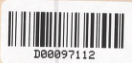


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CIUDAD



THE

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3497

ESTABLISHED 1875

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1942

Correc. Argent. FRANQUEO PAGADO
TARIFA REDUCIDA
Concesión 1473

This issue contains:

Argentine South p. 12

Campman's Forum p. 7

Catholic News p. 22

• • • • • NEVER within living memory have the churches of Buenos Aires been so crowded as this Easter. The famous old churches in the centre, the struggling little churches and chapels in the outskirts—on Sunday morning they were all packed to their utmost capacity with congregations which renewed themselves hour by hour. There were hundreds of thousands of communicants, and specially noteworthy was the number of men. Catholicism in this city is fast coming back to its own.

Twenty-five years ago it seemed as though indifference and irreligion had definitely conquered the spirit of Buenos Aires. To be a practicing Catholic in those days required some moral courage, and even good men took precautions, like Nicodemus, lest their fidelity should become known and bruited abroad. A great change has been made in the land.

• • • • • WHILE Buenos Aires went to church and marched in processions during Holy Week, the holiday-makers diverted themselves in Mar del Plata. The hotels were crowded, the roads were jammed with motor-cars and the beaches and promenades were thronged. The casino, of course, did a roaring trade. On Good Friday night the patrons were so numerous that the doors of the building had to be closed and people near the tables had to queue up and take their turn.

• • • • • IT is a shame that millions of tons of maize should be rotting in the trojes. Maize cannot be stored for long periods, we understand, but it can be turned into food or alcohol. The latter product is destined to become vitally important if the war continues much longer. Reason: alcohol is necessary for the production of high explosives. A few alcohol factories would soon absorb our excessive maize supply.

• • • • • WHILE Great Britain and India negotiate a final settlement of their 150-year-old disputes, Japan thunders at the gates. Armies move faster than the diplomats. The Japanese advance across Burma has stimulated Great Britain to make enormous concessions to the Indian leaders; the same fact should encourage the Indians to make generous terms, quickly, with the British Raj.

The attitude of the Eastern peoples to Japan's bid for overlordship in that part of the world is far from unanimous. The Chinese and the Philippines have rejected the Japanese bait; the others have swallowed it, hook, line and sinker. What the Indians think is not yet clear, but observers are not cheered by the reiterated Indian demands for military command of the defences of India. For it is quite certain that the Indians, left to themselves, are militarily negligible.

• • • • • THE Consejo Nacional de Educación has decided to turn a searching eye upon all schools which teach foreign languages and religion. It is the duty of that body to keep its gaze fixed upon all schools without exception, so that the newly-announced decision need not occasion surprise.

Schools which teach foreign languages in Argentina should not be regarded a priori as dangerous institutions. On the contrary, they are contributing to the culture of the country, on the principle that the more languages a man knows, the greater are his possibilities for culture.

Great abuses have been committed, and are probably still being committed, by the directors of certain foreign language schools in Argentina, but after all the delinquents are only a small minority. We deprecate harsh measures against the whole body, for the foreign language schools are useful institutions and deserve well of Argentina. Surely it is possible to draw up regulations which will distinguish between schools and schools.

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This Spring In Ireland

The evenings are growing longer,
In the glens I used to know;
The hills are tinged with colour,
There's warmth in the sunset's glow.

There's a ripple on the moorlands,
Blue streaks paint the sky;
The trees are stretching lazily,
And the birds are flying high.

'Twill soon be spring in Eire,
For spring comes early there—
In the land of laughter, shamrocks,
And verdant valleys fair.

Oh, what will it bring you, Eire,
Dear isle I love so well—
When buds are gently waking,
And nature weaves her spell?

When flowers bloom in the meadows,
Where little children play;
When larks are in the heavens,
And hearts are light and gay?

Surely the clouds that hover,
Above you, isle serene;

Will shed no tears of sadness,
Nor stain the fields so green.

I pray, the cup of bitterness,
That war's grim horrors bring;
Will not spoil your joy and gladness,
Nor herald the dawn of spring.

May the warlords never seek you,
Nor cloud your sacred brow;
May the goodness of God protect you,
And guard you forever now.

May the dawn of springtime find you,
As grand, as peaceful, rare;
As when last I drank your beauty,
And breathed your heavenly air.

As when last I gazed in ecstasy,
On your distant fading shore;
And my heart and a proud ship battled,
To stay with you evermore.

May the Shepherd of angels guide you,
May blessings be on your head;
May the glory of nature find you—
A light where all lamps seem dead.

Irish News

FELT AND WOOL—

High-priced men's and women's hats may become scarce owing to growing shortage of fur felt.

The shortage danger, however, is not so serious as it might have been, as 75 to 80 per cent. of hats now sold in the country are made of the cheaper wool felt manufactured by the Western Hat Company's factory at Castlebar.

This factory, which went into production in 1940, is capable of supplying virtually the whole of the country's needs.

A representative of the firm said that no immediate shortage of wool felt hats was expected.

Dublin merchants expressed the opinion that, as an emergency measure, there was no reason why fur felt should not be made in the country.

RABBIT SKINS IN DEMAND—

Huge numbers of rabbit skins are exported each month from Ireland. This country industry is sweeping the country.

Prices for the skins, properly cured and processed, are soaring, and exporters are looking to the Department of Industry and Commerce for direct shipment of the skins to Canada.

Canada buys these skins for its fur felt industry and for the cheaper fur clothes market.

The skins of last year's rabbits were not thick, but were good and of the type wanted for export.

Ireland, could never hope to have a fur industry of her own, because of the climate.

There were no fur-bearing animals whose skins could be dressed to reach a popular market, and the dressers and dyers who worked before the war had now practically abandoned the same in favour of the rabbit skin export trade.

Cleverly dressed and dyed rabbit has recently appeared, marked rabbit sable, coney beaver.

One coat, the work of an artist, has had the complete markings of a good

leopard skin coat, at about one-fifth its cost.

The market price for rabbit skins at the moment is around 10/- a dozen.

CALL FOR MORE TILLAGE—

During his address at Navan, recently, the first part of which was devoted to the problem of feeding the country, Mr. de Valera set a goal of 2,850,000 acres under tillage in Eire this year to meet the country's requirements. This was a quarter of the nation's arable land.

The Government, he said, were going on the assumption that this would be a long war—"I would be greatly surprised if this war is likely to be concluded within three years from now."

was the Taoiseach's own opinion—and so the farmers were not being asked to use up all their reserves this year, but this was one of the critical years.

"We must get the wheat," was Mr. de Valera's message, as he told farmers that the situation was "much too serious" to take lightly any refusals to produce the required crops. If enough foodstuffs were not produced to feed animals as well as human beings, livestock would have to be slaughtered, with a consequent "serious effect upon our whole economy."

HIGHEST BEET YIELD—

The distinction of having delivered the greatest tonnage of sugar beet at the factories during 1940-41 has fallen to County Cork, which delivered 109,227 tons (factory weight), the total tonnage from all parts being 637,424, as compared with 389,624 in 1939-40.

Galway came second with 96,274 tons and Laoighis third with 78,927 tons. Tipperary delivered 58,542 tons, Carlow 54,270, and Wexford 50,349.

These facts are revealed in the statistical abstract compiled by the Department of Industry and Commerce, which also shows that of 389,754 agricultural holdings in the Twenty-Six Counties on June 1, 1940, there were 7,347 of over 200 acres, 838 of which were in Cork, 601 in Tipperary, 562 in

Meath, and 414 in Kildare.

Donegal has the biggest share of the 27,358 holdings between one and five acres—3,068. Mayo has 2,393 and Kerry 2,135.

HONOURING CASEMENT.—

A plaque commemorating the birth-place of Sir Roger Casement in a house which formerly stood on the site of 29 and 30 Sandycove Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, was unveiled recently by Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington.

Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick referred to the work which had already been done by the National Graves' Association, and said that much more remained to be done.

Mr. J. H. Fowler, Chairman London Roger Casement Committee, spoke of the work which had been done by London Gaels in trying to have the remains of Sir Roger removed to Ireland. The refusal of the British Government to allow the remains to be moved was merely another of many such refusals to make some gesture of goodwill to the Irish people.

Also on the platform was Miss Sorca McDermott and Mrs. Cathal Brugh.

MINES TO RE-OPEN.—

The Wicklow copper mines at Avoca are to be re-opened immediately for the production of sulphate for making fertilisers. The decision was reached at a meeting of the Mineral Exploration and Development Company at Dublin some months ago. The mines have not been worked since the Four Years War except to a very small extent. They contain copper and sulphate deposits, but in view of the urgent need for sulphate for fertilisers, it has been decided to work them for sulphate only.

SAVING MANURES.—

Every farmer should gather and conserve as much manure as possible, in his own interest and for the sake of the country, said Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, addressing the Co. Committee of Agriculture at Cavan recently.

It was not too much to say, he stated, that 40 per cent. of manure constituents went down the drain in the form of liquid manure or washed out of the solid manure by the rain.

Care should be taken this year to trap the liquid manure or soak it up, the Minister said, and if this were done it would more than compensate for the artificials formerly used.

Urging farmers to grow more food, Mr. Aiken cited the Co. Cavan figures. Last year the area under cereals increased by 22.8 per cent. and that under roots by 15.3 per cent.

But as the county was always a heavy importer of flour and feeding stuffs, the 46,000 acres under cereals and the 24,000 acres under root crops was not sufficient to feed the 76,000 people of Cavan, in addition to feeding their stock.

Cavan was still very short of wheat. In spite of the fact that it increased the wheat acreage by 54 per cent last year, it only grew 4,000 acres and was still at least 9,000 acres short of the acreage necessary to provide flour for itself.

This meant that this year the farmers of Cavan would have to grow three acres of wheat for every acre they grew last year in order that the county might provide its own wheat.

KILLED BY A MINE.—

People from a wide area recently flocked to see a monster sperm whale which had drifted ashore near Ballyhealy, on the South Wexford coast. The whale was nearly sixty feet long, with a mouth more than twelve feet wide. It is believed that it was killed by an explosion, possibly through striking a mine.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.—

The number of marriages registered in Eire during the third quarter of 1941 showed a slight decline on that for the corresponding period in 1940. In a total of 4,223 equivalent to an annual rate of 5.6 per 1,000 of the population, 3,900 were celebrated in Catholic churches, and 323 in other churches. The births totalling 15,056 or 20.1 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SCULPTOR.—

Oliver Sheppard, R. H. A., noted sculptor, intimate of Pearse, Plunkett, MacDonagh and other 1916 leaders, has died at Knockranny, Carrickbrack Road, Bailey, Howth, County Dublin. His best-known work is the Cuchulainn statue for the 1916 Memorial in the G. P. O., Dublin. One of his pupils was Willie Pearse.

Mr. Sheppard was born at Cookstown, Tyrone, 77 years ago.

He went to Dublin early in life and studied at the School of Art, working for a time with Padraig Pearse's father in his monumental sculpture works.

He was a personal friend of Padraig Pearse and often visited him at St. Enda's to discuss common cultural pursuits.

He was a friend also of the Fenian leader, John O'Leary, who sat for him for the well-known bust, which is now in the Municipal Gallery of Art.

In 1936, at Mr. de Valera's request he executed a bust of Pearse, now in Leinster House.

During the Anglo Irish war, Mr. Sheppard's studio at Pembroke Road, Dublin, was raided by Black-and-Tans and many of his creations smashed.

His wife, who died some years ago, was born in Hamburg of Swiss extraction. She assisted Willie Pearse in many dramatic presentations at Westland Row Schools.

He is survived by his daughter, Miss Kathleen Sheppard, who represented him at the unveiling of the 1916 Memorial in the G. P. O.

Dr. John Sheppard, of 178 Clontarf Road, Dublin, is a brother, and another brother is Reuben Sheppard, a sculptor in England.

The funeral took place to St. Finian's, Sutton.

One of his brilliant pupils, he added, was Albert Power, now famous Irish sculptor.

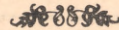
Dermot O'Brien, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, said that the death of Oliver Sheppard was a great personal loss to Irish art. He was a distinguished sculptor and a very charming man.

Mr. O'Brien recalled that Mr. Sheppard had been Professor of Sculpture to the Academy for over 30 years, retiring only a few years ago.

He had been prevailed upon to stay on longer than the usual period.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—

The Minister of War, General Juan N. Tonazi, left last Sunday, at 14.30, on a tour of inspection through the south. He was accompanied by a number of army officials. First he will visit San Antonio Oeste and from there go to Trelew, Rivadavia and Rio Gallegos. There he will embark in a naval transport for Rio Grande and Ushuaia. On his return he will pass by San Julian and cross the country to Es-

quel visiting Convnoco Centro and Zapala.

FIRE IN CUSTOM HOUSE.—

On Sunday morning, one of the Custom House sheds, in the north dock, caught fire. A pile of bags containing cotton cake and sunflower meal went in flames. The early arrival of the Fire Brigade, who brought several li-

nes of hose immediately into play, prevented any serious damage. The origin of the outbreak is not known, though it is thought to be the result of carelessness on the part of one of the workmen in throwing away a lighted cigarette end.

