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THE

# SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942



*This issue contains:*

**A Sleeping Nation p. 12**

**From Quarterdeck to Cell p. 13**

**Long-Range Forecasts p. 18**

• • • • • THE agricultural policy of this country is a strange one. For three years the annual maize-crop has been about ten million tons, for which there was no market. In order to save the growers from destitution the Government has purchased, each year, the crop at a rate which just, but only just, recouped the grower for his expenses. The time for sowing maize, wheat and other crops will soon be round again. Does the Government intend to help on subsidizing unsaleable crops? No one knows. Probably the officials are unable to make up their own minds, for the whole business is like a lottery. If the war should come to an end this year, the crops will sell at enormous prices; if it does not, then the chacarero must be subsidized again by the purchase of his crops.

It is a pity that the country is delivered over to this hit-or-miss policy. It would be far better to grant a direct subsidy to all chacareros, for the purchase of livestock, which is a sure line of business. To gamble on the raising of crops which very possibly will never be sold is foolish and risky procedure. A time must come when the country will get to the bottom of the national purse.

• • • • • THE sad plight of Vichy France was made apparent by the sorrowful message of Marshal Pétain, announcing the Cabinet changes necessitated by the assumption of office by Pierre Laval. Yet, in the first few lines of that pathetic document, the aged Marshal stated two things clearly. One was that Admiral Darlan remains in command of the French army and Navy; the other, that Admiral Darlan is still the successor-designate of the Marshal.

What kind of collaboration M. Laval intends to carry out is still obscure, but it will not be of the armed variety—which is what the Germans most desire. The honour of France stands in the way and we refuse to believe that either Pétain or Darlan will betray that supreme trust.

• • • • • THE cost of living is steadily rising. At the same time the country is just as steadily exporting large quantities of essential foodstuffs—the only restriction is the scarcity of shipping. Now, it is not right that the food of the Argentine poor should rise to almost double the pre-war price (as has happened with some articles) because there is war on another continent.

The Government must take immediate measures. First of all, excessive taxation on the sale of foodstuffs must be remitted; overlapping of distributors must be suppressed; the number of inspectors, intervenors and other officials must be reduced to the essential minimum.

As a last resort, the Government must draw liberally on the excess profits of exporters in order to provide funds for keeping the local market at a reasonable level.

• • • • • IN no point is the arrogance of the totalitarian state made more patent than in its casualness towards human life. The true totalitarian has no respect for humanity as such, but only for that section of it which is necessary for himself. Similarly he has no reverence for lives which are not immediately useful for his own purposes. When the aged, the infirm, the mentally defective become obstacles in his path, he does not hesitate to sweep them away.

This war which the totalitarians have unleashed on the world will entail the most reckless expenditure of lives that has ever been known. During the last war some nine million men fell in battle, and as many more were victims of the diseases which war brought in its train. The present war promises to outstrip by far the destructiveness of the last. More human beings are involved, and the engines of destruction are many times more efficient.

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MERCEDES (Bs. As.)

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## To A Shipmate

I met you, dear, on a certain ship,  
Sailing across the sea;  
Sailing back to a fair land  
That we were longing to see.

You made me happy with your smile,  
Your voice I loved to hear;  
And though it was just for a little while,  
I will remember, dear.

I will remember how we met  
Upon the deck one day;  
And how you made the dreary hours  
So pleasant and so gay.

I will remember where we walked,  
Your laughter I will hear;  
When dreary days shall come again,  
And you will not be near.

We met as friends, dear shipmate,  
As friends we had to part;  
But I will hold those memories,  
Close inside my heart.

How can I ever forget you,  
Though I'm trying every day;  
When in dreams I walk that deck again,  
Hoping you'll come my way.

Hoping for another glimpse  
Of a face I loved to see;  
Hoping for another smile  
That meant so much to me.

Hoping for another ship,  
Another month of May;  
Longing for another glimpse  
Of an Ireland far away.

In fancy I'll be sailing  
On a phantom ship at sea;  
In fancy I'll be strolling  
Where oft we used to be.

In fancy I'll be talking  
To a phantom girl in blue;  
In fancy she'll be smiling,  
Smiling, just like you.

In fancy I'll be calling,  
In fancy you'll be near;  
In fancy we'll be gazing,  
At a land we love so dear.

In fancy we'll be sailing,  
Sailing up the bay;  
In fancy, in old Ireland,  
In another month of May.

## Irish News

POWER SCHEME  
PLANNED.—

With the arrival of the generator and part of the switch gear, it is expected to get power from the Liffey hydro-electric scheme around next month. The power station, it is hoped will be in operation by the summer, the E. S. B. informed the Dublin Conservators of Fisheries.

The generator, which will work the station, is now being assembled and the portion of the switch gear which has arrived is being installed. The remainder will arrive shortly.

It is estimated that the annual output from the Poulaphuca scheme will be about 30,000,000 units of electricity. Last year the country's consumption was 136,000,000 units.

The Dublin Corporation part of the scheme for getting an auxiliary water supply for Dublin for the reservoir at Poulaphuca has been held up for some time as it is difficult to import plant and chemicals for the purification of the supply.

PEARLS IN  
IRELAND.—

That pearl-fishing was extensively carried on in Ireland at one period is evident from the following extract of a letter from Sir Robert Redding, F. R. S. Dublin, concerning the pearl-fishing in the North of Ireland. The letter is dated 13th October, 1688. "The manner of their fishing is not extraordinary; the poor people in the warm months, before the harvest is ripe, whilst the rivers are low and clear, go into the water; some with their toes, some with wooden tongs, and some by putting a sharpened stick into the opening of the shell, take them up; and, although by common estimate, not above one shell in a hundred may have a pearl, and of those pearls not above one in a hundred be tolerably clear, yet a vast number of fair merchantable pearls, and too good for the apothecary, are offered to sale by these people every summer assize. Some gentlemen of the country make good advantage

thereof; and myself while there saw one pearl bought for fifty shillings that weighed thirty-six carats, and was valued at forty pounds; and had it been as clear as some others produced therewith, would certainly have been very valuable. Everybody abounds with stories of the good pennyworths of the country, but I will add but one more. A miller took a pearl which he sold for four pounds ten shillings, to a man that sold it for ten pounds, who sold it to the Lady Glanely for thirty pounds, with whom I saw it in a necklace; she refused eighty pounds for it from the late Duchess of Ormond."

The writer of the letter mentions that he sent with the letter a few pearls taken in the river near Omagh; also, that there are four rivers abounding with the fish, that empty themselves into Lough Foyle; also that there are other rivers in the County Dummagall, a river near Dundalk, the Shure, running by Waterford, and Lough Lean in Kerry, which afford like fish.

MALTING  
SUSPENDED.—

In an interview in Dublin Mr. Le-mass, Minister for Supplies, said that malting has been suspended by Government Order pending a census of the grain and malt in possession of the maltsters.

The quantity of grain used in distilling and brewing is normally about 90,000 tons a year. The quantity of barley grown last year (about 130,000 tons for sale, according to estimate) would not permit of the normal quantity being used for malting and brewing.

PARACHUTIST'S  
ARREST.—

A man who is believed to have landed in the country by parachute from an aeroplane over 18 months ago, and who has been sought by the Garda authorities since about June, 1940, has been taken into custody at a house in Dublin, an Irish Press representative



learned recently.

His name is believed to be Hermann Goertz, but he is said to have had in his possession a German soldier's identity book bearing another name.

The arrest is understood to be a sequel to the case involving Stephen Carroll Held, sheet metal manufacturer, of German parentage, of "Konstanz," Templeogue Road, Dublin, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude by the Special Criminal Court in June, 1940.

One of the charges on which Held was convicted was that of aiding and abetting another person unknown to attempt to obtain information regarding matters likely to be prejudicial to the safety of the State. The man who has now been arrested is believed to be the person referred to.

