losing the good will and affection of those whose liking he craves.

But when a man and woman carry their dislike to letter-writing so that they fail to write regularly to their mothers, it becomes a wanton cruelty for which no excuse can be offered. To their credit be it said that few women are guilty of this sin. Most women, no matter how hardworked they are, how busy they may be, still find time to write back home to their mothers long gossipy letters telling them all the little details of their lives. But there are thousands upon thousands of men who never write at all to their mothers, or, if they do occasionally send mother a line, it is a formal dictated note that has as much heart in it as an order for a ton of coal.

They are busy. They don't like to write letters. They are poor letter-writers, so they depute the task to their wives or their children, which isn't at all the same thing to Mother as getting a letter written with their own hands and right out of their own hearts. Why, I know an old mother with such a letter as that, who keeps it between the leaves of her book and has read it until it is ragged.

Be sure that the sin that many a man is going to repent most bitterly in tears and remorse is the letter he failed to write to his mother. And so shall we all regret the letters we might have written that would have comforted our friends and kept alive the fire of love on the family altar.

**NOTICE**

**THE SOUTHERN CROSS TARIFFS**

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

Announcements of Engagements, Marriages, Deaths and Masses, as well as Acknowledgments of Spiritual Favours and grateful acknowledgments towards those who attend wakes or funerals, will be charged at the uniform rate of three pesos (\$3.00) per insertion, to subscribers and non-subscribers alike.

Announcements of Births will be charged at the rate of one peso (\$1.00) each.

Lists of names of persons attending Wakes and Funerals will be charged at the rate of one peso (\$1.00) for every 25 names or fraction thereof. Such expressions as "Mr. and Mrs." or "and family", in the course of these lists, will be reckoned as two names.

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For the insertion of photos up to 5 1/4 by 8 centimetres, our minimum charge is five pesos (\$5.00). For larger sizes a charge of four cents will be made for every additional square centimetre.

Remittances may be made by Post Office Order, Cheque, Bank Draft, or in Cash. All money orders should be made payable to THE SOUTHERN CROSS, Medrano 107, Buenos Aires.

**IRISHMEN'S CLAIM TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.**

St. Brendan the Navigator, of the family of O'Connor, Kerry, was born near Fenit, on Tralee Bay, in the sixth century. According to recorded and legendary accounts of his maritime adventures he discovered a great island in the Atlantic far across the Western Ocean. It is said that he explored the coast of North America from Nova Scotia to Florida, calling the country Ireland the Great.

It was the opinion of Professor Rain that Ireland the Great was the country situated to the south of Chesapeake Bay, including North and South Carolina and East Florida. He states in his "American Antiquities" that people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida as far back as the eighth century.

Vikings who reached the American continent in and before the eleventh century reported, it is said, that the country was known as White Man's Land, and also Great Ireland.

Iceland was visited by Irish Christians as early as 795. An Icelander named Ari Marson, who was the great-grandson of O'Carroll, King of Ornel, sailed for Great Ireland and was finally shipwrecked on the coast of Florida in 983.

It was from Irish traditions of the discovery of Great Ireland—early current in Scandinavian countries—that Eric the Red and later his son Leif were inspired to explore the western seas, resulting in Leif's discovery of Vinland, the present New England, about the year 1000.

It was in his voyages to Iceland, the Tralee men contend, that Columbus learned of the existence of Great Ireland and that knowledge was behind his famous words: "Sail on!" He knew there was a great country to the west.

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## WIT AND HUMOUR.

The teacher, after having taken great trouble to explain the difference in the meanings of the words "dream" and "reverie," addressed the class.

"Now could any of you give me a sentence with the word 'reverie' in it?"

A small boy put up his hand. "You, John!" she exclaimed rather delightedly, for John was usually rather slow.

"Well, what is it?"

"Please, teacher," said the boy, "the reverie blew his whistle and stopped the game!"

Two darkies were under a tree in a violent thunderstorm.

"Julius, can you pray" asked the one.

"No, Sam, Ah never prayed in my life."

"Well can't you sing a hymn?"

"No, Sam, don't know a hymn."

Just then lightning struck a tree nearby and the two ebony gentlemen almost turned white. Sam was the first to find his voice, and turned to his companion. "Well, see heah, Julius, sumfin' religions 's got to be done mighty sudden. 'Spose you pass round the contribution box!"

A man went into a restaurant and inquired the price of one plate of rashers and sausages. "Two shillings per plate," said the waiter. "Oh, what's the bread and gravy?" asked man. "That's free," said the waiter. "Very well," said the man, "I'll take two plates of bread and gravy, please."

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(268) Life requires atmosphere of a certain density, and a temperature which does not exceed certain limits. Since astronomers are of the opinion that the moon's atmosphere—if it has one at all—is extremely rare, while its temperature varies from boiling point to about 200 degrees below zero, we are justified in supposing that lunar life is non-existent, though very low forms of vegetation may exist.

(269) That discovered in northern Argentina in 1937. When in 1540 the Spaniards conquered this land they found the Indians using spears tipped with iron, and on inquiring into this unusual circumstance were told a story of a legendary meteorite, but were never able to find it. The meteorite was named *Mesón de Fierro*, and 350 years later its supposed position was used to draw the line between two provinces of the country, El Chaco and Santiago del Estero. It was discovered

Lady of House (impressively): "I shall be taking my dinner out to night, Annie."

Annie: "Right-o, mum. An' what'll I pack the stew in?"

Minister—So you are going to school now, are you, Bobby?

Bobby—Yes, sir.

Minister—Spell kitter for me.

Bobby—Oh, I'm fatter advanced than that. Try me with cat.

Jones—We're coming to see you to-night, old man.

Good—But don't let your wife wear her new dress. I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Jones—Great scott! I believe that's the reason we're coming.

They were sitting together in the moonlight.

"And," said the girl bravely, "if poverty comes, we will face it together."

"Ah, dearest," he replied, "the mere sight of your face would scare the wolf away."

And ever since he has been wondering why she returned the ring.

Teacher: "How many of you children want to go to heaven?"

Children all raise their hands but Johnny.

Teacher: "But, Johnny, don't you want to go to heaven?"

Johnny: "My mother told me to come right home after school."

thirteen miles from the line.

(270) A comet looks like a large star with a long tail streaming from it. Only the nucleus, which has the appearance of a star, is believed to be of relatively solid matter. Comets are probably largely, gaseous; the earth has passed through the tail portion of a number of them without damage. One theory is that the nucleus consists of a swarm of meteors surrounded by a cloud of gas and dust, and that the tail is a stream of gas thrown out from them. It used to be thought that comets appeared in the solar system erratically, on their journeys from star to star, but now it is believed that most, if not all, comets are members of the solar system. The most celebrated of the periodic comets is Halley's Comet, which appears at intervals of seventy-six years and has been observed regularly since 240 B.C. It is named after Edmund Halley (1656-1742), the English astronomer who first correctly predicted the return of a comet.

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