THE FIRST ATTACK.—

For the first time since the outbreak of war, Hindu territory has been attacked by the enemy from the air, when Japanese aeroplanes dropped bombs on Colombo, Ceylon, on the 5th inst. It is not known if the attackers came from a plane carrying craft in the Bay of Bengal or from the Andaman islands, situated 850 miles to the North east, which the Japanese captured last week. The current London opinion is that 57 enemy machines were destroyed and that 100 took part in the attack.

AMERICANS STAND FAST.—

Violent attacks are being constantly made on the island of Bataan, which is being defended by North American forces. Waves of enemy troops have vainly sought to subdue the brave garrison without any consideration of the terrible losses. Their bitter assaults, defended by intense artillery fire, prove of no avail, the Americans are beating them back on all sides.

A BARTER AGREEMENT.—

An agreement between Argentina and Chile, under the following conditions has been reached:

Argentina will send Chile sufficient wheat to cover the deficit of production for consuming purposes and will also send fourteen thousand tons of old iron.

The Argentine mercantile marine will establish a regular line to Chilean ports so as to facilitate greater commercial interchange.

In compensation, Chile will send forty thousand tons of coal to Argentine, of which it is in much need.

MINES IN SAN JUAN.—

Large deposits of iron ore, alum, lead and sulphur are reported to be discovered in Valle del Cura and Agua Negra, in the province of San Juan.

On being examined by two mining engineers, V. Angelletti and J. Victoria from the Department of Mines and

Geology, the provincial government, it is alleged, intends constructing roads to make possible the working of the same which will prove a great source of wealth to the province.

STATE INTERVENTION.—

For the stabilization of prices and the purchase of further foreign stocks, a decree has been issued providing for direct Government intervention in the importation of gunnies. Owing to the scarcity produced by war conditions the Government will undertake the importation of the same and check up on distribution, and bags needed for cereal crops will be handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and sold at fixed prices.

TALES OF DESERT WARFARE.—

A message from Cairo says that observers arriving there from the front tell strange stories of the desert warfare.

A curious feature of the German operations is the carrying of photographers and war correspondents in the leading tanks. Officers who have been in action describe how, as the German tanks advanced, the tops often opened and a head and camera appeared.

A medical officer said that as he was attending some wounded alongside a burned-out vehicle, a German tank drew up beside. A cinematographer jumped out, took a few seconds film of the scene, and was back in the tank again in less than half a minute.

A vivid description was given by a British officer of the battle of Sidi Rezegh. "There was hellish fire which simply cannot be described," the officer said. "The artillery pounding and the enemy's machine-gun fire were intense enough, but what happened when the tanks came can scarcely be put into words.

"The air was red with burning vehicles, and bullets flew so thick that one could almost see them in sheets, and as the vehicles blazed, so did the



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Charly's

tanks, as the South African gunners flung shells into them over the open sights at point-blank range. The destruction among the Panzers must have been enormous."

* * *

RATIONING ELECTRIC CURRENT—

What will happen if your electric current is rationed? No doubt it will inconvenience many, yet there is a scheme under consideration to that effect by the Municipal authorities and should it be enforced and you pass the established maximum you will be subject to fines which will be utilised in financing anti-aircraft defences.

Certain institutions and others will be exempted from the limitations such as hospitals asylums, embassies, etc.

* * *

THE SILK INDUSTRY.—

Scarcity of raw material for the production of artificial silk may force many factories here to close their doors in which an average of 12,000 workers are employed. Before the fall of France supplies of acetate, cellulose and acetone came from there, later they came from the United States but since that country entered the war a shipping shortage has set in, and thus the whole industry is endangered.

* * *

THE HORSESHOE SUPERSTITION.—

The custom of nailing a horseshoe over the door of a house or other building as a protection against evil spirits and as an assurance of good luck is widely spread over the United States and England. It also flourishes among the Teutonic and Scandinavian races and has been recognized as far East as Hindostan. The horseshoe unites within itself three lucky elements—it is crescent shaped, it has been or is to be in contact with a horse, and is made of iron. Popular superstition has so far endowed iron with protecting powers. The Romans are known to have driven iron nails into the doors and walls of their houses as an antidote or as a preventive of the plague. The Arab, who is overtaken by a si-moon in the desert seeks to propitiate the Jinn by shrieking: "iron: iron". In the mythology of England the horseshoe has always been considered a

"luck bringer." Aubrey, in his Miscellanies, tells us that in his time, most of all the houses in West London had a horseshoe over the door. Lord Nelson nailed one to the mast of the "Nelson."

* * *

NEW TONGUE-TWISTERS.—

Islands, provinces and cities in the Philippines, Hawaii and other theatres of war in the Pacific, in prominence in the day's news, pose new problems in pronunciation for readers who have followed the spread of the war to three continents and two oceans over a variety of strange-sounding places.

The largest islands of the Philippines are pronounced as follows:

- Luzon loo-zon
 - Mindanao min da-nay o
 - Panay pa-ni
 - Palawan pa la-wan
 - Mindoro min-dor o
 - Bohol boh-oh
 - Cebu seh-oh
 - Samar sah-mahr
 - Negros nay-groo
 - Leyte lay-tay
- Other islands in the archipelago are:
- Jolo ho-jo
 - Babuganes baa bop ga-nails
 - Batanes baa taa-nais
 - Catanduanes ka ta dwa-nais
 - Culion koo-lyon

The provinces of Luzon, the largest island, are:

- Abra ah-bra
- Albay al-bai
- Batán ban-tan
- Batangas baa-tong-gas
- Camaguan ka ga-yan
- Camarines Norte ka ma-re nais nor
- Camarines Sur ka ma-re nais nor tay
- Cavite ka-ve tay
- Ilocos Norte ee-low kos nor tay
- Ilocos Sur ee-low kos soor
- Isabela ee sa-bay la
- Laguna la-goo na
- La Union la oo-nion
- Nueva Ecija nway va ay-se ha
- Nueva Vizcaya nway va ves-ka ya
- Pampanga pon-pong ga
- Pangasinan pon ga so-non
- Rizal re-sal
- Sorsogon goro-gon
- Tarlac tar lak
- Tayabas ta ya bas
- Zambales sam-ba lais

* * *

THE MAIZE HARVEST.—

Latest statistics regarding the maize and rice harvest of 1941-42, give the former as 9,200,000 tons and the latter 110,000 tons. Considering the great reduction in the area sown to maize the crop is abundant though it is 1,038,000 tons less than that of the previous year. On the other hand the rice crop is the best that has yet been produced in the country, giving a yield of 54,000 tons more than that of last year.

* * *

SPECULATORS AT WORK.—

Not only in the city is speculation rife among unscrupulous business men but also in the country towns. A faint-hearted official attempt is made to check the rising tide of prices in the capital, but in the province the prices of many articles of prime necessity have gone beyond reach of the poor and all because the law establishing official prices has become a dead letter.

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The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.

In years gone by, before the livestock raising industry of Argentina became the mighty enterprise it is today, the show season did not start until Spring was in the air. Nowadays things move much more speedily, and in the middle of April we are right on the trail of important sale and show events. One of the most important sales of pedigree Shorthorns is announced for May 9, the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breed societies' autumn shows and sales are to be held during that month, and the first Livestock Show of the year will be staged by the Pueblo Torres (Mackenna) Rural Society on May 16.

The first sale of pedigree Shorthorns, mentioned above, calls attention to the importance of that breed in the livestock economy of Argentina. Recognised as the best early-maturity meat producer, it is only since the dairy products export trade has grown to respectable proportions and that about 80 per cent. of the milking cows are of that breed that the dual-purpose value of Shorthorns has become apparent.

In the United States the milking Shorthorn—as it is called there—is becoming more popular every year and is outgiving from public favour other breeds of dairy characteristics only. How much they are appreciated in Great Britain can be gathered from the high prices paid for cattle of this breed with dual-purpose traits during the past two months. A dual-purpose Shorthorn may be described as a Shorthorn that has for several generations been bred for milk production, but at the same time must not be confounded with the somewhat lanky lean fleshed animal that annually produces an abnormal amount of milk but only for a few years. The most profitable Shorthorn is the one that gives a good supply of milk and at the same time rears a calf that eventually grows into a prime beef carcase.

And while on this subject it is interesting to read the following article written by an American expert breeder in answer to the question "What is a Milking Shorthorn?", in which he says—

When this title was suggested, my first thoughts went back over twenty years, to a hotel lobby in Erie, Pa., where the Milking Shorthorn elite of the East were gathered for the 1919 National Milking Shorthorn Congress. I was not long in the ranks of this great fraternity of breeders, and was all ears to learn all I could. Among others who were holding forth on various subjects was Charlie Clark, of Warren, now living at Kinsman, Ohio, whom I still regard as good a judge of Milking Shorthorns as any, and he said these words, "A Milking Shorthorn is a Shorthorn that milks."

At that time there were about 650 Records of Merit recorded, while in the 1940 year book there were about 950 for the one year alone. In looking through the catalogues of sales for that period, it was rare to find an animal with over three or four R. M., while a great majority of cattle had no records, or only one or two, in their pedigree. So at that time, with no authentic record of milk inheritance, Charlie's definition was about all we had to go on with the additional knowledge of the herd which produced the cow in question.

Things have changed greatly in the

twenty-two intervening years, and the greatest change in cattle has been in the Milking Shorthorn breed. To-day Charlie's definition of a Milking Shorthorn is out. We have seen many cows that fit his definition that were not Milking Shorthorns because they could not transmit that milking ability to their daughters. Walgrove herd had a lot of discouraging experience in this respect. Mr. Tener bought cows by the carload that were Shorthorns and they would milk, but they and their offspring had to be discarded because they were not true Milking Shorthorns, in that they could not pass this ability on.

Our first requirement then, for a Milking Shorthorn, is a Shorthorn that will milk, and secondly, she must be able to transmit that ability.

Now comes the question, "Is registry in the Shorthorn association, and the Shorthorn colouring enough to make her a Milking Shorthorn if she has the first two requisites?" In my opinion the answer is definitely NO. There are cows, registered in our association that will not take on flesh. This is especially true of a few families that have been selected for many generations primarily for milk production with no regard to fleshing ability. The result has been the evolving of a rangy, shelly type of cattle that are not dual purpose, and "Milking Shorthorn" is synonymous with "dual purpose." This is our greatest selling point, salvage, and red or roan colour alone is not what brings the larger return when an animal is salvaged to the butcher. He demands meat, so our third requirement is the ability to build up meat when young, or in dry periods of later life.

Among other changes which have, and are taking place is a change from the large scale animals of 20 to 30 years ago, to a more compact, smoother, smaller type animal. It used to be thought that to milk, a cow had to be long, leggy, and angular. This has been more or less disproved in all dairy breeds. The Holsteins have adopted a model type that if coloured roan, would make a pretty good Shorthorn. The Ayrshires, through their able secretary, Cliff Conklin, are advocating compactness, shortness of body. I have said before that capacity can be obtained by greater spring of rib and depth, as well as by length. This shortness gives a stronger loin and this means more covering in that region which brings up salvage value. After years of observation, I find that the cows that breed the best calves are a little on the small order, not the large, rougher kind.

Now to sum up. A Milking Shorthorn cow is a Shorthorn that will milk profitably, transmit this ability; flesh readily, and is of the compact, smooth, wide-sprung rib-deep body, with a head that proclaims her maternally and therefore a cow that will breed on."

So far the expert. Now let the writer of this column add that these remarks are not by any means intended to depreciate the beef type Shorthorn. It is indispensable that the breed characteristics shall be maintained and that a proper level be retained not permitting either milk or beef to predominate, because it is the opinion of many present day breeders that it is in the real dual-purpose type that the future prosperity of the breed depends.

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BOLIVAR - 256

BUENOS AIRES

And as far as the "El Trio" Shorthorns are concerned, it must be emphasised that this herd was founded on the very best dual-purpose type cattle in the country, and that it has been built up using as sires outstanding bulls in both meat and milk types; among the sires used by Mr. John C. Campion are the grand champion bull at Palermo and the supreme champion at the Dublin Royal Show; the last named place is, perhaps, where the very best dual-purpose type cattle are to be found. The annual sale of this herd has always been successful, and the draft to come under the hammer on May 9, next, is one of the best yet sent to market.

In bringing this, his first appearance, in the columns of the "Southern Cross", to a close "Camp-Rover" asks all camp readers of this paper to send along any news of interest, or to ask for any information connected with livestock breeding. He will do his best to fill this space with matters of interest to them.

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

Dr. Hubert M. Ennis

LAWYER

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10th, 1892.

FUNERAL MASSES.

Masses for the repose of the soul of the late James McDonough will be celebrated in Navarre Church on Friday, the 22nd inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

On April 27th, a solemn high Mass, commencing at 9 o'clock, will be celebrated in Holy Cross church, Calle Caridad, for the repose of the soul of the late Lizzie E. Wallace, of this city. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MADNESS AND CRIME IN THE CAMP.

Our highly esteemed friend, Mr. Nicolas Clancy, of Baradero, and one of his sons, were, a few days ago, subjected to gross indignity in being arrested and taken prisoners to Baradero on a false and utterly groundless charge. Three police officials presented themselves at the estancia of Mr. Nicolas Clancy and informed him that they had an order from their superior officer for his and his son's arrest.