On the occasion of Held's trial it was stated that, in a locked room in Held's house, Gardai found a used open parachute, a wireless transmitting and receiving set, a box containing 20,000 U. S. dollars and an attaché case containing documents with reference to the collection of information of a military character.

The Gardai, it was added, also found a military cap, wrapped in which were a number of German and Austrian medals of the last war, and a flying badge belonging to the present-day German Air Force.

**DIRECTORS APPOINTED—**

The directors of the Mineral Exploration and Development Company which is being set up by the Government under the recent Minerals Development Act for the purpose of prospecting and developing mineral resources, have been appointed.

The company will have charge of a very wide field, but it is thought likely that on account of the serious scarcity of fertilizers referred to by the Minister of Agriculture in a recent broadcast, one of its first undertakings will be to examine phosphate deposits.

**SECURING BEET SEED—**

The chief agricultural adviser of the Irish Sugar Company Mr. J. J. Galvin, recently, said regarding Beet production:

"Before the war, beet seed was got from the Continent—mainly from Germany and Holland—and the Company's policy was to carry over, each year, seed reserves sufficient for the next season.

Besides this, considerable stocks were imported before the war and the invasion of the Low Countries, so it was possible to supply growers with almost their full seed quota for 1941-1942.

"Last autumn," Mr. Glavin added, "we foresaw that it would be impossible to get any beet seed whatever, and, if sugar manufacture were to continue, we would have to rely solely on producing our own requirements.

"Immediately, steps were taken to achieve this object. Contracts were entered into with farmers in practically every part of the country from Donegal to South Cork and from Dublin to Galway.

"We have been producing beet seed on a smaller scale for the last four years. The successful crop which has been produced during the last season can be attributed to a considerable extent to the experimental steps taken by the directors of the Irish Sugar Company five years ago.

"In the initial stages directors and agricultural experts of the country visited the beet-producing countries

of the Continent to study methods of production there."

Mr. Glavin said that the results of the experience gained in the first year—after applying modified Continental methods to Eire—satisfied the directors that beet seed production was feasible.

**NEWSPAPERS' DILEMMA—**

In a recent statement made to newspapers, Mr. Lemass said that the shortage of newsprint had become very serious. It is obvious, even to the man in the street, that such huge quantities of paper are used by daily and weekly papers that dozens of cargoes would be needed every year to meet requirements and that even if any considerable reserve stock were laid in before the war that stock could not at best meet the needs of more than a period of months. There is apparently no prospect of getting any substitute from home sources: the pulp for the manufacturers must be imported. There is the grave question of the staffs of printers and journalists, all of whom were engaged for newspapers twice or three times the present size. For this vast industry—and few people realise how much employment the Dublin and provincial newspapers give directly to their own staffs and indirectly to news-agents, carriers and others—the outlook at the moment is far from bright. Yet there is no sign of any serious attempt to save paper.

**FIRE AT SHANNON POWER STATION—**

A large wooden building at the Ard-na-rusha Power Station went on fire resulting in damage to the extent of about \$10,000.

The outbreak was discovered at about 10:30, when smoke was seen issuing from the interior. Members of the Fire Fighting Squad attached to the Power House immediately went into action and with the aid of the military, kept the outbreak in check until the arrival of the Limerick Fire Brigade.

The building, which is an extensive one, measuring about 120 feet long, is used for garaging lorries, stocks, etc., and it also houses an electric transmitter, which was destroyed in the outbreak. The Fire Fighting Squad did excellent work in removing all the vehicles before any damage was done to them.

When the City Brigade arrived on the scene portion of the wall and roof were well alight, and the outbreak was extinguished after about two hours. It is thought that a fused electric wire set the place alight, and that being constructed mainly of timber, the fire rapidly spread.

The roof was badly damaged, but the structure generally was saved from destruction.

**IRISH TOBACCO WANTED—**

Advice to former tobacco growers who have relinquished the business to take it up again is contained in a statement issued by the Irish Sugar Beet Growers' Association. The serious reduction in tobacco imports makes the prospects for the 1942 season very favourable. Potential growers are urged to apply for licences immediately.

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# General News From Home and Abroad.

### CATTLE PRICES.—

There exists no reason for complaint on the part of cattle breeders at the prices being actually obtained in Liniers. During the week several lots of "novillos" topped the \$200 mark. This price had not been recorded for many a day. The extraordinary thing about the high prices is the fact that the entries in the market have reached record figures this week.

### ROBBERY OF AUTOMOBILE WHEELS.—

Visitors to Mar del Plata have been complaining of the disgraceful manner in which motor wheels have been stolen from their cars. Cars stationed in prominent positions have been attacked and the tyres robbed in broad daylight in the presence of passers-by. It is by no means extraordinary that people are asking—"What are the police doing".

### A GRAVE WARNING.—

In a recent address in this city, Dr. Tomas Le Breton, who was minister of Agriculture during the presidency of Doctor Alvear, called attention to the fact that our stock of cattle and pigs has been rapidly diminishing during the last twenty years. He asserted that the diminution in cattle represents 28%, whilst in pigs it reaches 48%. Those figures give cause for grave alarm and the authorities should take some measures to prevent this catastrophic slaughtering of our live stock. Some years ago Dr. Cosme Mazzini Ezcurra, a former minister of Agriculture, stated that the census of 1895 showed the number of sheep in Argentina as ninety million, but today that figure is reduced to 48,000,000.

### ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CHURCHILL.—

A second Winston Churchill joined the forces fighting the Axis nations on January 6. Winston Churchill, 19, a Catholic and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Churchill, applied for enlistment with the United States Coast Guard.

Young Churchill's family, four generations in America, is related to that of the British Prime Minister. He is the sixth in successive generations to bear the name Winston. He is a graduate of the Holy Family High School there.

### BEER IN BRITAIN.—

Beer is being rationed in England and the Six Counties. Quantitative reduction has become necessary by the impossibility of meeting the increased difficulties of the English brewing trade by further gravities reductions.

As far as the home market was concerned no rationing scheme was at present indicated, but circumstances might arise at any time to compel some restrictions of output. Factors that might cause such a restriction included barley supplies, Government restriction on use of such supplies as were available for brewing and coal and hops supplies.

Mr. Reddin said that the barley yielded this year was much below normal and there was reason to suspect that farmers were not selling. The position was, he understood, giving cause for much concern.

Saying that brewers had met the restrictions on the quantity of barley that might be employed in brewing, by reducing gravities instead of quantitative rationing, Mr. Reddin said

that the position might become acute if the necessary supplies for malting up to the permitted quantity did not come in.

A recent and difficult problem was the trouble in getting casks. At least one brewery was forced to refuse 50 per cent. of its orders during the Christmas period on that account. Despite all problems, however, Irish brewers were maintaining a 100 per cent. output for the home trade.

### RECKLESS DRIVING.—

When will the authorities take the necessary steps to prevent the reckless driving of automobiles in this city? During past week there have been a number of very serious, some fatal, accidents, all of which are attributable to the mad desire for speed on the part of drivers.

### THE MYSTERY OF EELS.—

In peace-time, Britain imported hundreds of tons of eels from France, Italy and North Africa. Now these sources are closed, British anglers and trappers are being urged to supply the deficiency from British waters which swarm with these fish, which are delicious and nourishing. On good waters fishermen with nets and traps can take thirty pounds or more in a day.

At certain times of the year the mature eel begins its migration, perhaps the most astonishing journey known to naturalists. Full of fat, the eels begin to drop towards the sea for their 3,000 mile journey across the Atlantic to Bermuda. They spawn in the depths of the ocean near that island and presumably die, for no full-grown eels have ever been found making the return journey.

We can only speculate how the eels find their way across the vast ocean which calls for all the skill of a human navigator using instruments. For them it is a return journey, but it would be absurd to suggest they are guided by memory.