Mr. Clancy obeyed and accompanied by his son and the police agents, started for the town of Baradero. There he was subjected to examination. The commissary told him that the Governor had been notified that he, Mr. Clancy, with a number of others had been implicated in a certain crime. Finally it was brought to light that the whole affair was the work of a lunatic whom Mr. Clancy had once in his employment and the alleged conspiracy existed only in his imagination.

Mr. Clancy is an old and respected resident of Baradero and too well and honourably known for his reputation to suffer by such proceedings. Needless to say that on Mr. Clancy making a declaration he was at once set at liberty.

It is only fair to ask why the Governor of the Province or the Chief of Police ordered the arrest of respectable citizens at the request of a lunatic. We are informed that the only ground for accusation was a letter written by the demented creature and that the ideas and phraseology were such that no man who was not a kindred spirit with the writer could take any notice of it. Has the Governor also taken leave of his senses? Indeed those who have watched his Excellency's political gyrations of late have come to the decision that he is not entirely well and that it would tend to the tranquility and perhaps his own if Menendez would kindly call on him. Anyhow he or his alter ego, the Chief of Police, sent a special agent to Baradero to investigate the charge against Mr. Clancy, which was to the effect that he was accustomed to send telephone messages around the camp, to the great detriment of the Governor's protegee.

Now, the question is how long must innocent and honourable men be made the victims of such "locura" or such petty tyranny. The camp is infested with real criminals—robbers and murderers—and little or nothing is done to arrest them. When peaceful citizens run the risk of loss of life it is very poor consolation to be informed that the men at the head of affairs are non composites mental. Surely we have enough of such official madness

and it is time to expect a lucid interval.

ITEMS.

We congratulate our esteemed countryman, Mr. Thomas F. Murphy, on his appointment to the very honourable position of Professor of Latin in the National College in this city.

THEN AND NOW.

The election for electors of the coming President will take place on next Sunday. The Radical Party have resolved to take no part in the elections, so that Dr. Saenz Peña will probably have an easy walk over.

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 Martín 195, 4th, floor. U. T. 33, 7454.
- Chilean Consulate.—Av. R. S. Peña 567. U. T. 33, 5402.
- French Consulate.—Reconquista 165, U. T. 33, 3881.
- Spanish Consulate.—Moreno 1442. U. T. 38, 3298.
- Sheehy, Rev. John M.—Capilla San Patricio, Av. Salta 2643, Rosario de Santa Fe.

Do You Know This ?

- 271) What Are The Best-Known Comets?
- 272) How Is Light Reflected And Refracted?
- 273) Does The Strength Of Daylight Vary?

See Answers on page 24.

Book Review

An Outstanding Novel.

What is to come to the America of the future, good or evil, from the many European elements now a part of her national life? This is one of the most interesting questions raised by Mary Ellen Chase in her latest novel *Windswept* (Macmillan \$2.75 U.S.), and the authoress, with a rare sense of the brotherhood of all men of goodwill, regardless of race or class, believes that the chief responsibility lies with America herself. Will she prove an intelligent and kindly mother, respecting differences, fostering the various gifts that will enrich her entire family? Or will she show herself blind and indifferent, allowing potential treasures to be permeated or even eliminated by the materialistic forces of her modern life?

At *Windswept*, the house lovingly planned and built by Philip Marston and his son John, we see in miniature the ideal American scene: that mosaic of sterling qualities and rich humanity which, with wisdom and tolerance, an entire nation might become. The Marstons, father and son, gather around them by their gift of perfect fellowship—suggestive of a Quaker community—not only their humbler American neighbours but also those despised immigrants Jan, Anton, Philomena, those living proofs of the magnificent qualities inherent in the peasant stock of Central Europe, qualities invaluable to any nation having the foresight and understanding to turn them to the best use. This house of a man's dream, on the lonely stretch of the Maine coast, possessed every essential beauty that nature and man could give, but without that small colony within it, and the friends of so many types and origins who received its warm hospitality, how could even *Windswept* have been so ideal a setting for the moulding of mind and character. And in this connexion Miss Chase introduces another interesting question—the importance of place in the education of children:

"He (John Marston) wanted roots for his children, put far down in old, sturdy soil, the soil, first of all, of some actual place, benevolent, even sacred to those who had gone before them, the soil also of discovered realities and values."

As well as being a thoughtful book, strongly appealing both in the sincerity and in the nobility of its ideas, *Windswept* is an extremely fascinating story with a number of memorable characters and scenes. Who is likely to forget the good housewife, Mrs. Haskell, the gracious and unusual Mother Radegund, the Pilseks with their tales and talk of old Bohemia, or any one of the lovable Marstons? Who would not wish to see for himself those vividly painted scenes—the strange burial of Philip, Jan's Sunday "Mass" or the flight of the white heron?

This is a book whose pages are full of beauty, in thought and in craftsman-

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

ship. Of pathos there is much, but there is also a pervading humour giving balance to the whole. Miss Chase's qualities as a writer are well-known, but this book alone would show her to possess all the characteristics of a fine novelist.

Fully aware of the menace of the contemporary world Miss Chase nevertheless sees it in relation to fundamental human problems, looking to the past as well as to the future to give the present its true perspective. She pities this generation but does not despair of its fruits, the better world to come after "this grim descent into an older past of blood and tears, greed and cruelty. Such a world must be founded on human tolerance and that spirit of sympathy and generosity in which Miss Chase has written this rarely beautiful book.

A. J. S.

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. Patrick Ward, Vice-president, Mr. Arcturino 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 Sievin, Joseph Gardiner, Jack Kearney, Thomas Gill, James Burke, John Casey.

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

Gate-man, Mr. Joseph Reilly.

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 entertainment in Little Theatre, Chareas 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.



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A Message

Dear Member and/or Sympathizer:

In announcing our cocktail party, to be held on April 12, 1942, we take pleasure in informing our friends that during the current year a series of events similar to the one mentioned above will take place. We therefore do not doubt that you will honour us with your presence, in order that these events may count once more with the frank comradeship and sociability that have always given due credit to our Club.

The Committee is set on giving a new impulse to the Club's social and sporting activities among the Irish community, but in so doing it does not intend to interfere with the activities of others, since this would lessen the merit of the Club's purpose and rules of conduct, as well as affect the cordial relations and strong ties that it has always kept with the other Clubs that partake in the same sphere of action. However, it does consider that it is necessary to stir up enthusiasm among our people—somewhat listless for reasons that it is not the case to mention here—by means of the realization of social events, which would bring members and sympathizers together, thus welding together a powerful, vigorous and effective group, which will labour for the prosperity of our

Club, whose fertile existence has been marked by events of deep repercussion within the Irish-Argentine community and have made it rise to the high prestige it occupies at the present moment.

We shall not deviate from the purpose set out by our former leaders since the foundation, purposes which derive from the strict principles impressed upon its members by the educational establishment whose name it is proud to bear. The utmost will be done in order to secure that SFC may reach the goal set by its founders, without losing of course, its characteristics and autonomy.

We are prepared to join forces with all existing entities that wish to cooperate with us in our purpose: to bring together the dispersed groups of our community whose gradual withdrawal from our midst is day by day more evident.

We offer our friends, our deepest appreciation for the cooperation rendered on all occasions, bearing in mind the difficulties in the way, we do not hesitate to state that with the help of all concerned, can we be completely successful in carrying out our plans.

We count on our friends to be our most capable and efficient cooperators in the hard task on hands.

JAMES P. HAFFORD,
SECRETARY

JOHN J. McLOUGHLIN,
PRESIDENT

About People

Mr. and Mrs. William Jacobs, who spent the Easter holidays in Mar del Plata, have returned to their home in Belgrano.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Macleod and sons have returned to their home in Belgrano, having spent the Easter recess at their farm in Pilar.

A marriage that has caused considerable interest locally is that of Mr. José Luis Murature and Miss Lucile Herdener, which took place in New York on Friday last. Mr. Murature is a son of the late Dr. José Luis Murature, who for many years was editor-in-chief of our contemporary, "La Nación". During the presidency of Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, Dr. Murature acted with singular success as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Daniel Duggan, who had been on a trip to Brasil, has returned to this city.

On Wednesday last the marriage took place privately in this city of Miss Estela Fernández Garrido and Mr. Diego Alfredo Noon Martin.

On Tuesday last on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his ordination, the Archdeacon of the Metropolitan Chapter, celebrated a mass of thanksgiving in "La Capilla de la Misericordia", Calle Azeúna 1654.

On July 13th, the centenary of the birth of Don José Manuel Estrada will be duly celebrated. Few men have done so much for the good of education in this country as Dr. Estrada.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Duggan and Mr. Heriberto Duggan left by Panama on Monday last for Mexico where they will take part in a number of polo matches during the coming summer in that country.

Rev. Fathers Idephonus Lynch, C. P., and Ambrose Geoghegan, C.P., will leave on Wednesday, April 15th for the western districts, to conduct missions and stations as announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smart and family have returned from Mar del Plata where they spent the summer season.

Mr. John A. Kenny, of 'Villa Anita', La Cumbre, is down for several days on a business and social visit, and is the guest of his brother Gorey, at Olleiros 265, Avellaneda, F.C.S.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Juan Paiuza, of 'Florida Hotel', motored to Rosario and Cañada de Gómez on business, and on their return trip spent a couple of days in Tres Sargentos with their aunt Mrs. Flaherty, who, we are sorry to say, is in somewhat delicate health.

Mr. John Allen, of La Violeta, is under medical treatment in the British Hospital.

Mrs. Charles Dowling has returned to her home in Pergamino after attending the Holy Week services and the wedding of her niece, Miss Cantillon, at Holy Cross Church.

Amongst those who visited San Antonio de Areco and Maguire for Holy Week, were Mrs. Peggie G. de Buckley, her charming little daughters Mary, Kathleen and Sheila, Misses Mary Howlin and Sylvia Young.

This week we are commencing an Agricultural and Pastoral Section in our columns. It should prove of interest to campmen. It is edited by a well-known expert in all camp matters.

Mr. Michael F. Kearney, formerly of Pergamino, is not in the best of health, and is under doctor's care at his residence in this city.

Mrs. John Deane, and her daughter Maureen, after a few days' sojourn in the city, have returned to their home in Arrecifes.

Mrs. Martha Reddy de Garrahan, of Viña, was at St. Bridg's during the week.

Miss Bridg Garrahan has returned to her professional activities in this city, after a lengthy vacation spent with her sister, Mrs. Lizzie G. de Reddy in Arrecifes.

Mr. Peter Ryan and Mrs. Lizzie Ryan de Martin were in from Guerrero to attend the obsequies of their sister-in-law, Mrs. John Ryan.

Tomorrow evening the wedding of Miss Leoir Unzué and Mr. Carlos Menditeguy will take place at the San Agustín church. On last Wednesday evening his friends tendered Mr. Menditeguy a farewell bachelor dinner at the Jockey Club.

Amongst recent arrivals from the camp were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Moore, who are registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Dr. R. Castro O'Connor has been sent to Great Britain on an official mission, which has been confided to him by the Medical Faculty of this city. Dr. O'Connor is to undergo a course of Emergency Plastic Surgery under the tuition of Sir Harold Gillies, recognized as the first authority in the world today in this branch of medical science. Dr. O'Connor will be absent for some six months.

A recent arrival at the Phoenix Hotel is Mr. Santiago Mullen from Capitan Sarmiento.

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(Continued on page 16)

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

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The Argentine South.

THE people of this country are notably lacking in the pioneer spirit which drives men and women to leave the settled lands and strike into undeveloped territory. It was this spirit which drove the Spaniards to navigate up the rivers of this continent, to cross the forests and swamps of the interior, to brave the perils of hostile Indians and to build towns and cities thousands of miles away from the seaboard. The same spirit activated the American colonists during the last century, when the west was opened up by the Fortyniners who sailed around the Horn or trekked thousands of miles across the desert lands in the centre of the United States. It is the pioneer spirit which has made great races and great nations out of a handful of settlers.

There are few countries in the world which offer such opportunities for the pioneer as Argentina. There are enormous belts of territory in the north and the south of this country which are practically uninhabited. The lands are fertile and there are great sources of natural riches—forests and mineral deposits—which can be exploited. There are, it is true, settlers in those regions but a large percentage of them are foreigners. The Argentines go there as policemen, as teachers, as employees of the state; but as soon as their contracts are up or their means permit, they fly back home.

The Patagonia Exhibition which has just been closed in Palermo has drawn public attention to the riches of the Argentine South and to the serious population problem in that vast stretch of country. The national authorities have been wont to regard the South as a place

of reclusion for criminals who have fulfilled their sentences; for the punishment of recalcitrant politicians; for the disposal of 'difficult' military and naval officers and civilian employees. This official eafegogy of penal settlement is the worst possible reputation for an important section of our country.

In their zeal for the development of the southern regions, several contemporaries are urging that the political and administrative status of the Patagonian regions should be enlarged. This is putting the cart before the horse. Before the little townships of the South should be allowed to take unto themselves the responsibility of local politics, their populations, and the populations of the hinterlands they serve, should be recruited and built up. There must be more pioneers there.

Is it impossible, or even difficult, to inspire the youth of this country with the pioneering spirit? Not at all. The Argentine of the rising generation is not so different from the youth of other countries. The snag is that the ideal put before him during his formative years is utterly distinct from that which inspires the youthful pioneer of other lands. Our young men grow up with the notion that the most honourable career is that which opens with a doctor's degree; that manual work, and even the supervision of manual work, is not so important and pleasant as office work; that happiness is indissolubly linked with the cinema and asphalt roads; and that there is something amiss with the man who moves away from the place he was born, unless, of course, the move is made inwards, not outwards.

Our youth must be educated in

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.

LINIERS: 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.

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, Sue. Edo. Dowling, May 7th.

Estancia "Salalé", 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

ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

BAZAAR.

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

the pioneering spirit. Of course, it is up to the state to provide some of the means for opening up the undeveloped lands. Roads must be built and railways laid down, but even these necessary aids to colonization must never be quite in the van of progress. The spearhead of the thrust must be composed of active, virile young pioneers whose faith is in themselves and not in what assistance they can wring from the powers that be.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

An event of outstanding interest will take place in the Odeon Theatre on April 21st, when the brilliant pianist, Lore Jelinek, will play Ischaikowsky's piano concerto in B. Flat Minor, being the first woman soloist to do so in this country. This player's unusual talent, even at the age of nine, placed her among musical prodigies but, unlike so many of these, Miss Jelinek has in her later career fulfilled her early promise. Her achievements both in Europe and in South America show her to be a pianist of a very high order with a distinguished career ahead.

Of Czech origin, Miss Jelinek studied in Vienna under the famous maestros Weingarten, Rosenthal and Sauer, being a prizewinner at an International Contest in company with Paderewsky's pupil Malczewsky, whose playing captivated Buenos Aires last year. At the age of thirteen her concerts in Austria and Hungary won Miss Jelinek the highest praise from music critics and the National Conservatorio of Vienna where she completed her studies awarded her a special diploma. In 1938 she was chosen to represent Austria at an International Contest to be held in London, but as a result of the Anschluss only one player—a German, of course—was allowed to represent both Austria and Germany.

Since coming to Buenos Aires Miss Jelinek has continued her career under the direction of the Polish maestro Lalewicz and has attracted much attention by her performance in the Teatro Nacional (Asociación Wagneriana), Ateneo, etc., over the radio and in aid of various charities. Consequently there is pleasurable anticipation of her appearance on April 21st, with the Metropolitan Philharmonic Orchestra directed by the well-known conductor, Dr. Kurt Pahlen. Details of this concert, which is to benefit the Red Cross, will be found on page 14.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS.

On Wednesday the House of Bullrich celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation. There is no need to set out the achievements of this famous firm, for it is known from one end of the country to the other; it is known as well to all the great cattle-raisers throughout the world.

Its 75th year finds the House of Bullrich at the height of its reputation. It continues to render important services to the cattle industry of Argentina, and it continues to receive the confidence and trust of those who are in the van of that industry. There are few more important cattle-farms in the world than Bullrich's famous Yard. Few places of the kind have gravitated so decisively in the history of cattle-breeding.

Congratulations to the House of Bullrich!

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.

Night in an Igloo.

(By REV. PAUL C. O'CONNOR, S.J.)

THE time of the equinox in Alaska is one of turbulent weather changes. The trail during this season can be as smooth as glass or as soft and sticky as dough. On the former the musher exults like a racer, on the latter his sentiments are best left unsaid!

I left St. Mary's Mission here at Akulurak in a dense fog. It was fairly cold and soon the fog coated our parkies, our eyebrows and eyelashes with frost. It stood out on the fur of my malamutes, giving them the appearance of huge silver foxes. I hit a good pace over the hard trail, but at that was soon caught by three teams going on a seal hunt. To one sled was strapped a *kayak* to be used in the open sea. I was really sorry that I was not going with them. However, we were to be together for about fourteen miles. Dogs like company, as well as man, and always go faster when they have the scent of dogs ahead of them on the trail.

As we neared the Behring Sea the fog became denser. We did not mind it since the trail was easy to follow and, if the fog melted, we would have the sun and a very soft trail in consequence. Before long my Eskimo friends turned off sharply to the sea. I kept on alone. Not a sound except the soft patter of dog feet, the swinging of harness and silence. Just ahead of me was a big mound of snow. It was an igloo.

The usual habitation of the Eskimo off the beaten trail of the Yukon is a frame house consisting of logs or old boards gathered from anywhere and everywhere. These rude timbers are braced and arched and mud blocks are thrown over them. As a rule they are not above six feet high in the centre.

The floor is either the earth itself or a few rough boards. The entrance is a little tunnel made out of ice blocks. There is a lone window generally on the south side of the slanting roof. It is sometimes of glass, more often of seal or whale gut. It is really surprising how much light comes through a window only a foot and a half square placed as a skylight.

In soft weather the igloo is a miserable and a very damp lodging. I have been in several when it was necessary to erect the summer tent inside the igloo to keep the bed clothing from getting soaked. In very cold weather, especially when a northern blast is raging over the tundra, they are at their best.

They are completely imbedded underneath the snow, airtight and requiring very little to heat them. Ventilation of course is out of the question. Sanitation is not observed with that scrupulous care which characterises Dutch housewives. Still I have often remarked that an Eskimo is much cleaner, fresher looking, and careful of clothing and footwear, by far, than a white man flung in the same conditions for any length of time.

I must confess that I feel nothing but an amused tolerance for those whites who come to Alaska for a year and write volubly about the habits of a people whose language and psychology of life they have scarcely touched. Invariably they speak of the filthy habits of the Eskimo. Let them look around and see that themselves how the whites, when they have been transplanted in the same conditions, have fared against that perpetual war of the elements which is the miserable lot of the tundra Eskimo.

The barking of the dogs is the only sign those within the igloo have of the approach of a stranger. At the approach of my team the inmates at once appeared.

I crawled through the entrance tunnel. Water was dripping from the ice blocks; the day was beginning to turn warm. I stepped down into the lowly habitation of one of Akulurak's first school girls—Lucy, I was glad to see that her house was clean and that her children were well booted. I can tell at once what kind of a mother a youngster has simply by looking at his seal-skinned boots. A good mother, though she has seven or eight children, has them all well shod.

On the trail again soft weather enveloped us. I needed neither parkie nor beaver cap. Sun glasses were now of prime necessity to keep from going blind in the terrific glare of the sun on the immaculate snow. Our sled sank down. The trail was heavy and sticky. Gone now was the thrill of mushing; gone, too, was the romantic, the majestic North—instead, the enervating heat of the Tropics deadened our spirits, dulled our senses. The dogs no longer sprang with elastic step over the trail. Their tails were no longer held high. The heavily furred creatures drooped and gasped and perspired freely through their mouths. The Alaska dog never sweats. His skin is nonporous.

A couple of more hard miles and we were at Kanyak. It is impossible to sneak up and surprise a village, no matter how far down it is buried in the snow. The bark of dogs long in advance heralded the coming ran forward to meet me as I slowly ploughed through the heavy snow. Of course I have long since stolen the hearts of these lads with candy.

I had already determined to spend the night, not only on account of the condition of the dogs, but also to give several old Akulurak children a chance to approach the sacraments. While the boys were unhitching my dogs I made a hasty tour of the village.

In one igloo I found a mother skinning a seal. The igloo itself was small and parts of seal were lying everywhere. There was hardly room here to stand, let alone for my husky bulk to sleep. While taking a view of the situation I marvelled at the dexterity of three tiny Eskimo girls who were assisting their mother in the dismemberment of the seal.

Blood was all over their hands and clothes. They didn't mind—in fact bubbled with enthusiasm over a task that was even then making me long for the freshness of outside. I stooped along the passage-way to a neighbouring igloo. There were five children in narrow quarters. One new arrival put up a strong protest at my entrance. No, it was out of the question for me to lodge there.

My next igloo was a two-room affair. In the ante-room there arose a combination of scents, each crowding for prominence—fish, seal, rabbits, and an infinite array of old boots. I passed through quickly! The living room was quite respectable as igloos go. The floor was clean and so were the dishes. I immediately peeled off my parkie and made myself at home.

After a light lunch of boiled black fish, I gathered the children for a review of their Innuvit prayers. In the evening, singing, Rosary and Confessions followed in order. My sleeping bag was finally unrolled and soon I was



Endowed with a wonderful memory and in perfect health, Mrs. Catherine McMullan de Campion will celebrate her 90th birthday anniversary on the 15th inst. The venerable lady is a native of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and arrived in this country on New Year's Day 1886. With her late husband she went to Pizze where they established a happy home and raised eleven children, five girls and six boys. On the 15th inst there will be a fami-

ly reunion, when her children and grand-children will gather round, and her son, the Rev. Fr. Joseph Campion C.P., will officiate at a Mass in her house, and later at a High Mass which will be celebrated in the parish church of Figue. The *Southern Cross* joins with the members of her family and numerous friends in wishing her, not only a happy feast, but many happy returns of the day.

asleep on a mattress of rude boards.

The igloo was packed for Mass the next morning. My six feet were here again a nuisance. Poor ventilation and the excessive heat which naturally rose to the small arched region of the ceiling made me dizzy. In no time I was again on the sticky trail. In Alaska heat is our worst enemy as well as our best friend.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN LITTLE THEATRE.

MAY 9th.

We know that you have social duties to comply with, but May 9th is far off, so try and reserve that date for a Variety Entertainment that will be given in the Little Theatre. Somehow, we all like to see ourselves in the limelight at times, many of you will see yourselves and your children in the silver screen on that date, as the film which was taken at St. Ethna's, Bella Vista, on October 19th last, will be screened. They say it is one of the best so far that has been taken of community affairs. We have seen it and

can vouch for the same. You are all there, at the asado, card tables and other diversions while the youthful set are on bicycles and ponies.

Some of the best local singing talent have offered their services for the occasion, and there will also be an exhibition of Irish and classical dancing.

Now you will ask, what is it all about. Well, those who know St. Ethna's and the picturesque surroundings, are aware of what an ideal site it is for a boarding school. It is a second Cordoba. The Sisters of Mercy are anxious to build a school there and they are up against it in these hard times. They depend on you to extend a helping hand. Of course you will say, "We have so many schools." Quite right, but you have too few of the class conducted by these Sisters. They belong to our community, their services are recognised far and wide and if you have children who have studied under their care, you know their worth. The proceeds of the Variety Entertainment will go to defray the expenses of the projected school and you are asked to throw in your mite to cover the cost. Don't forget, May 9th is the date, in the Little Theatre.

Do You like Classical Music?

A CONCERT WILL BE HELD AT THE

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Lore Jelinek.

Miss LORE JELINEK, the distinguished pianist, in collaboration with Dr. Kurt Pahlen's well-known orchestra FILARMONICA METROPOLITANA in the following programme:

- Grieg: Peer Gynt's Suite.
- Tschaikowsky: Piano Concerto in B. Flat Minor.
- Tschaikowsky: Symphony No 5.

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BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| BLESSED SACRAMENT BOOK, by Father Lasance | 18.— |
| CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox, O.M.I. | 10.— |
| THE CATHOLIC GIRL'S GUIDE, by Father Lasance | 15.— |
| CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev. McHugh | 18.— |
| THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Compiled from Approved Sources | 5.— |
| EPISTLES AND GOSPELS | 3.— |
| CATHOLIC PIETY | 8.— |
| GARDEN OF THE SOUL | \$5.50, \$8.— |
| BIJOU PRAYER BOOK | 3.— |
| THE LITTLE CHILDREN'S PRAYER BOOK, by Mother Mary Loyola | 2.— |
| BOY'S AND GIRLS' PRAYER BOOK, by Father Flinn | 3.50 |
| HOLY MASS AND BENEDICTION FOR CHILDREN, by Rev. John Dunford | 1.50 |
| IMITATION OF CHRIST, by Thomas A. Kempis | \$2.80 |
| WITH GOD, by Father Lasance | \$12.50, \$15.— |
| CHILD'S KEY OF HEAVEN | 0.80 |
| TREASURY OF THE SACRED HEART | 3.— |
| THE SUNDAY MISSAL, by Father Lasance | \$10.—, \$15.— |
| LITTLE TREASURY OF LEAFLETS | 20.— |
| HOLY SOULS BOOK, by F. X. Lasance | 7.— |
| ST. ANTHONY'S TREASURY | \$7.50 |
| THE SHRINE OF THE SACRED HEART, by a Dominican Fr. | 6.— |
| REJOICE IN THE LORD, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | \$14.— |
| THE POCKET MISSAL, Compiled by Fr. Aloysius O.M.Cap. | 18.50 |
| OUR LADY BOOK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | 6.50 |
| THE NEW MISSAL FOR EVERY DAY, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | \$16.— |
| MY GOD AND MY ALL, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | 9.50 |
| MY PRAYER BOOK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | 6.— |
| MANNA OF THE SOUL, by Rev. F. X. Lasance | \$11.50, \$25.— |
| | 27.— |
| | 14.— |

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Wedding Bells.