The tiny fish hatched from the eggs

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*Charly's*



are quite unlike the eels we know. Only a quarter of an inch long, they are ribbon-shaped, and soon after birth begin their tremendous journey across the Atlantic to the rivers of Western Europe. They become wider, but remain transparent during their journey, which averages two-and-a-half years. When they reach brackish water they change to true eels, becoming smaller in the process.

Males do not travel very far up rivers, but females make prodigious journeys, so that there is hardly a stream or pond in which eels cannot be caught. Females mature at the age of seven or eight, males a year or two earlier. Then begins their journey back to their ocean birthplace.

This migration is exactly the opposite of salmon, which is born on the sandy beaches of rivers and makes its way to the sea to grow, returning to spawn in its birthplace.

Until comparatively recently the birth of the eel was a complete mystery. There were many theories, including one which said eels were born from hairs dropped in the water! The mystery was due to no spawning place having been found. The baby eels were not associated with their parents because of their very different appearance.

The mystery was solved by brilliant and patient observations made by Dr. J. Schmidt of Denmark. By patient catching of eels at all stages of development and charting, they were tracked down to the breeding-place in the Western Atlantic. It was found that the eels which migrated to the eastern seaboard of North America were spawned in a different place from those travelling to Europe, although close to it. The eel was tracked at all stages of its migration, and one of the most astonishing stories in natural history unfolded.

★ ★ ★

**HONG KONG AND PENANG.—**

The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong ("Fragrant Streams") consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland at the mouth of the Canton River.

It comprises an area of 391 square miles, with a population of about 1,010,039.

The island of Hong Kong, occupied by British troops in 1841 and ceded by China in 1842, is a vast trade centre.

Victoria, the capital, has one of the finest harbours in the world, with excellent docks capable of holding the

largest vessels for repair. Ship-building is a considerable industry.

Penang was formerly one of the most important trade centres in the East, and the first point in the Malay Archipelago to be taken over by Britain.

Whoever holds it has a foothold in the Indian Ocean—the ocean which, for the last 100 years, has never seen any of its territory in the hands of a Power hostile to Britain.

★ ★ ★

**"LA SUD AMERICA".—**

This strong national insurance company has recently published its annual balance and a glance at same is sufficient to demonstrate the solidity of this institution. For many years this country was afflicted with a number of mushroom insurance companies that were mere "bucket shops" and supplied no guarantee for the insured. How many of these companies have we seen disappear in the last twenty years without leaving one cent to refund the investors? People insured in "La Sud America" can sleep with an easy conscience as their investment is as sound as the famous rock of Cashel.

★ ★ ★

**THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.—**

The knowledge of the mariner's compass is said to date back to the Chinese in some sort of primitive form long before the Christian era. The famous navigator, Marco Polo, is stated to have brought back from China to Italy a compass in 1295, but various forms of the compass for the use of navigators were already in use in various parts of Europe.

Several forms of the compass are now in use, the chief feature of which is the magnetic needle, whose faithful pointing to the north serves as the mariner's and surveyor's guide.

This needle is attached to the under side of a circular card or disc, upon the top of which the cardinal points and their subdivisions are marked and the degrees are also numbered on the outer margin.

An agate or garnet cap is set in the middle of the needle to receive the sharp pivot standing in the centre of the compass box, upon which the needle and card are balanced.

On board ship the compass is set in the binnacle, and the direction in which the vessel heads is indicated by a vertical box, on the inside of the box close to which the points upon the card pass as the card swings around.

It is arranged in different and more elaborate form for the use of land surveyors.

The needle varies under different conditions, and its variations have been the subject of much patient scientific investigation.

The various causes of the variation of the needle some of them due to the iron used in ship construction and others to influences of longitude, etc., are being gradually identified and provided against to such perfection that the ship's direction can now be determined under all conditions with almost perfect accuracy, and the most difficult problems in civil engineering are solved by the aid of the magnetic needle.

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## Se Rematarán

### El sábado 9 de Mayo

A LAS 14 HORAS

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## SAN JUSTO - F.C.O.



**Adquiera Toros Shorthorn "Doble Propósito" de "EL TRIO"**

Cuando la aptitud para producir calidad es complementada con suficiente leche durante una larga lactancia, se obtiene un ternero gordo, un "baby" ideal o un novillo a menor edad y con más calidad.



# The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Dr. Tomas Le Breton needs no introduction to the men on the land. Every person, connected in any way with Argentina's livestock and agricultural activities knows who he is. Personally interested in these activities, and for some years Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Le Breton also has had full opportunities of investigating agricultural conditions abroad, having filled the high position of Argentine Ambassador in Paris and later in London for many years. In these official capacities he took an active part in the negotiation of the Trade Pact on which the greatest prosperity of our meat export trade rests.

The words and opinions of such a personage should have due weight in the minds of his fellow countrymen, therefore no cattleman should fail to take note of the words of warning contained in the lecture given by this gentleman before the "Facultad de Veterinaria" on Thursday last. The writer of this column has on more than one occasion talked to men engaged in the meat trade regarding the danger of overdoing the export business to the detriment of our local supplies gaining in return an unbelieving stare. Now Dr. Le Breton, speaking to men whose business it is to keep abreast of the times in all matters concerning the livestock business, proves from data obtained in official quarters that, in the years 1940 and 1941 seven million head of cattle were slaughtered annually, and added: "the constant increase in the killing and export figures indicate that it is urgent to ascertain if we can keep up this rate of slaughtering without danger to the potentiality of this basic industry, and without weakening beyond repair the indispensable reserves for our own feeding requirements."

### What Dr. Le Breton Said:—

A full report of what Dr. Le Breton told his audience would occupy much more space than that at my disposal, so will confine myself to giving a summary of his lecture which can with advantage be read by all cattle and sheep breeders.

The highest total for Argentine cattle was attained in 1922, with 37,064,850 head, Dr. Le Breton said. In 1937, the figure had dropped to 33,207,287, and at present it could be estimated that the country possessed little more than 28,500,000 head.

In 1940, seven million head of cattle were slaughtered and the figure for last year was at least as high—a dangerous proportion of the total stock, specially as the tendency was towards a further increase. Steps should be immediately taken to reduce the slaughtering of cows and heifers for local consumption, in order to preserve them for breeding purposes.

The speaker made some interesting references to the "dehydrated" meat process adopted in order to save shipping space, and described how he had witnessed experiments in the Research Laboratory at Cambridge University, involving the passage of hot air through the meat to remove all moisture. Later he had tasted excellent soups, and even "hamburger steaks" made out of this meat.

A considerable reduction in the number of pigs was also mentioned by Dr. Le Breton as a disquieting and inex-

pliable element at a time when the large grain surpluses rendered pig-breeding a profitable and desirable enterprise. In 1937, the province of Buenos Aires possessed 1,712,067 pigs; in 1940 the figure had dropped to 962,068, a reduction of 44 per cent.

The system of "minimum prices" for maize did not meet with the former Minister's approval. He pointed out that it had already involved the Government in an indebtedness of close on a thousand millions to the Bank of the Nation. Moreover, if a questionnaire were found that the vast majority were far from satisfied with the result of the system at present in force, which had resulted in the accumulation of many millions of useless surplus stocks.

Greater variety in agricultural production, would not only provide a better solution of the farmer's problems, but would also increase production of a number of items which were now scarce and excessively costly. There was no excuse for the extraordinary rise in the cost of many locally produced items, including meat and bread.

Returning to the maize problem, Dr. Le Breton stated that producers would probably be happier if they could reduce the area devoted to this cereal, in exchange for assistance for the purchase of cattle, poultry, vegetable seeds, etc. Moreover, cattle-breeding was a far more profitable business, and it would remain so even after the war, as the restocking of Europe would require some considerable time.