Kelly—Flood.

On the 4th inst, at Holy Cross Church, the marriage of Mr. Edward Flood, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Flood, Saito, Uruguay, to Miss Mary Adela Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Malone de Kelly and the late Patrick Kelly, of Navarro, F.

on the occasion were the bridegroom's sister, Miss Julia Flood and Mr. Ger-vase Kelly, who gave the bride away.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Confiteria Pirone, where the guests were received by Mrs. Kelly. Having received the good wishes of their relatives and friends the newly-



C.S., was blessed by Rev. Fr. Constantine Bermingham, C.P., assisted by Rev. Ignatius Fagan, C.P.

The bride was gowned in white silk organza and her modern tulle d'illusion veil was fastened with sprigs of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white sweet-peas. The sponsors

wedded departed to pass the honeymoon in Cordoba.

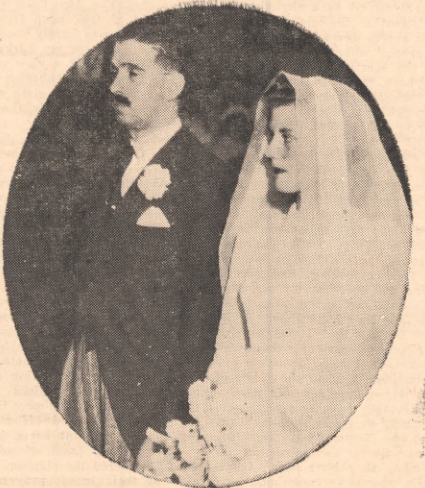
As travelling dress the bride chose a wine-coloured outfit, with hat and accessories to match.

The presents exchanged were a gold wrist-watch and a pair of gold cuff-links.

Canton—Lahitou.

The Rev. Fr. Patrick Deane blessed the marriage of Mr. Rodolfo Lahitou to Miss Lucy Canton on the 4th inst.

Canton and Mrs. Mariana Atkinson de Canton. The sponsors were the bridegroom's mother and the bride's father, by whom she was given away. The Church was tastefully adorned



at Holy Cross Church. The bridegroom is son of Mr. Leon Lahitou and Mrs. Hilaria Cheorze de Lahitou and the bride is the daughter of Mr. Thomas

with white flowers and during the ceremony Mr. Adolfo Hendelman rendered an aria by Sarasate as a violin solo.

A quartette of bridesmaids, the Misses Nora Cantlon, sister; Lilia Lahitou, sister of the bridegroom; Elsa, Lu-na and Isabel Hall attended the bride as she entered gowned in white silk organza and full skirt forming a short circular train. Her tulle d'illusion veil was edged with lace and her bouquet of white carnations.

Later at the reception the guests were received by Mrs. Lahitou in stylish black satin and lace with matching hat.

Afterwards the young couple left for the lake district where they will pass the honeymoon. As travelling dress the bride chose a brown tailor-made costume.

The bridegroom presented her with a fur coat and she gave him a diamond tie pin while powder boxes were presented to the bridesmaids.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CAPITAN SARMIENTO.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR.

St. Paul's reopened on 2nd ult., and all its varied activities, indoor and outdoor, are now in full swing. Notwithstanding the condition of the country, owing to causes, alas! only too well known, a record enrolment of pupils has been secured.

In boxing, the regular bouts have been resumed, and some spirited displays have already taken place. The old boys are still a bit stiff, but practice will presently loosen their muscles. Among the new boys some promising material has appeared. Steady practice in handball for the forthcoming tournament is taking place, and some rattling contests are in view. Preparations are being made for the basketball championship which is looked forward to with keen interest by the alumni. Regular practice in football has also been proceeding for some time, and local football fans will certainly have nothing to complain of this year. The Honourable Chamber of Deputies has been pleased to donate a valuable silver cup as the trophy for the winning team in a series of forthcoming matches. Further to add spice and distinction to the contest a team composed of representatives of the Chamber has promised to spend a day at the College and to take part in the cup match. Needless to say this noble gesture on the part of the deputies is appreciated to the full by all concerned. Enormous local interest has naturally been excited, and the occasion is sure to prove a red-letter day in the College annals.

So much for outdoor activities. But the "Cámara" has gone a step further in generosity, having presented an artistic bronze plaque for competition in literary branches between the Legions—Saint Patrick's and Saint Gabriel's—into which the collegians are divided. Great enthusiasm in the study hall's has already been aroused and the trophy is sure to provide an immense stimulus to healthy rivalry with all sorts of beneficial reactions on literary progress.

Another matter worthy of mention is the edifying piety and devotion with which the college boys took part in the different religious ceremonies of Holy Week at the adjoining monastery, and on Easter Sunday approached the altar.

In a time of storm and stress for all, and for private colleges and similar institutions in particular, Colegio San Pablo has therefore much to be thankful for, and may, with some confidence, look forward to another successful school year. Floreat Paulus!

OBITUARIES

Brigid Rose MacLoughlin de Ryan, R. I. P.

Widespread regret and sympathy is caused by the premature demise of this most worthy and amiable lady, which took place in the British Hospital on the 1st. inst., after over two month's painful illness.

Bridie, as she was familiarly called, was born in the partido of Pergamino 48 years ago, and was the seventh child of Patrick and Margaret Scally de MacLoughlin.

Of a remarkably calm and unperturbed nature, she met her fate with absolute peace and resignation to God's holy will, and duly prepared her soul to meet her Divine Creator, receiving all the sacred rites of our holy religion from the hands of Fr. Joseph Campion, C.P., and having been visited and comforted also by several other Passionist Fathers. She was waked at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Humberto Valusio, Rivadavia 6258, Depto. C. Her burial took place in the Chacarita at mid-day, on Holy Thursday, 2nd. inst., the liturgical service being officiated at the wake-house and graveside by Fr. Alfonso Rooney, C.P., who had also attended her spiritually two days before her departure, as he had also performed her wedding ceremony 18 years ago in Holy Cross Church. To her present bereaved husband, Mr. John Ryan, of Guerrico, F.C.C.A., besides whom, she leaves also to mourn her, four children, still in school age, five sisters, two brothers, five brothers-in-law, six sisters-in-law, one uncle, many nephews, nieces and cousins, etc., to all of whom the writer tenders the expression of his heartfelt condolence, while at the same time he begs to assure them that their sweet, kind and lovable Bridie will be able to do far more for them from her bright home in Heaven than she could ever do in this sad vale of tears. May she rest in peace, Amen!

Faithful Friend.

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

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines comprise 7,083 islands, of which only 462 have an area of over a square mile.

Exports include sugar, hemp, coconut products, tobacco, timber, gold.

In 1936 the population was 14,731,371, all Malays save 80,530 Chinese; 21,151 Japanese; 6,375 Americans and 6,116 Europeans. Religions included 9,600,000 Catholics; 3,500,000 Aglipayans (schismatic native church); 750,000 aboriginal pagans; 500,000 Moslems; 100,000 Buddhists and Shintoists.

Eight languages are spoken—Spanish most commonly—about four million people speaking English.

HURLING CLUB

This popular Irish-Argentine Athletic organisation, whose spacious grounds are situated at Calle Santo 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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About People

(Continued from page 11.)

The season at Mar del Plata virtually terminated on Sunday last when it is calculated that some fifty thousand left by rail or automobile for this city, bringing to a close the most brilliant season that the famous seaside resort has ever known.

Mr. John Lalor was amongst the visitors to Mar del Plata for the Easter holidays.

Miss Dolly Lynam, of Caballito, has been on a few days' visit to her aunt, Mrs. Flaherty, in Tres Sargentos.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fraser have been spending a holiday in Mar del Plata.

Mr. and Mrs. Mario O'Donnell and family have returned from Mar del Plata.

We are sorry to report the very grave illness of Mr. John MacCormack Allen, at his home in Añasco 329.

Miss Lucy McCormack Allen has returned to the city from Mar del Plata.

OUR DEPENDENCE ON SINGAPORE.

In his new book, "Westward the Course!", Paul McGuire points out how indispensable to modern society are the products exported from Singapore, not just in the Pacific:

Singapore ships two-thirds of the world's tin, and has developed the world's chief copra supply. Without copra, we would go largely unshod, and so would our friends if we retained them. Copra provides part of our food supply, char for gas masks, and the lipstick now necessary to half the creation's bold face upon the world. Without rubber, we moderns could hardly ride or walk or talk. We use rubber for automobiles, for telephones, and for almost every variety of electrical equipment, for heels, and for rubbing out heels. We are tributaries to Singapore when we wash, shave, shampoo, ride in motor cars, trains, buses, trolleys, perambulators, airplanes, or even horse buggies: when we buy iceboxes, washing machines, fountain pens, candy, radio, tinned peaches, films, or baby's napkins, when we play golf or have an operation or wear garters or have our teeth drilled. From the cradle with its rubber-nipped bottle to the grave in a rubber-tired hearse, we draw on Singapore.

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

BIRTHS

SHANDLEY.—On the 5th. inst., to Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Shandley (nee Ana Cummins), of Caseros 1030, this city; a son Michael, at the British Hospital Maternity. Mother and baby well. 1411—a.10

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

O'CONNOR—MENEGUIAGA.

On Saturday, April 11th, the marriage will take place at Santa Julia Church, Caballito, of Miss Blanca L. O'Connor, eldest daughter of Mr. Joe P. O'Connor and Mrs. Katie Burke, to Mr. Alfredo M. Meneguiga, both of this city. 1412—a.10

DEATHS

JAMES SCALLY, R.I.P.—On the 12th March, at his residence, Almirante Brown, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church and Papal Blessing. Son of the late Patrick Scally and Julia Allen, of Ramallo. He leaves one daughter, one son-in-law, three grand-children, three sisters, one brother-in-law, several nieces, nephews and cousins to mourn his loss. Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul. 1417—a.10

MASSES

PEDRO McLOUGHLIN, R.I.P.—An Anniversary Mass will be celebrated on Monday 13th, at 9 o'clock, in the Parish Church of Colon, F.C.C.A., for the repose of the soul of the late Pedro McLoughlin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1410—a.10

KATE KILLIAN, R.I.P.—Anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Kate Killian, will be celebrated in Ntra. Sra. de las Victorias Church, Buenos Aires, on April the 17th, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1416—a.10

ANNE LEAVY, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Anne Leavy will begin on April 12th, in St. Patrick's Church, San Antonio de Areco. Mass every morning at 7 o'clock. On April 19th, the last Mass will be at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1413—a.10

JOHN FAHEY, R.I.P.—Mass will be offered at Holy Cross Church on Sunday 13th. inst., at 11 o'clock, for the eternal repose of the soul of John Fahey. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1414—a.10

THOMAS FULLAM AND MARY M. DE FULLAM, R.I.P.—A High Mass of Requiem for the eternal repose of the souls of the late Thomas Fullam and Mary M. de Fullam, will be offered up in Holy Cross Church, on Thursday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1415—a.10

EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

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

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Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

This week we commence the publication of one of the least-known works of that remarkable writer, William Cobbett. Written well over a hundred

years ago, Cobbett's Advice is as fresh today as when it left the hands of its author.

INTRODUCTION.

1. It is the duty, and ought to be the pleasure, of age and experience to warn and instruct youth, and to come to the aid of inexperience. When sailors have discovered rocks or breakers, and have had the good luck to escape with life from amidst them, they, unless they be pirates or barbarians as well as sailors, point out the spots for the placing of buoys and of lights, in order that others may not be exposed to the danger which they have so narrowly escaped. What man of common humanity, having by good luck missed being engulfed in a quagmire or quicksand, will withhold from his neighbours a knowledge of the peril without which the dangerous spots are not to be approached?

2. The great effect which correct opinions and sound principles, imbibed in early life, together with the good conduct, at that age, which must naturally result from such opinions and principles; the great effect which these have on the whole course of our lives is, and must be, well known to every man of common observation. How many of us, arrived at only forty years, have to repent! nay, which of us has not to repent, or has not had to repent, that he did not, at an earlier age, possess a great stock of knowledge of that kind which has an immediate effect on our personal ease and happiness; that kind of knowledge upon which the cheerfulness and the harmony of our homes depend!

3. It is to communicate a stock of this sort of knowledge, in particular, that this work is intended: knowledge, indeed, relative to education, to many sciences, to trade, agriculture, horticulture, law, government and religion; knowledge relating incidentally to all these; but the main object is to furnish that sort of knowledge to the young which but few men acquire until they be old when it comes too late to be useful.

4. To communicate to others the knowledge that I possess has always been my taste and my delight; and few, who know anything of my progress through life, will be disposed to question my fitness for the task. Talk of rocks and breakers and quagmires and quicksands, who has ever escaped from amidst so many as I have! Thrown (by my own will, indeed) on the wide world at a very early age, not more than eleven or twelve years, without book learning to assist me; passing a few years dependent solely on my own labour for my subsistence; then becoming a common soldier, and leading a military life, chiefly in foreign parts, for eight years; quitting that life after really, for me, high promotion, and with, for me, a large sum of money; marrying at an early age; going at once to France to acquire the French language, thence to America; passing eight years there, becoming bookseller and author, and taking a prominent part in all the important discussions of the interesting period from 1793 to 1799, during which there was in that country a continued struggle carried on between the English and the French parties; conducting myself, in the ever active part which I took in that struggle, in such a way as to call forth marks of unequivocal approbation from the government at home; returning to England in 1800, resuming my labours here; suffering, during these twenty-

nine years, two years of imprisonment, heavy fine, three years' self banishment to the other side of the Atlantic, and a total breaking of fortune, so as to be left without a bed to lie on; and during these twenty-nine years of troubles and punishments, writing and publishing every week of my life, whether in exile or not, eleven weeks only excepted, a periodical paper, containing more or less of matter worthy of public attention; writing and publishing, during the same twenty-nine years, a Grammar of the French and another of the English language, a work on the Economy of the Cottage, a work on Forest Trees and Woodlands, a work on Gardening, an Account of America, a book of Stevensons, a work on the Corn plant, a History of the Protestant Reformation; all books of great and continued sale, and the last unquestionably the book of greatest circulation in the whole world, the Bible only excepted; having, during these same twenty-nine years of troubles and embarrassments without number, introduced into England the manufacture of straw plat; also several valuable tracts; having introduced, during the same twenty-nine years, the cultivation of the corn plant, so manifestly valuable as a source of food; having, during the same period, always (whether in exile or not) sustained a shop of some size in London; having, during the whole of the same period, never employed less, on an average, than ten persons, in some capacity or other, exclusive of printers, bookbinders, and others connected with papers and books; and having, during these twenty-nine years of troubles, embarrassments, prisons, fines, and banishments, bred up a family of seven children to man's and woman's state.

5. If such a man be not, after he has survived and accomplished all this, qualified to give advice to young men, no man can be qualified for that task. There may have been natural genius; but genius alone, not all the genius in the world, could, without something more, have conducted me through these perils. During these twenty-nine years I have had for deadly and ever watchful foes a government that has the collecting and distributing of sixty millions of pounds in a year, and also every soul who shares in that distribution. Until very lately, I have had for the far greater part of the time the whole of the press as my deadly enemy. Yet, at this moment, it will not be pretended that there is another man in the kingdom who has so many cordial friends. For as to the friends of ministers and the great, the friendship is towards the power, the influence; it is, in fact, towards those taxes of which so many thousands are gaping to get at a share. And if we could, through so thick a veil, come at the naked fact, we should find the subscription now going on in Dublin for the purpose of erecting a monument in that city, to commemorate the good recently done, or alleged to be done, to Ireland, by the Duke of Wellington, (1) we should find that the subscribers have the taxes in view; and that if the monument shall actually be raised, it ought to have selfishness, and not gratitude, engraven on its base.

(1) This was written in 1829.

(To be continued.)

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The Passing Of Black Eagle

(By O. HENRY.)

FOR some months of a certain year a grim bandit infested the Texas border along the Rio Grande. Peculiarly striking to the optic nerve was this notorious marauder. His personality secured him the title of "Black Eagle, the Terror of the Border." Many fearful tales are on record concerning the doings of him and his followers. Suddenly, in the space of a single minute, Black Eagle vanished from earth. He was never heard of again. His own band never even guessed the mystery of his disappearance. The border ranches and settlements feared he would come again to ride and ravage the mesquite flats. He never will. It is to disclose the fate of Black Eagle that this narrative is written.

The initial movement of the story is furnished by the foot of a bartender in St. Louis. His discerning eyes fell upon the form of Chicken Ruggles as he pecked with avidity at the free lunch. Chicken was a "hobo." He had a long nose like the bill of a fowl, an inordinate appetite for poultry, and a habit of gratifying it without expense, which accounts for the name given him by his fellow vagrants.

Physicians agree that the partaking of liquids at meal times is not a healthy practice. The hygiene of the saloon promulgates the opposite. Chicken had neglected to purchase a drink to accompany his meal. The bartender rounded the counter, caught the injudicious diner by the ear with a lemon squeezer, led him to the door and kicked him into the street.

Thus the mind of Chicken was brought to realize the signs of coming winter. The night was cold; the stars shone with unkindly brilliancy; people were hurrying along the streets in two egoistic, jostling streams. Men had donned their overcoats, and Chicken knew to an exact percentage the increased difficulty of coaxing dimes from those buttoned-in vests. The time had come for his annual exodus to the South.

A little boy, five or six years old, stood looking with covetous eyes in a confectioner's window. In one small hand he held an empty two-ounce vial; in the other he grasped tightly something flat and round, with a shining milled edge. The scene presented a field of operations commensurate to Chicken's talents and daring. After sweeping the horizon to make sure that no official tug was cruising near, he insidiously accosted his prey. The boy, having been early taught by his household to regard altruistic advances with extreme suspicion, received the overtures coldly.

Then Chicken knew that he must make one of those desperate, nerve-shattering plunges into speculation

that fortune sometimes requires of those who would win her favor. Five cents was his capital, and this he must risk against the chance of winning what lay within the close grasp of the youngster's chubby hand. It was a fearful lottery, Chicken knew. But he must accomplish his end by strategy, since he had a wholesome terror of plunging infants by force. Once, in a park, driven by hunger, he had committed an onslaught upon a bottle of peptonized infant's food in the possession of an occupant of a baby carriage. The outraged infant had so promptly opened its mouth and pressed the button that communicated with the welkin that help arrived, and Chicken did his thirty days in a snug coop. Wherefore he was, as he said, "leary of kids."

Beginning artfully to question the boy concerning his choice of sweets, he gradually drew out the information he wanted. Mamma said he was to ask the drug-store man for ten cents' worth of paregoric in the bottle; he was to keep his hand shut tight over the dollar; he must not stop to talk to any one in the street; he must ask the drug-store man to wrap up the change and put it in the pocket of his trousers. Indeed, they had pockets—two of them! And he liked chocolate creams best.

Chicken went into the store and turned plunger. He invested his entire capital in C. A. N. D. Y. stocks, simply to pave the way to the greater risk following.

He gave the sweets to the youngster, and had the satisfaction of perceiving that confidence was established. After that it was easy to obtain leadership of the expedition, to take the investment by the hand and lead it to a nice drug store he knew of in the same block. There Chicken, with a parental air, passed over the dollar and called for the medicine, while the boy crunched his candy, glad to be relieved of the responsibility of the purchase. And then the successful investor searching his pockets, found an overcoat button—the extent of his winter trousseau—and, wrapping it carefully, passed the ostensible change in the pocket of confiding juvenility. Setting the youngster's face homeward, and patting him benevolently on the back—for Chicken's heart was as soft as those of his feathered namesakes—the speculator quit the market with a profit of 1,700 per cent., on his invested capital.

Two hours later an Iron Mountain

freight engine pulled out of the railroad yards, Texas bound, with a string of empties. In one of the cattle cars, half buried in excelsior, Chicken lay at ease. Beside him in his nest was a quart bottle of very poor whiskey and a paper bag of bread and cheese. Mr. Ruggles, in his private car, was on his trip south for the winter season.

For a week that car was trundled southward, shifted, laid over, and manipulated after the manner of rolling stock, but Chicken stuck to it, leaving it only at necessary times to satisfy his hunger and thirst. He knew it must go down to the cattle country, and San Antonio, in the heart of it, was his goal. There the air was salubrious and mild; the people indulgent and long-suffering. The bartenders there would not kick him. If he should eat too long or too often at one place they would swear at him as if by rote and without heat. They swore so drawlingly, and they rarely paused short of their full vocabulary, which was copious, so that Chicken had often gulped a good meal during the process of the vituperative prohibition. The season there was always spring-like; the plazas were pleasant at night, with music and gaiety; except during the slight and infrequent cold snaps one could sleep comfortably out of doors in case the interiors should develop inhospitality.

At Texarkana his car was switched to the I. and G. N. Then still southward it trilled until, at Laredo, it crawled across the Colorado bridge at Austin, and lined out, straight as an arrow, for the run to San Antonio.

When the freight halted at that town Chicken was fast asleep. In ten minutes the train was off again for Laredo, the end of the road. Those empty cattle cars were for distribution along the line at points from which the ranches shipped their stock.

When Chicken awoke his car was stationary. Looking out between the slats he saw it was a bright, moonlit night. Scrambling out, he saw his car with three others abandoned on a little siding in a wild and lonesome country. A cattle pen and chute stood on one side of the track. The railroad bisected a vast, dim ocean of prairie, in the midst of which Chicken, with his futile rolling stock, was as completely stranded as was Robinson with his land-locked boat.

A white post stood near the rails. Going up to it, Chicken read the letters at the top, S. A. 90. Laredo was nearly as far to the south. He was almost a hundred miles from any town. Coyotes began to yelp in the mysterious sea around him. Chicken felt lonesome. He had lived in Boston without an education, in Chicago without nerve, in Philadelphia without a sleeping place, in New York without a pull, and in Pittsburg sober, and yet he had never felt so lonely as now.

Suddenly through the intense silence, he heard the whicker of a horse. The sound came from the side of the track toward the east, and Chicken began to explore timorously in that direction. He stepped high along the mat of curly mesquite grass, for he was afraid of everything there might be in this wilderness—snakes, rats, brigands, centipedes, mirages, cowboys, fandangoes, tarantulas, tamales—he had read of them in the story papers. Rounding a clump of prickly pear that reared high its fantastic and menacing array of rounded heads, he was struck to shivering terror by a snort and a thunderous plunge, as the horse, himself startled, bounded away some fif-

ty yards, and then resumed his grazing. But here was the one thing in the desert that Chicken did not fear. He had been reared on a farm; he had handled horses, understood them, and could ride.

Approaching slowly and speaking soothingly, he followed the animal, which, after its first flight, seemed gentle enough and secured the end of the twenty-foot lariat that dragged after him in the grass. It required him but a few moments to contrive the rope into an ingenious Mexican *borsal*, after the style of the Mexican *borsal*. In another he was upon the horse's back and off at a splendid lope, giving the animal free choice of direction. "He will take me some where," said Chicken to himself.

It would have been a thing of joy, that untrammelled gallop over the moonlit prairie, even to Chicken, who loathed exertion, but that his mood was not for it. His head ached; a growling thirst was upon him; the "some-where" whether his lucky mood might convey him was full of dismal predicament.

And now he noted that the horse moved to a definite goal. Where the prairie lay smooth he kept his course straight as an arrow's toward the east. Deflected by hill or arroyo or impracticable spinosa brakes, he quickly flowed again into the current, charmed by his unerring instinct. At last, upon the side of a gentle rise, he suddenly subsided to a complacent walk. A stone's cast away stood a little mott of corn trees; beneath it a *jaenal* such as the Mexicans erect—a one-room house of upright poles daubed with clay and roofed with grass or tule reeds. An experienced eye would have estimated the spot as the headquarters of a small sheep ranch. In the moonlight the ground in the nearby corral showed pulverized to a level smoothness by the hoofs of the sheep. Everywhere was carelessly distributed the paraphernalia of the place—ropes, bridles, saddles, sheep pelts, wool sacks, feed troughs, and camp litter. The barrel of drinking water stood in the end of the two-horse wagon near the door. The harness was piled, promiscuous, upon the wagon tongue, soaking up the dew.

Chicken slipped to earth, and tied the horse to a tree. He halloed again and again, but the house remained quiet. The door stood open, and he entered cautiously. The light was sufficient for him to see that no one was at home. He struck a match and lighted a lamp that stood on a table. The room was that of a bachelor ranchman who was content with the necessities of life. Chicken rummaged in-



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telligently until he found what he had hardly dared hope for—a small brown jug that still contained something near a quart of his desire.

Half an hour later, Chicken—now a gamecock of hostile aspect—emerged from the house with unsteady steps. He had drawn upon the absent ranchman's equipment to replace his own ragged attire. He wore a suit of coarse brown ducking, the coat being a sort of rakish bolero, jaunty to a degree. Boots he had donned, and spurs that whirred with every lurching step. Buckled around him was a belt full of cartridges with a big six-shooter in each of its two holsters.

Prowling about, he found blankets, a saddle and bridle with which he caparisoned his steed. Again mounting, he rode swiftly away, singing a loud and tuneless song.

Bud King's band of desperadoes, outlaws and horse and cattle thieves were in camp at a secluded spot on the bank of the Frio. Their depredations in the Rio Grande country, while no bolder than usual, had been advertised more extensively, and Captain Kinney's company of rangers had been ordered down to look after them. Consequently, Bud King, who was a wise general, instead of cutting out a hot trail for the upholders of the law, as his men wished to do, retired for the time to the prickly fastnesses of the Frio valley.

Though the move was a prudent one, and not incompatible with Bud's well-known courage, it raised dissension among the members of the band. In fact, while they thus lay ingloriously *perdu* in the brush, the question of Bud King's fitness for the leadership was argued, with closed doors, as it were, by his followers. Never before had Bud's skill or efficiency been brought to criticism; but his glory was waning (and such is glory's fate) in the light of a newer star. The sentiment of the band was crystallizing into the opinion that Black Eagle could lead them with more luster, profit, and distinction.

This Black Eagle—sub-titled the "Terror of the Border"—had been a member of the gang about three months.