### Herefords In The U. S. A. —

What the Shorthorn is in Argentina the Hereford is in the United States, where this breed takes pride of place over all others. As a proof of this assertion comes the news that the American Hereford Association reports 3,595 head registered in the Herd Book on one day, December 28 last year. This is stated to be a record since the Association was founded in 1881, in spite of the fact that in October last 31,900 Herefords were registered there. (Compare this total with that of 8,500 inscribed in the Herd Book of the Argentine Rural Society during the last twelve months, and note the difference.)

### Aberdeen-Angus Sale Postponed:—

The Corporation of Aberdeen-Angus Breeders announces the postponement of the sale of general breeding cows and heifers of that breed that was to be held in San Justo on May 8, next. The spread of the "aftosa" epidemic, that caused the suspending of the similar sale organised by the Hereford Breeders' Association is also to blame in this case.

### Collynie Palatine Dead:—

The owners of the "Mitikile" herd from which last year's Palermo grand champion Shorthorn came, have suffered an important loss through the untimely death of the great bull Collynie Palatine, one of their best stud bulls. One that was giving good results in the herd. Collynie Palatine was a son of the famous Aldie Conqueror, and he was a first prize winner at the Centenary Royal Show held in Wind-

(continued on page 17)

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 24th, 1892.

### DEATHS.

On Saturday, 9th of April, Patrick Gaynor, at the residence of his father, Alberti, partido of Chacabuco, aged 24 years. R.I.P.

On the 9th inst., in Salto, suddenly of heart disease, Joseph, second son of the late Michael Mannien, of San Antonio de Areco, aged 31 years. The interment took place on the 11th inst., in the family burial ground in San Andres de Giles, and the remains were followed by a large concourse who thus showed their sympathy for the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

### NOVENA MASSES.

At St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, a novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Bryan Daly will commence on the 18th inst., and terminate on the 26th. The Mass on the last day of the Novena will be at 10 o'clock. 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.

### GENERAL ITEMS.

Rev. Fr. Edmond, Passionist, is about to leave this country in a few days. He goes to England and thence to a house of his order in North America, and he expects to take shipping by one of the boats of the Highland Scot Company. We need not say that Fr. Edmond's departure will be deeply regretted by our Catholic congregations in town and camp, to whom he is known and by whom he will always be remembered as a genial companion in ordinary association, a scholar of great learning, a distinguished pulpit orator and a true priest. Few ever came in contact with Fr. Edmond over whom he did not exercise a secret influence for good, and personally we are grieved at his leaving us, for we esteemed him, not only as a priest but as a friend. May his days be long and his life always happy.

### HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

Never before were the Holy Week devotions more solemnly celebrated in the churches of the city than this year. The attendance was simply enormous especially during Holy Thursday and Good Friday and it was a subject of remark that more men were seen at the religious offices than for many years past. That social pest, the well-dressed "joven"—whether "distinguished" or not we cannot say—disgraced himself as usual by most scandalous insults to ladies in the San Francisco and Santo Domingo churches. The well-meant zeal of the Association for the defence of the Fair Sex against insult had, perhaps, something to do with the case, as its good intentions were looked on as a direct challenge by half the

young rowdies in town, who, unfortunately, got the best of the scurrmage; and the ladies were the principal sufferers.

### IN MERCEDES.

According to a correspondent, the songs that were sung at the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Mercedes were what one would expect to hear in the lowest London music hall—a base and slanderous caricature of Irishmen. There is no St. Patrick's Society in Mercedes, otherwise such an exhibition, which would not be tolerated in any town or village in Ireland, would not be permitted there.

## Useful Addresses.

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

Holy Cross Church.—Estados Unidos 3150. U. T. 45, 1317.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Do You Know This ?

276) What Is Helium?

277) How Do A Solid, A Liquid and a Gas Differ?

See Answers on page 24.



## MUCH BOMBED MALTA.

(BY CECILY F. ELLIS)

**A** PITCH black sky of stars. Lights round the sea-front spearing the water. The great bare cliff-face white, livid in the night; and four o'clock striking in Malta.

Daylight showed us a town of square-slatted buildings, built round with fortress walls and towers. Only the battlements were stirring when we went ashore, and herds of goats padding over the cobbles. Narrow steep alleys, climbing up the hills, Castilian houses with wrought-iron balconies, and doors painted in bright vermilion, blue and green, flush with the street.

Malta is a place of small cafes down flights of steps; dark, hidden churches, and Baroque cathedrals. St. John's Cathedral, the old Conventual Church of the Order of St. John, is floored in rich mosaic, with beautiful dome paintings, chapels rich in sculpture, and glorious tapestries from designs by Rubens. There is Mass from 5 a.m. till 12 noon, at the many elevated altars glittering with gold and blue and brilliant red, shimmering in candle light.

Out from Valetta, Malta's capital, past the stone villages of Floriana, Hamrun, Bircharo, to Rabato, along roads where mule carts lumber, and goats wander and white cats, we went to the Church of Our Lady of Victories. A wide piazza faces the square and from the campanile a bell tolls deeply. Stained glass windows, glorious in sunlight, shade the Maltese ladies in their strange "faldettas," black hooded capes worn over their heads. Beautiful paintings make a glory of the domed ceilings, and the grottoes glitter with gold and ornate, artificial flowers.

We saw the ancient Catacombs, burial places of the early Maltese Christians. Built about 605 B.C. they were the underground dwellings of the ancient Phoenicians. Narrow tortuous passages, wonderfully cool, with beds and dwelling places for whole families cut in solid rock. There is the bed space for mother, father and babe, with niches for the head; there is the bakery, where corn is kneaded; the tombs and eating rooms with stone-slatted chairs, and the niches for oil vessels.

At the far entrance is the Church of St. Paul, the oldest church in Malta. There are faded frescoes of the Madonna, lovely delicate paintings, glorious as a Giotto treasure, and St. Agatha, so sweet and brave carrying her severed breast on a platter of gold.

From this ancient city of Rabato we returned to Valetta, past the farm lands of this strange small Malta. High stone fences line the roadway, and divide the fields into tiny plots of cabbage, tomatoes, onions, corn and hay. By one of the wells in an arid field, an old peasant was drawing water. He cut me a prickly pear, a round spiked fruit, very delicious, growing in groups of five or six on fat cactus leaves. A medal of the Madonna shone round his neck, and "God bless you," he smiled at me, as I helped to pull the rope. They plough the hard-baked earth with mules and oxen and ancient ploughs, primitive as Millet's peasants. Dome-

tic architecture is simple in this land of fields. Stone-built dwellings, square, or circular sometimes like fortress towers, but so cool from the hot sun and the earth.

Back in the streets of Valetta we had coffee and biscuits, long and shaped like boomerangs, sweet with chocolate. The streets were crowded now, and noisy. There are shrines and statues everywhere, at street corners, above the fish market and the fruit stalls. And it was time to milk the goats. The proprietor of the cafe would buy his morning supply, testing it on enamel ladies.

We found a lace-maker up narrow stairs. Bobbins clip-clipped, as her fingers wove the lovely Maltese lace on a sort of cylindrical cushion. There were little model dolls like the Maltese ladies, and a wood-carver with his statues of the saints. Dark green trees lining the long hill roads, and cyclamen bougainvillea twinning on stone walls. Crowds of men and women strolled in the sun, naval men from the British, men-o'-war in Malta's harbour, business men, Franciscan and Dominican monks in brown and cream.

Many nations have left relics of their rule here. Turkish and Moorish influence everywhere, in the ornate cathedrals and public buildings, and in the island fortress of the harbour. Romanesque arches and temple pavilions on the hill, gay French doorways and gardens massed with flowers. And the colour everywhere, in the sea and sky, in the painted Maltese gondolas of red and blue and green, in the flags of nations fluttering from the towers of this brown stone city built steeply on its hills.

## ENGLISH MISSIONS.

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

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

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

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

HORARIUM: of Holy Mission in Linniers, 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:

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 Maria", Porvenir, Suc. Edo. Dowling, May 7th.

Estancia "Salalé", Ameghino, Mr. Luis T. Nelson, May 9 and 10th.

## Bear in Mind...

APRIL 26th. Catholic Club of our Lady Pilgrimage to Luján. Departure from Once at 7.30 a.m.

MAY 3rd. 11 o'clock, St. Paul's Club Mass, at Holy Cross.

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

MAY 14. Children's Party organized by the Ladies of St. Joseph, 3 p.m., at Prince George's Hall.

MAY 16th. 3.30 p.m., General Meeting of the Irish Catholic Association, at St. Brigid's College, Gaona 2068.

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.

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



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# Obituaries



'BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD.'

John Michael MacCormack Allen,  
R. I. P.

A large section of our Community, particularly in the Carmen de Areco and surrounding districts, is deeply affected by the loss of this most worthy representative of the best Irish Argentine traditions.

Johnnie Cormack, as he was familiarly called and widely known, was one of those true, friendly, peaceful, honest, sincere and straightforward characters, whose noble personality irresistibly captivated the esteem and affection of all who came his way—all classes and nationalities, young and old, rich and poor, those that were under him as well as those that were over him, the same as his equals, ever evinced the greatest regard, respect and even fondness for him; for he was ever known to be a gentleman of one word and one straight line of action. No wonder, then, that his company, his advice and cooperation were in constant and eager demand in every human sphere of activity, be it business, sport, mirth, strife or tribulation; his opinions and verdicts were held as oracles.

Deceased was born in the partido of Chacabuco on April 12, 1881, and was the fourth of a family of ten children, his parents being the late Thomas and Margaret Allen de MacCormack. At an early age he entered the employment of Don Patricio Cunningham, at the latter's Estancia "La Esmeralda" in the partido of Carmen de Areco, where he worked for 39 years, most of which he had acted as manager, until said estate was recently sold to the I. C. A., whereupon he removed with his family to this city.

On June 23, 1920, he was married in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco with his present bereaved widow, then Miss Kate Agnes Flaherty, their wedding with Nuptial Mass being blessed by his bride's uncle, Rev. Fr. Alfonso Rooney, C.P. Their most happy and harmonious union was blessed with six children, one dying an infant, and the other five still survive him as a living monument of honour and filial affection to his memory.

Of a remarkably robust and agile constitution, until some ten or twelve years ago, when his health began to fall seriously, epiling three months ago with a severe stroke of paralysis, which gradually carried him to a premature grave, when he succumbed on April 14, 1942, at 10 o'clock, in the loving embraces of his fond wife, all his children, his five sisters and many other close relatives, and in the presence of his uncle-in-law, Fr. Alfonso, just as the latter had finished reciting the prayers for the dying and given him the last absolution. Just at that moment also God sent him the prayerful and priestly assistance of another true family friend in the person of Rev. Luis Brady, P.S.M., P.P. of Rawson. With ample due time and exemplary faith and piety he received the last sacraments and Papal Blessing from V. R. Fr. Stephen Quaine, C.P., Rector of Holy Cross, and Rev. Fr. Constantine Bermingham, C.P. In frequent spiritual attendance at his bedside were also Frs. Alfonso Rooney and Joseph Campion, C.P., and the

priests of his Parish of Santa Julia and the Buen Pastor.

His was a much protracted and wearisome illness, but was immensely alleviated and comforted, no less by his staunch Catholic faith and christian resignation, than by the tender care and affection of his faithful and heroic wife and dutiful children, and the tranquillizing fact of seeing the latter already so well advanced, on a sure footing for life's struggle, and so effusively seconding the efforts and wishes of their dear mother; to which, in all justice, must be added the kindly consideration of his truly humane and christian employer, Don Patricio Cunningham.

After being waked a full day and night at his home in Afiasco 329, his mortal remains were conveyed, on Wednesday 15th, by motor hearse accompanied by four automobiles, to their last resting place in his dear old Carmen de Areco, and laid to rest at 15 o'clock, between those of his sister, Mrs. Carberry, parents and uncle Willie, after a solemn Response in the Parish Church, officiated by the P.P., Fr. Arufe, the burial service being recited by Fr. Alfonso C.P., accompanied by V. R. Fr. Michael Deane, C.P., Rev. Fr. Benedict O'Connor, C.P., and Rev. Fr. Luis Brady, P.S.M. At the entrance of Carmen, the remains were transferred to Fagetti's local first class horse service to be conducted to the church and cemetery, and were met there also by his faithful old colleagues, Mr. and Mrs. James Farrell, bearing a large wreath of flowers sent all the way from Venado Tuerto by Mr. Cunningham. A very large and representative gathering of relatives, friends and sympathizers attended both wake and funeral. God rest his noble soul, and take care of his dear little family, are the prayers of

A Mourner.

William Gardiner, R. I. P.

I regret to have to announce the death of Mr. William Gardiner, who departed this life on the 16th. inst., at the age of 82 years, in the British Hospital, where he had been kindly attended by the doctors and nurses.

He came to the Argentine, as a young man, having been employed on the Central Argentine Railway for over 30 years, where he held a very important position.

During his illness he had been attended by the Rev. Father Yalla, of the Santísimo Sacramento, and by the Passionist Fathers.

He was a very kind and charitable man and had always contributed generously towards all Irish Argentine charitable institutions. During the last two years of his life, he had almost retired from all activities owing to delicate health.

He leaves one sister to mourn his loss, in Belgium, where she is a religious belonging to a French order.

May his soul rest in peace.

A Friend.

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



# About People

Miss Lizzie Fox, after a very pleasant holiday spent in the Córdoba Hills has returned to her city residence.

General regret has been caused by the death of Dr. Carlos Dillon, which took place on Sunday last in this city, as the result of a motor accident. On Monday last his remains were laid to rest in the Recoleta.

The Misses Dora and Katie Ward have returned from their trip to Córdoba, where they have purchased and signed the Deeds for a large building lot, in Villa San Alfonso, alongside the Seminary of the Redemptorist Fathers. This pretty district is beside Villa Allende, one of the fashionable suburbs of the City of Córdoba. The Misses Ward have already instructed their architect to build a comfortable chalet, which will be ready for occupation next November. Congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. Michael J. MacGrane, student at the Salesian College León XIII-Palermo, has been transferred to Instituto Vilada-Córdoba, where he is quite happy and delighted with the beautiful scenery of the district.

Fathers Dominic Moore and Columba Dillon, C. P., will preach a mission next week in the parish church of Liniers, F.C.O., beginning on Wednesday night, April 29th, at 21.30 o'clock and concluding on Sunday, May 3rd.

The 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday next, April 26th, will be offered up for the special intentions and welfare of all the members of Holy Cross Altar Society. Fr. Dominic Moore, C.P., will preach the Sermon.

We are sorry to announce that Sister Eulalia Rooney, of the Daughters of Mercy, some days ago met with an unpleasant accident, through a fall, and has been interned in the Italian Hospital for treatment. So far she is doing quite well, and we wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Lala Flaherty, of Tres Sargentos, is accompanying her sister, Mrs. John MacCormack, of Caballito.

Sister Eleoisa Rooney, of the Daughters of Mercy, has returned to Villa Devoto, after a few days' rest in Tandil.

Miss Flossie Egan, of Rojas, is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Cussen, at Ramos Mejia.

Miss Julia Cogley, of Rojas, is a guest at Mr. and Mrs. John Keenehan's, in Flores.