One night while they were in camp on the San Miguel water-hole a solitary horseman on the regulation fiery steed dashed in among them. The newcomer was of a portentous and devastating aspect. A beak-like nose with a predatory curve projected above a mass of bristling, blue-black whiskers. His eye was cavernous and fierce. He was spurred, sombreroed, booted, garnished with revolvers, abundantly drunk, and very much unafraid. Few people in the country dared thus to invade alone the camp of Bud King. But this fell bird swooped fearlessly upon them and demanded to be fed.

Hospitality in the prairie country is not limited. Even if your enemy pass your way you must feed him before you shoot him. You must empty your larder into him before you empty your lead. So the stranger of undeclared intentions was set down to a mighty feast.

A talkative bird he was, full of most marvellous loud tales and exploits, and speaking a language at times obscure but never colorless. He was a new sensation to Bud King's men, who rarely encountered new types. They hung, delighted, upon his vainglorious boasting, the spicy strangeness of his lingo, his contemptuous familiarity with life, the world, and remote places, and the extravagant frankness with which he conveyed his sentiments.

To their guest the band of outlaws seemed to be nothing more than a congregation of country bumpkins whom he was "stringing for grub" just as

he would have told his stories at the back door of a farmhouse to wheedle a meal. And, indeed, his ignorance was not without excuse, for the "bad man" of the Southwest does not run to extremes. Those brigands might justly have been taken for a little party of peaceable rustics assembled for a fish-fry or peacan gathering. Gentle of manner, slouching of gait, soft-voiced, unpicturesquely clothed; not one of them presented to the eye any witnesses of the desperate records they had earned.

For two days the glittering stranger within the camp was feasted. Then, by common consent, he was invited to become a member of the band. He consented, presenting for enrollment the prodigious name of "Captain Montessor." This was immediately overruled by the band, and "Piggy" substituted as a compliment to the awful and insatiate appetite of its owner.

Thus did the Texas border receive the most spectacular brigand that ever rode its chaparral.

For the next three months Bud King conducted business as usual, escaping encounters with law officers and being content with reasonable profits. The band ran off some very good companies of horses from the ranges, and a few bunches of fine cattle which they got safely across the Rio Grande and disposed of to fair advantage. Often the band would ride into the little villages and Mexican settlements, terrorizing the inhabitants and plundering for the provisions and ammunition they needed. It was during these bloodless raids that Piggy's ferocious aspect and frightful voice gained him a renown more widespread and glorious than those other gentle-voiced and sad-faced desperadoes could have acquired in a lifetime.

The Mexicans, most apt in nomenclature, first called him The Black Eagle, and used to frighten the babes by threatening them with tales of the dreadful robber who carried off little children in his great beak. Soon the name extended, and Black Eagle, the Terror of the Border, became a recognized factor in exaggerated newspaper reports and ranch gossip.

The country from the Nueces to the Rio Grande was a wild but fertile stretch, given over to the sheep and cattle ranches. Range was free; the inhabitants were few; the law was mainly a letter, and the pirates met with little opposition until the flaunting and garish Piggy gave the band undue advertisement. Then Kinney's ranger company headed for those precincts, and Bud King knew that it meant grim and sudden war or else temporary retirement. Regarding the risk to be unnecessary, he drew off his band to an almost inaccessible spot on the bank of the Frio. Wherefore, as has been said, dissatisfaction arose among the members, and impeachment proceedings against Bud were premeditated, with Black Eagle in high favor for the succession. Bud King was not unaware of the sentiment, and he called aside Cactus Taylor, his trusted lieutenant, to discuss it.

"If the boys," said Bud, "ain't satisfied with me, I'm willin' to step out. They're buckin' against my way of handlin' 'em. And specially because I concludes to hit the brush while Sam Kinney is ridin' the line. I saves 'em from bein' shot or sent up on a state contract, and they up and says I'm no good."

"It ain't so much that," explained Cactus, "as it is they're plum loosed about Piggy. They want them whiskers and that nose of his to split the wind at the head of the column."

"There's somethin' mighty seldom about Piggy," declared Bud, musingly. "I never yet see anything on the hoot that he exactly grades up with. He can shore holler a plenty, and he strad-

les a hoss from where you laid the chunk. But he ain't never been smoked yet. You know, Cactus, we ain't had a row since he's been with us. Piggy's all right for skearin' the greaser kids and layin' waste a cross-roads store. I reckon he's the finest canned oyster buccaneer and cheese pirate that ever was, but how's his appetite for fightin'?" I've known some citizens you'd think was starvin' for trouble get a lead they had to take."

"He talks all spraddled out," said Cactus, "bout the rookuses he's been in. He claims to have saw the elephant and hearn the owl."

"I know," replied Bud, using the cow-puncher's expressive phrase of skepticism, "but it sounds to me!"

This conversation was held one night in camp while the other members of the band—eight in number—were sprawling around the fire, lingering over their supper. When Bud and Cactus ceased talking they heard Piggy's formidable voice holding forth to the

others as usual while he was engaged in checking, though never satisfying, his ravening appetite.

"What'd de use," he was saying, "of chasin' little red cowses and hosses 'round for t'ousands of miles? Dere ain't nuttin' in it. Gallopin' t'rough dese bushes and briars, and gettin' a t'irst dat a brewery couldn't put out, and missin' meals! Say! You know what I'd do if I was main finger of id's bunch? I'd stick up a train. I'd blow de express car and make hard dollars where you guys get wind. Youse makes me tired. Dis sook-cow kind of cheap sport gives me a pain."

Later on, a deputation waited on Bud. They stood on one leg, chewed mesquite twigs and circumlocuted, for they hated to hurt his feelings. Bud foresaw their business, and made it easy for them. Bigger risks and larger profits was what they wanted.

The suggestion of Piggy's about holding up a train had fired their imagi-

(Continued on page 23)

Young Passionist Students

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AROUND THE HOME

AT THE CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Children's parties are usually enjoyable affairs. The youngsters' joy is spontaneous, and they take their pleasures naturally. But to ensure success it is advisable to have a well-considered programme, so that things will run smoothly and the little ones will enjoy themselves to the full.

In the first place it is a good plan to have a child to receive the guests when they arrive. This helps to put the children at their ease, and in addition it is splendid training for a young host or hostess.

As regards food, this should be as wholesome as possible. There will, of course, be plenty of dainties but these should be of a kind that will not upset the children's digestion. If these are made by the housewife herself she will know all the ingredients that are used, and therefore will make certain that nothing that is harmful will be included.

Care should be taken, when clearing an apartment for games, that no small articles, such as pouffees or footstools are left lying about as these may be the cause of accidents. Spindle-legged chairs, plants or treasured articles of any kind, that may get broken should be removed.

Do not insist that a child should take part in the games if he or she is reluctant to do so. Some children are painfully shy and others unnaturally quiet. Do not finish up party with a strenuous game which heats up the children and makes them liable to catch cold when they go out. If, as is often the case, some of the young guests have to be home at a certain time, to avoid anxiety or annoyance on the part of their parents, be sure that they leave in good time.

WAYS TO SAVE ON FOOD.

A family can save money by changing from a processed, ready-to-eat cereal to cornmeal, rolled oats, or cracked wheat.

Substituting a home-cooked for a prepared food is only one way to cut the food bill. Another is to use foods of similar food value which are less expensive. For example, orange juice costs more than the juice of canned tomatoes.

Choosing less expensive varieties is a third way to save. In the selection of meat, for instance, the buyer has a wide range of possible grades. The Federal government aids meat buyers by inspection of all meat slaughtered at large packing houses and by grading meat, as prime, choice, good, medium, common, cutter, and low cutter.

On the retail market, food and medium grades of meat do and should cost more than common or cutter grades. Many homemakers faced with economy problems, find they can serve more attractive and varied meals with cheaper cuts of better grade meat than more expensive cuts of cheaper grades.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Cut clothing away from the wound with a sharp pair of scissors. Should it stick to the skin, do not tear it off, but cut round it.

Do not break the blisters, but quickly cover the wound from the air. This is done by applying bandages or keeping the part, if possible in warm water until the doctor comes.

The bandages applied must be soaked or smeared with olive oil, caron oil, cod-liver oil, vaseline, lanoline cream, lard, beef or mutton dripping, or bo-

racic ointment.

If no oil is handy, put on thickly some flour, arrowroot, cornflour, or boracic powder. Cover up with cotton wool.

Keep the patient warm, and give warm drinks.

If severe send for the doctor at once.

CLEAN BRUSHES FOR DRY HAIR.

Dry hair requires less frequent washing and hair-brushes to be often washed. For dry hair, once a month is often enough for washing, but good, vigorous brushing daily, with a clean hair-brush is essential. Wash the brushes once a week at the very least, and wipe them with a soft linen cloth after using; you will be surprised how soon they become dirty.

The proper way to wash hair-brushes is to have some boiling water with a few drops of liquid ammonia in a basin and to gently dip the bristles of the brush into this shaking them up and down, then quickly dip them into cold water, shake the water out, and put them on their sides to dry in the open air.

WASHING WHITE SILK.

Add two teaspoonfuls of pure ammonia to each quart of "blued" warm water, and use white soap flakes. Rinse the silk in slightly "blued" warm water, roll in a cloth, and iron on the wrong side when ready. Never use really hot water, as this makes white silk turn yellow.

WINDOW CLEANING.

Before washing windows, brush all dust off the frames, using a wooden skewer and a cloth for corners and the grooves. Do not use soap, or wash when sun is shining on them, as it makes them streaked. A few drops of kerosene or bling in water used for cleaning, or a little alcohol on a cloth for final polish gives the glass a brilliant appearance. A cloth dipped in vinegar gives an excellent polish to windows after washing as usual; rub afterwards with soft, dry cloth. Tissue paper, also newspaper, is excellent for polishing. Steel wool is fine for removing spots from the panes.

Recipes

ORANGE PUDDING.

Beat three ounces of butter with three ounces of powdered sugar. When light and creamy, add an egg and two ounces of flour. Beat for five minutes, add another egg and another two ounces of flour beat thoroughly again for five minutes. Mix the grated rinds of two oranges, the juice of one, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and stir lightly into the other ingredients. Pour into a buttered mold, cover with grease-proof paper, and steam for two hours.

LEMON SOUFFLE TARTS.

Four egg yolks, one cup sugar, one lemon (grated rind and juice), one tablespoon boiling water.

Mix ingredients and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Beat egg whites stiff, and add to the other mixture. Fill tart shells and bake a few minutes in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahrenheit.

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MADEIRA BUNS.

Mix well together ½ lb. of flour, 5 ozs. of real butter, 3 ozs. of castor sugar, the grated rind of ½ a lemon, of ground ginger a small quantity, a little nutmeg, and a pinch of salt. Then beat two eggs very lightly and add to other ingredients, beating well. Put into buttered patty-pans, or paper cases, and bake quickly for about half an hour.

FRUIT FLAN.

Flans can be made from both fresh and tinned fruits. Line a flan-tin with short pastry, using bread to keep the centre down while it is cooking. When crisp lay stewed or tinned fruit in the flan and pour over a little of the syrup or juice which has been thickened with cornflour mixed smooth in cold water. If desired, a special flan pastry can be made for these dishes, though the usual short pastry is perfectly satisfactory. To make this pastry sieve 4 oz. flour and 1 oz. ground rice, rub in 2 oz. butter or lard and add 1 oz. sugar. Bind with the yolk of an egg and a very little cold water.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Varicose Veins.

A varicose vein is one which has become dilated, or swollen, through containing a larger than normal amount of blood. This gives it a twisted appearance and a liability to break. Varicose veins are also apt to develop ulcers which are difficult to cure.

The commonest cause of varicose veins is prolonged standing or excessive walking or cycling. The wearing of tight garters is another cause, as this constricts the blood and prevents its easy flow.

This condition of the veins is easily distinguished and is usually accompanied by a feeling of fatigue, cramp in the legs, cold feet and swollen ankles. Frequently improvement can be effected by wearing elastic stockings, or even ordinary bandages and giving the legs gentle friction with cold water in an upward direction. The cause, of course, must also be removed, or no improvement can be maintained. Should these remedies fail, it may be necessary to operate, removing the diseased part of the vein. Much has also been done of late by means of injections which produce clotting of the blood and obliteration of the vein. This does not interfere with the life or work of the patient.

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Whitlow.

A whitlow is the common infection of the tip of the finger, frequently starting with a hang-nail or a punctured wound on the finger-tip. A very painful gathering forms and tends to spread. There is a great risk of blood-poisoning setting in, and, therefore, attention should be given at once.

There are several types of whitlow, but the following are the most common:—The one caused by nail infection usually starts through a torn bit of skin at the side or base of the nail. It is sore, red and tender to touch. After two or three days a spot of pus appears beneath the skin and works underneath the nail. If left untreated, the pus spreads widely under the nail and eventually causes it to fall off, great pain being experienced at the same time. As soon as the first sign of a whitlow is observed the part should be dressed with hot boric fomentations and the hand rested. The doctor should be consulted, as an incision may have to be made beneath the nail to let out the pus. The nail will grow again, of course, after a time.

A whitlow which follows a prick on the soft tip of the finger again develops with swelling, redness and acute tenderness. The treatment is similar to that given for one caused by nail infection, except that the nail itself is not involved.