Mrs. Mary Ann MacCormack, of Rawson, and Mrs. Patsy Lynch, of Arroyo Luna, have returned to their respective homes, after attending the obsequies of their late brother, John MacCormack, R.I.P. Likewise Mr. and Mrs. John Lorhem, of Carmen de Areco.

On Saturday last the death took place in this city of Mr. Justinian F. Lynch and on Sunday his remains were laid to rest in the Recoleta cemetery in the presence of a large number of friends.

On the 9th. of the coming month the marriage will take place in the Socorro church of Miss Magdalena Chenaut Gowland and Mr. Felipe Hughes.

The engagement of Miss Maria Rodriguez Salas and Mr. John Lalor Maguire has been announced.

Miss Mollie Medina Carey of Belgrano has left for Córdoba, where she will spend a fortnight's holiday visiting the most interesting districts of that province.

On Tuesday last Dr. Alejandro Shaw entertained a number of friends to dinner at his residence in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Maria Cullen have returned to town following some weeks spent in La Cumbre, Hills of Córdoba.

On Monday last the well-known printer and bookstore, Casa Peuser, celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation. The management entertained their employees to lunch at Prince George's Hall, when over one thousand people were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Alejandro E. Bunge are recent arrivals in this city from a visit to Rio Negro.

The engagement of Miss Sylvia Moore and Mr. James J. O'Grady, both of this city, has been announced.

The Most Rev. Dr. McNamee, who was a visitor to this country on the occasion of the International Eucharistic Congress recently dedicated a new Catholic Church at Boher, between Ballymore and Streamtown in the Co. Westmeath. The new church cost some £15,000.00.

On Tuesday last Monsignor Miguel de Andrea celebrated the 30th anniversary of his chaplaincy in San Miguel. On the same day 30 years ago Father Ferrer joined the Monsignor and they have never been separated throughout the long lapse of years. On Tuesday last the anniversary was fittingly celebrated at San Miguel. In the morning at 8 o'clock both celebrated Mass, Monsignor de Andrea officiating at the High Altar and Father Ferrer at one of the side altars. In the evening they were the recipients of hearty congratulations from their large number of friends.

Mr. William Macateer, who resided for many years in this country and worked with Shell-Mex Argentina, now holds a commission in the Free State army. Stationed until recently at Athlone, he is at present reading a special course of military instruction at the Curragh camp.

Amongst recent arrivals at the Continental Hotel is Mr. Louis Harrington.

On Sunday next the annual pilgrimage of the Catholic Club to Lujan will take place.

On Tuesday last at Las Victorias church in this city, the marriage of Miss Eleoisa Benegas Lynch and Mr. Roberto Coll Benegas was celebrated.

Mr. Miguel T. Healy from Las Heras has been on a visit to this city during the week.

Mr. Jorge Ortiz, son of the President of the Nation, returned on Tuesday last by Panagra, following a visit to the United States. The president was present at the aerodrome in Moron to welcome him home.

(Continued on page 16)

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## A Sleeping Nation

**W**E are not satisfied that the people of this country realize the gravity of the times in which we live. Three quarters of the world are engaged in a terrific struggle whose goal, in the case of the majority of the strugglers, is simply survival. The people of Greece, of Czechoslovakia, of Poland, of Norway and many other countries are not interested in vital spaces beyond their frontiers, or in the retention or acquisition of colonies. They are engaged in a bitter underground war whose issue will be survival or death.

Argentina has not been involved in the struggle for one reason only: we are still outside the strategic area of war. Should the dark day come when this country's frontiers impinge on the battlefields, we shall be drawn willy-nilly into the war, in spite of our repeated protestations of neutrality and our careful policy of giving no offence. Holland, Belgium and Norway were punctiliously exact in their neutrality policies, but when the hour came, the armies rolled inexorably across their fair lands and bombs rained from the skies, without warning and without mercy.

Hollanders, Belgians and Norwegians are lamenting today that their leaders had not the vision to realize in time the danger they were in, and the energy to take whatever steps were necessary to meet the situation. Stout hearts and resolute hands there were in abundance in those countries, but modern war must be fought on long-scale planning. They were caught napping, and today they bitterly rue their complacency.

Argentina's danger is not immediate, by any means, but her preparation for what may happen should not be deferred till the hour of danger. That would be too late. We must have soldiers, ships, arms, and above all, the will to defend ourselves.

There is a strange lethargy which occasionally overcomes even warlike people just before the critical hour. Pitiable tales are current of the effects of that queer drooping of the spirit in Malay, in Singapore, in Dutch East Indies. Men went to business, to the golf-courses, to the clubs, in these places with the invaders almost within sight. They closed their eyes and ears to evident and imminent dangers, and carried on "Business as usual". The cocktail bars of the city of Singapore, we are told, were crowded even after the Japanese had crossed the vital causeway. They were not lacking in bravery, but in the spirit of resistance.

How would Argentina show up in similar circumstances? We fear that the answers to this question would be divided. We conceive that many of us would close our eyes, ears and minds to the danger at the gates, would go about our ordinary avocations, till all was over. Spiritual lethargy is a common complaint amongst us.

We need an awakening and the inspiration of a great cause. That cause is, we suggest, survival. If this nation is to overcome the perils of the times, we must become aware of those perils, must have the will to conquer them—in a word, we must have the will to survive.

## The Holy See Alleviates War Misery

**T**HE grumblers who protest that the Holy See maintains itself aloof from the war and its tremendous problems are unaware of the stupendous work being done by the Vatican Information Bureau.

Both in volume and in extent, the work of the Vatican Information Bureau, set up in 1940 to help in tracing prisoners of war and the missing, and to perform other works of charity and mercy for war victims, increased almost beyond belief during 1941.

This is clear from the short account given in "The Activity of the Holy See", an annual non-official but authoritative account of the year at the Vatican, published by the Vatican Polyglot Press, which has just reached this country.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise (says the preface) that this account is limited to the public acts of the Holy See and cannot, therefore, give an adequate idea of the many-sided activities of the Holy Father and of the Roman Curia, since a great part of this labour is not of a public nature, yet is none the less important and efficacious for the development of the Church and for the benefit of the spiritual life of the faithful and the public life of nations.

At the Vatican itself, a great organisation has been built up to carry on the work of the Information Bureau, Religious and secular priests, students in the ecclesiastical colleges and young men of Catholic Action, nuns of the many religious congregations and helpers from the women's groups of Catholic Action have all joined, in the crusade of charity, building up with their voluntary labour a flexible system capable of meeting all the diverse and varying requirements of the delicate task being performed by the Bureau.

### RADIO WORK OF MERCY.

The extension of the conflict greatly increased the work of the Vatican Radio on behalf of the Bureau. Every day, the antennae of the Vatican Radio send out into space long lists of names. All over the world there are Papal representatives to receive the messages and make the necessary enquiries in places blockaded and cut off by war or remote from modern means of communication. Back come the replies in the shortest possible time to the Vatican, to be collated and passed back to the enquiries.

These radio transmissions, begun in 1940 on the occupation of the Low Countries and France, with a few hundred names each week, have grown day by day and now extend to Australia, Egypt, England, Kenya, China, Belgian Congo, Italian Africa, South Africa, India, etc. Evangelical charity spreads its hands daily farther in accord with the growing need for it.

To meet the ever-increasing work, it was necessary during the year to transfer the Bureau from the Apostolic Palace near the Secretariate of State to more extensive and suitable offices in the piazza of St. Martha in the palace of St. Charles, the offices of the Oriental Church. The work still remains under the direction of the Secretariate of State. The new offices permit a better division of the staff and separate into different departments the three main functions of the Bureau, reception of enquiries, cataloguing, and dispatch.

### PAPAL ENVOYS VISIT CAPTIVES.

Papal representatives have, at the same time, greatly extended their work for prisoners of war and civilian internees. When the first prisoners arrived in Australia, the Apostolic Delegate, with the full co-operation of the local authorities, flew to the port of debarkation, saw to their needs and took all particulars for transmission to their relatives. As further prisoners arrived, the Delegate likewise attended to their spiritual and temporal needs.

In Egypt and Palestine, the Apostolic Delegate was even more fully occupied with visits to internee and prisoner camps, and to the hospitals for the wounded. He led in person a pilgrimage such as was never seen before in history, a pilgrimage of prisoners of war to the Holy Places in Palestine, the expenses of which were borne by the Holy Father.

In Italy, likewise, the Apostolic Nuncio visited the many camps containing English, Yugoslav and Greek prisoners, all of whom welcomed him with great cordiality and received greetings from the Pope and the Apostolic Benediction. In England, a similar task was performed by the Apostolic Delegate.

Mindful of the needs of the civilian populations, the Holy Father, during 1941, sent large sums to the Bishops of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland to help the poor and repair the most urgent of the losses caused by war operations. Other missions which received special subsidies included Scandinavia, and the Slovene, Croat and Serb populations of Yugoslavia.

With the threat of famine in Greece, the Pope last August began negotiations for the sending of provisions to that country (negotiations which have since been successful), and at the same time sent money to the Apostolic Delegate in Athens to buy food on the spot for distribution to the poor.

During visits to prisoner of war camps in Italy, the Nuncio inquired into the needs of each prisoner and gave many gifts of money to those who badly needed it for some purpose. Similarly, before Christmas, the Pope gave instructions that all prisoners of war, no matter where they might be, should be given Christmas gifts from him. The Papal representatives in each country were entrusted with carrying out this duty.

### REFUGEES FED, CLOTHED, TAUGHT

Foodstuffs, including dried fruit and condensed milk, were sent to Poland for distributions to the needy. Subsidies were given to Polish refugees in France, Hungary, Switzerland, and other countries. Offices were opened at the Nunciature in Italy and elsewhere to provide for the various needs of Polish refugees: clothing, especially for the children, food, money, payment of school fees for pupils, even boarding-school fees in some cases, payment of medical expenses and provision of medicines, and in many cases payment of the passage money to America for those who had received permission to go there. These same offices looked after their spiritual needs and helped them in their negotiations with the civil authorities and with the Ambassadors or Ministers they had to interview.

Finally, houses of refuge were set up where Polish refugees were given





We have been requested to publish the above photo of the Campion Family, taken some twenty-seven years ago. Featured in the picture are Mr. Campion, whose death occurred twenty-five years ago, and Mrs. Campion,

who celebrated her 90th. birthday last week. The other persons in the picture are the eleven children with whom Providence blessed Mr. and Mrs. Campion.

**FOR YOUNG FOLKS!**

**ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY CHILDREN'S PARTY.**

The annual Children's Party of St. Joseph's Society is a great occasion for the young people. It is their very own party, to which the grown ups are admitted only on sufferance and just because they are indispensable for making tea, checking head-gear, sorting out wraps, etc. Hence the young people are all looking forward to May 14th, when their turn will come, at Prince George's Hall, commencing at 3 p. m.

In order to take full advantage of the occasion, the young folks who read these lines, should plan a great conspiracy! Advise all your friends and playmates of the date, place and hour, and arrange that everyone shall simultaneously go on strike from lessons and other tiresome parental impositions, until such time as they promise to take every man jack of you to Prince George's Hall on Thursday, May 14th at 3 o'clock.

Now, don't forget the hour, etc., and get in touch with all your friends, immediately. The thing must be done properly or the grown-ups will get together and make a successful counterplot.

Remember! May 14; Prince George's Hall; 3 p. m.

**Holy Cross Benevolent Society**

- Johnnie Mooney (deceased) . . \$ 5
- John McDonnell (dec.) . . . . " 5
- Mary G. McDonnell (dec.) . . . . " 5
- Anita McDonnell de Arce (9 de Julio . . . . . " 5
- Filemon Arce (9 de Julio) . . . . " 5

asylum and comfort. And priests speaking the language were sent to the various centres where Polish refugees were to be found, in order to provide for their spiritual welfare. Books of piety and good books of other kinds were likewise made available as circumstances permitted.

**VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.**

ON MAY 9th.

What promises to be a very interesting event is that being staged by the Sisters of Mercy on the above-mentioned date at the Little Theatre in aid of the funds for the erection of a boarding school at St. Ethna's, Bella Vista. No more appropriate sight could have been chosen for such a school, but in these hard times it is difficult to find way and means to carry into effect such a worthy project, but the Sisters of Mercy are blessed with perseverance and a large number of good friends and well-wishers and it is to them that they now look to help them with this, their latest, effort on behalf of sound education.

The entertainment at the Little Theatre will be rendered very interesting owing to the fact that the film, which was taken at St. Ethna's on October 18th. of last year will be shown. Apart from this item, which is of general interest, a very good programme is being prepared and all who wend their way to the Little Theatre on the 9th. prox. are assured a very good time at very little expense. Bear the date in mind, Saturday, May 9th. Further details regarding this event will be published in subsequent issue of this paper.

Tickets will be on sale at 24 de Novembre 865, Gaona 2068 and Salguero 550.

**HURLING CLUB.**

**CHILDREN'S DAY.**

Our member's children will have "their day" on Sunday, May 3rd. A committee formed by Miss Cissie Lynch and Messrs. Peter Doherty, Philip Jack and Eric Ogan will be in charge of the programme of petty sports, etc. Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the different competitions. At noon, lunch will be served to the youngsters, as well as their parents and friends. It is understood that this day is reserved for members only. The follow-

**From Quarterdeck to Cell and Back...**

Behind this laconic cable distributed by a London agency lies a colourful story:

LONDON, April 16.

Rear-Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, High Commissioner for the Free French Islands in the Pacific, is to-day an important link in the new chain of Allied naval power being stretched around the world.

In New Caledonia, the Free French are already co-operating actively in the defence of Australia. At Noumea, Australians are working hard with French and native labour, building defences, improving the harbour. In Tahiti, and numerous smaller islands stretching westwards across the South Pacific, Free Frenchmen have established their authority.

When, in 1940, the Nazi blitzkrieg swept across France, Admiral d'Argenlieu tried to hold the great Cherbourg naval arsenal against the Germans. He was captured and marched off to Germany and a prison camp. But he escaped disguised in peasant clothes, and came to England.

Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu was a naval officer in the last war, saw much active service, and was regarded as one of the most promising officers in the French service.

He was not demobilized after Versailles, for it was felt the French Navy needed him. However, he suddenly resigned in 1920, to the surprise and regret of his superiors and companions.

Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu found another vocation. He entered the Carmelite Order, studied for the priesthood, was ordained. Under his new name, Father Louis of the Blessed Trinity, he began to publish works on mystical Theology, which attracted widespread attention. He was famed as a Director of souls and his brethren recognized in him a man of great practical abilities. He was named Provincial of the French Carmelites.

According to the terms of military law, Father Louis de la Trinite was called up for service in 1939, just before the outbreak of war. He went back to his old arm,

was named Rear-Admiral, and became Naval Commander of Cherbourg.

After his escape to England, he joined the Comité de Gaulle and led the expedition against Dakar, where he was wounded. After his recovery he took command of Equatorial French Africa, and after reorganizing shipping there, was appointed to the East.

Rear-Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu High Commissioner in the Pacific has not forgotten Father Louis de la Trinite. The Rear-Admiral addresses messages such



as this to his command:

"We must have the simplicity of the confessor. We all have need of it in different degrees—often to shake off our deep-seated egotism . . . and to consecrate ourselves to a truly free spirit and all our energies to the greatest of duties:

The liberation of our country and the restoration of its proud and honourable grandeur:

The liberation of our people held in bondage by brutal force:

The liberation of the civilized world over which hangs the most frightful menace."