In all cases, prevention is better than cure. The hands should be kept clean, and any torn skin round the nails should be protected by a bandage or finger stall. If the finger is pricked by a dirty needle or other sharp instrument, it should be washed at once and iodine applied, with a bandage or finger stall if necessary.

X-Ray.

X-rays, or Roentgen rays, were discovered in 1895, and have been of the greatest benefit to science and humanity. They are invaluable in investigating disease, and they also have definite action on the body. In the treatment of cancer, X-rays have been of great service, especially when combined with radium; operations having, in many cases, been rendered unnecessary. They are used also for finding the seat of deep fractures, unplaced bones, rheumatic adhesions and many other troubles which would otherwise baffle doctors and surgeons. They are, of course, only used by competent trained experts and doctors.

Hints

Wipe the wash boiler dry after using it, and rub it well with soap to prevent rust.

It takes a perfectly clean coffee pot to make a clean coffee. Don't get into the careless habit of neglecting this duty and allowing the coffee to stand in the pot from one meal to the next. It means poor and unhealthy coffee.

It is extremely unwise to force your baby to stand alone. Let him do it of his own free will. Many healthy babies, especially if they are heavy, do not walk until they are well over fifteen months old.

French chalk is excellent for cleaning silver. Apply with a damp cloth, rubbing well into the metal.

In making fruit pies, sprinkle a little flour and sugar, mixed together, on the lower crust to prevent the juice from soaking into the crust.

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American Generosity To Missions.—

Almost half a million dollars was distributed among 65 mission dioceses in the United States and its dependencies at the annual meeting of the American Board of Catholic Missions held in Chicago. The sessions took place in the office of the Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago and Chairman of the American Board.

The exact amount to be distributed was \$499,650.

Australian Aborigines.—

Preservation of the race of Australian aborigines from extinction is a growing problem both for Church authorities and for the Governments of those areas in which they survive.

In the early days of white settlement in Australia numerous reprisals were made the answer to the natives' resistance, when cattle polluted their drinking places settlers fenced off the areas of wild fruits and vegetables from which the natives drew their sustenance.

In recent years the Governments have sought to understand the natives but the race is rapidly becoming extinct. *The Catholic Leader* of Brisbane has urged the establishment of adequate native reserves where missionaries may work among the natives but where the latter will be protected from exploitation by white settlers.

In Queensland a mission was established ten years ago on the Palm Island native reserve provided by the Queensland Government. Under the di-

Catholic News

rection of the Most Rev. Francis X. Geell, SS.O.C., Bishop of Darwin, the Fathers of the Sacred Hearts (Piepus) have won almost the entire settlement of 400 aborigines to the Faith although there was only one Catholic family among them ten years ago.

For Canonization.—

The *Acta Apostolica Sedis* reports the resumption of the Process of Canonisation of the Blessed Nuno Alvares Pereira, Carmelite lay Brother of the fifteenth century and national hero of Portugal.

The "Holy Constable" was beatified in January, 1918, by His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. Devotion to the Blessed has grown apace in his native country during the intervening years.

Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese armies at the age of 23, Nun' Alvares established the independence of Portugal and then spent the last eight years of his life as a humble lay Brother in the Carmelite Monastery which he himself had founded in Lisbon.

Blessed Nuno was 71 at the time of his death. His feast day is celebrated on November 6.

Berlin Cathedral Dean Arrested.—

Word has been received in Portugal that the Gestapo has arrested and is

holding in the Ploetzensee prison, Berlin, the Rev. Bernhard Lichtenberg, Dean of St. Hedwig's Cathedral in the German capital.

It is reported that Fr. Lichtenberg, in sermons, supported the Most Rev. Clement August von Galen, Bishop of Muenster, in that prelate's criticism of the Gestapo in its dealings with Catholics.

Dr. James J. Walsh Dies In New York.—

Dr. James J. Walsh, eminent Catholic physician, scholar, and author, has died in New York at the age of 76.

One of the most distinguished Catholic laymen of the United States for nearly a half century, Dr. Walsh was as widely known and accomplished in the field of history and scholarship as he was in medical science. Author of at least one book a year for forty years, Dr. Walsh had crowded into his long life and career a variety of prolific activities in science and culture.

Born in Archbald, Pa., in 1865, he attended the parochial school of the Sisters of Mercy in Wilkes-Barre and in 1884 was graduated from Fordham University at the age of 19. A master's degree and doctorate of philosophy followed quickly and in 1895 he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. The next three years he took advanced medical

studies in Europe, returning to this country in 1900 as an instructor in medicine at the New York Polyclinic School of Medicine. In 1904 he became Dean and Professor of Neurology at the Medical School of Fordham University shortly afterwards, also being named Professor of Physiological Psychology at Cathedral College. He thus provided for many years an introduction for young ecclesiastical students to analytical psychology. His tenure at Fordham ended with the closing of the University's Medical School in 1913. Dr. Walsh established lectures on the history of medicine and the influence of mind over body, said to be the first regular course of this kind for medical students in the country. He also served as Medical Editor of the *New York Herald* for many years and as a contributing Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and the *New York Medical Journal*.

Dr. Walsh was the recipient of many honors, notably that of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great, with Cross, and Knighthood in the Order of Malta. In 1915, Notre Dame University conferred upon him the Laetare Medal. Notre Dame also awarded him the honorary degree, Doctor of Science, in 1909, while in 1915 the Catholic University of America bestowed upon him the degree, Doctor of Literature, and Georgetown the same degree in 1912. In 1940 he received the gold medal of the American Irish Historical Society in recognition of "eminence in cultural leadership."

Close friend of Cardinal Farley and Cardinal Hayes, of New York, Dr. Walsh counted among his many books ... "Our American Cardinals," a biographical symposium.

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THE PASSING OF BLACK EAGLE—

(continued from page 19)

nation and increased their admiration for the dash and boldness of the instigator. They were such simple, artless, and custom-bound bush-rangers that they had never before thought of extending their habits beyond the running off of live-stock and the shooting of such of their acquaintances as ventured to interfere.

Bud acted "on the level," agreeing to take a subordinate place in the gang until Black Eagle should have been given a trial as leader.

After a great deal of consultation, studying of time-tables and discussion of the country's topography, the time and place for carrying out their new enterprise was decided upon. At that time there was a feedstuff famine in Mexico and a cattle famine in certain parts of the United States, and there was a brisk international trade. Much money was being shipped along the railroads that connected the two republics. It was agreed that the most promising place for the contemplated robbery was at Espina, a little station on the I. and G. N., about forty miles north of Laredo. The train stopped there one minute; the country around was wild and unsettled; the station consisted of but one house in which the agent lived.

Black Eagle's band set out, riding by night. Arriving in the vicinity of Espina they rested their horses all day in a thicket a few miles distant.

The train was due at Espina at 10:30 p.m. They could rob the train and be well over the Mexican border with their booty by daylight the next morning.

To do Black Eagle justice, he exhibited no signs of flinching from the

responsible honors that had been conferred upon him.

He assigned his men to their respective posts with discretion, and coached them carefully as to their duties. On each side of the track four of the band were to lie concealed in the chaparral. Gotch-Ear Rodgers was to stick up the station agent. Bronco Charlie was to remain with the horses, holding them in readiness. At a spot where it was calculated the engine would be when the train stopped, Bud King was to lie hidden on one side and Black Eagle himself on the other. The two would get the drop on the engineer and fireman, force them to descend and proceed to the rear. Then the express car would be looted, and the escape made. No one was to move until Black Eagle gave the signal by firing his revolver. The plan was perfect.

At ten minutes to train time every man was at his post, effectively concealed by the thick chaparral that grew almost to the rails. The night was dark and lowering, with a fine drizzle falling from the flying gulf clouds. Black Eagle crouched behind a bush within five yards of the track. Two six-shooters were belted around him. Occasionally he drew a large black bottle from his pocket and raised it to his mouth.

A star appeared far down the track which soon waxed into the headlight of the approaching train. It came on with an increasing roar; the engine bore down upon the ambushing desperadoes with a glare and a shriek like some avenging monster come to deliver them to justice. Black Eagle flattened himself upon the ground. The engine, contrary to their calculations, instead of stopping between him and Bud King's place of concealment, passed fully forty yards farther before it came to a stand.

The bandit leader rose to his feet and peered around the bush. His men all lay quiet, awaiting the signal. Immediately opposite Black Eagle was a thing that drew his attention. Instead of being a regular passenger train it was a mixed one. Before him stood a box car, the door of which, by some means, had been left slightly open. Black Eagle went up to it and pushed the door farther open. An odor came forth—a damp, rancid, familiar, musty, intoxicating, beloved odor stirring strongly at old memories of happy days and travels. Black Eagle sniffed at the witching smell as the returned wanderer smells of the rose that twines his boyhood's cottage home. Nostalgia seized him. He put his hand inside. Excelsior—dry, springy, curly, soft, enticing, covered the floor. Outside the drizzle had turned to a chilling rain.

The train bell clanged. The bandit chief unbuckled his belt and cast it, with its revolver, upon the ground. His spurs followed quickly, and his broad sombrero. Black Eagle was mouthing. The train started with a rattling jerk. The ex-Terror of the Border scrambled into the box car and closed the door. Stretched luxuriously upon the excelsior, with the black bottle clasped closely to his breast, his eyes closed, and a foolish, happy smile upon his terrible features Chicken Ruggles started upon his return trip.

Undisturbed, with the band of desperate bandits lying motionless, awaiting the signal to attack, the train pulled out from Espina. As its speed increased, and the black masses of chaparral went whizzing past on either side, the express messenger, lighting his pipe, looked through his window and remarked, feelingly:

"What a jim-dandy place for a hold-up!"

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WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Deacon White," said Parson Jackson, softly, "will you lead us in prayer?"

There was no answer.

"Deacon White, will you lead?"

Still no response. Evidently the deacon was slumbering. Parson Jackson made a third appeal and raised his voice to a high pitch that succeeded in arousing the drowsy man.

"Deacon White, will you lead?"

The deacon, in bewilderment, rubbed his heavy eyes and blurted out: "Lead yourself—I just dealt!"

The music teacher was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of "f" and "ff" in a song they were about to learn. After lengthy explanation she asked:

"Now, children, let me see if you understand. If 'f' means forte, what does 'ff' mean?"

"Eighty!" yelled an eager pupil in the front row.

A sailor stuck his head in the door of the public bar and said: "Does anybody in here want to fight?"

"Nobody replied and the sailor repeated: "Does anybody in here want to fight?"

One old gentleman broke the silence and said: "No, Jack, no one wants to fight here."

"That's good," said the sailor. "Then it's safe to come in."

A clergyman, who had been sitting in a park had some difficulty in rising from his low chair. A little girl came to his assistance.

"Shall I help you sir?" she asked.

"It is very kind of you," said the clergyman, "but do you think you are strong enough?"

"Oh yes," she replied, "I have often helped father when he was much drunker than you are."

Young Scholar—"What keeps us from falling off the earth when it's upside down?"

Teacher Scholar—"And how did people stick on before the law was passed?"

Teacher: "Bobby Smith tied a stone to the dog's tail. Would you do that?" Johnny says: "No, sir."

"Why didn't you stop him doing it?" "I had to hold the dog still."

The sergeant was drilling the recruit squad in the use of the rifle. Everything went smoothly until blank cartridges were distributed.

The recruits were instructed to load their guns and stand "ready."

Then the sergeant gave the command: "Fire at will!"

One recruit lowered his rifle.

"Which one is Will?" he asked.

The drunken man was returning home after the night's carouse. The tree growing near his house seemed as three trees to him. On looking closer he observed that there were only two trees. When he went to walk between them he struck the only tree that was really there. He tried again and again, but each time his forehead collided with the tree. At last he sat down, wearied out, and cried: "Losh, losht," he sobbed, "in the midst of a dreadful forest."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

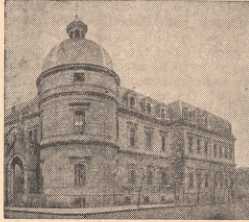
(271) In addition to Halley's, Encke's, Biela's and Donati's. Encke's comet, first observed in 1818, revolves round the sun in 1,206 days. Biela's comet, first observed in 1826, split into two twenty years later, was seen as a twin in 1852, but since that date has never reappeared. Donati's comet was the sensation of the year in 1858, because in October it almost collided with Venus.

(272) Light is reflected by striking against an object. It returns from the object rather similarly to the way in which a rubber ball bounces after striking the ground. A ray of light returns from the object, or reflecting surface, at the same angle at which it approached and struck it. Light is said

to be refracted when in passing through one medium to another it is bent, or deflected, in a new direction. Light is not refracted in passing through a sheet of clear glass, but it is refracted in passing through a lens or prism. A stick in water appears to be broken at the point at which it touches the water because the eye sees the rays of light from beneath the surface of the water at the angle at which they leave it. Similarly, on account of the refraction of light, the positions in which we see the stars are not their true positions.

(273) Considerably, as was proved by observations of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. There is nine times as much light at 9 a.m. on a June morning as at the same time on a January morning; at noon four times as much, and at 3 p.m. nearly ten times as much.

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