Pierre Laval, it is said, plans to reconquer the Free French possessions. His task, in the Pacific at least, will not be easy, for he will have to face a selfless man of the spirit. Such men are hard to beat.

ing is the list of the competitions to be held:

- Flat race 100 metres (girls and boys)
- Skipping race (girls)
- High jump (girls and boys)
- Potato race (girls)
- Backwards race (boys)
- Flat race 60 metres (girls and boys)
- Egg and spoon race (girls)
- Long jump (boys and girls)
- Monkey race (boys)
- Relay race (teams of 2 girls and 2 boys)
- Consolation race for girls and boys
- Tug of war.

**RUGBY.**

The first game of the season took place last Sunday, when our boys opposed a team representing St. Andrew's Scotch School Former-pupils, ending

with a fully deserved win for the visitors by 21 points to 9. It was a very interesting game, witnessed by a large number of spectators, who fully enjoyed the match.

On Sunday 26th. inst., our team will play at 15 o'clock against Pacific Railway A. C.

**ST. PATRICK'S HOME.**

**BAZAAR.**

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



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## Jack Dempsey's Last Stand.

(By L. A. G. STRONG.)

THE return match between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney was made for exactly a year after the first (1927). All kinds of rumours had been going round, chief of which was that Tunney was going to lie down in the seventh round. So persistent was this that the Mayor of Jersey City told Tunney, and asked him what about it. Tunney, imperturbable as ever, replied that if he lay down in the seventh round, it would only be because Dempsey had knocked him out.

This time there were three masters for the film operators, and a whole network of wires and microphones. Two thousand soldiers acted as ushers and had their work cut out, since a number of spectators in the cheaper seats tried to rush those nearer the ring. The betting odds had been slightly in favour of Tunney, but just before the fight, there was a run of money to support Dempsey, and they swung over in his favour.

As the time for the fight approached, the weather grew cold, and it was arranged that both fighters should have their hands bandaged in their dressing-rooms. Dempsey came into the ring first, and Tunney unintentionally kept him waiting a couple of minutes before he arrived. The two inquired amiably after each other's health, and were summoned to listen to the usual warnings. Rabbit and kidney blows were to be barred, and the referee was particularly careful to impress upon them that, if either man should be knocked down, the other should at once retreat to the farthest neutral corner.

"I will not begin the count until he does," he said emphatically, and asked each boxer in turn whether he understood.

Dempsey came out with his usual rush, and, missing with a right swing, immediately became very cautious. Tunney, stung by the many taunts he had received, was anxious to win by a knock-out, and kept sending over rights with all his power behind them. The greater proportion of them missed their mark. Apart from this, he was well ahead, landing about four blows to Dempsey's one.

By the beginning of the third round Dempsey was breathing hard, and had slowed up perceptibly. Paying no heed to the referee's warning, he used the rabbit punch whenever he could, in spite of loud protests from Tunney's seconds. Tunney, in reply, held on when it suited him, and at last, at the end of the fourth round, he caught Dempsey square in the face with his right, and staggered him. The crowd, thinking Dempsey would be knocked out, were on their feet, yelling with excitement.

Dempsey's seconds greased him freely in the interval, and Tunney's corner protested again. Dempsey came out with renewed vigour and attacked. Tunney pommelled him fiercely, but at last he landed a left to Tunney's jaw, and Tunney had to step back. Dempsey followed him at once, and in spite of severe punishment nailed him with savage jabs (to the body and forced him to clinch. More rabbit punches, more protests, and the round ended.

Encouraged, Dempsey continued his attack in the next round, took all that Tunney had to give him, and, getting to close quarters, had for the first time the better of the in-fighting. Tunney broke loose and punished him at long range, but the round was even.

Then came one of the most discussed rounds in modern boxing. Demp-

sey's face was bleeding and swollen. He had given Tunney a lot of bother for the last two rounds, astonishing him by his powers of recovery, but Tunney was fresh, unmarked, and strong. The only sign of caution he had been showing was that, at in-fighting, he was content to tie Dempsey up rather than to score. Since the referee would not protect him from the rabbit punch, he had to look after himself.

At the beginning of the seventh round, Tunney met Dempsey with a rush, landed to the head, and the two swapped punches. Dempsey countered a straight left, and caught Tunney on the cheek. Tunney stepped back and took a left hook on the side of the chin. The blow shook him and he backed to the ropes, only partly avoiding a right which followed.

Using the spring of the ropes, Tunney shot forward. As he came, Dempsey met him with a perfectly timed left hook to the point of the chin, knocking him back against the ropes. A right uppercut, a left, a right jab, another and another, and Tunney was down, with Dempsey standing over him.

The time-keeper began to count, but the referee, mindful of his instructions to the boxers, would not begin the count with him, but ordered Dempsey back to his corner. The time-keeper had counted four before Dempsey conquered his excitement, and did as he was told. By the time the new count had reached four Tunney was on one knee, waiting until nine before he got up. According to the stop-watches, he had been on the ground fourteen seconds since the knock down. It was the seventh round, in which rumour had said he would pretend to be knocked out.

By his own account, Tunney's head cleared when the referee reached two, i.e., when he had been down six seconds. He had never been knocked down before, but he had worked out in his mind what to do should it ever happen to him. He looked to his corner, and saw his seconds gesticulating to him to stay where he was. When he got up at nine, not only was his mind clear, but his plan of campaign was worked out. Usually a man who has had a bad knockdown relies on clinching until he gets back the use of his legs.

The enormously strong Dempsey, however, with his jabs and his rabbit



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was lucky

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punches, was a bad bet for a clinch. So Tunney decided to keep moving. Finding his legs steady, he backed away, warily watching for Dempsey's favourite left hook. The hook came, but Tunney blocked it, and, circling to the right, kept Dempsey from delivering it again. Dempsey swung savagely, but Tunney was moving fast now, and he could not catch him up.

Then, stopping suddenly, Tunney surprised him with a stiff right, and began circling in the opposite direction. Dempsey swung, Tunney landed another right, and backed away again. Dempsey pursued him, then stopped short, and beckoned Tunney towards him. Tunney smiled, and stayed where he was.

Then, suddenly, as Dempsey came towards him, he stepped in and drove a right over the heart, Dempsey grunted, and covered up, weaving and dodging around until the bell rang. Afterwards he stated that the blow was the hardest he had ever received in his life.

"I thought I was going to die," he said. "I couldn't get my breath."

In the interval his seconds massaged him anxiously, and he came out of his corner as fit as ever. Tunney retreated, held on once or twice, was pounded to the body, but showed no weakness. Finally he dropped Dempsey with a left hook to the jaw. Dempsey disdained to stay down for a count, but was badly punished when he got up.

For the rest of the fight he could do but little. A characteristic left hook in the last round, catching Tunney off his balance, sent him down on one knee, but he was up at once. By the time the bell went, Dempsey was nearly out on his feet, and had taken a terrible battering. Twisting his swollen lips to the semblance of a grin, he congratulated his conqueror. There was no longer the least doubt in his mind as to who was the better man.

Tunney fought only one more fight as champion, comfortably defeating Tom Heeney, the New Zealander, whom he knocked out in the eleventh round. Then, as deliberately as he had done everything else, he retired to the enjoyment of his considerable fortune.

Taking things all round, Tunney must be rated as the most skilful heavyweight since Jack Johnson. His optimism and will-power, the qualities most in evidence throughout his career, have led many critics to overlook his skill and physical perfection. Mr. Bernard Shaw, who knows him well, has suggested that he was remarkable only in these qualities, and that his boxing was no better than the next man's. But, it cannot be too often emphasised, no amount of moral qualities will get a man anywhere in the ring unless he has the physique and the skill for them to work on.

"I believed," wrote Tunney, "a skilful man, game, with a fair punch, a capacity to absorb punishment and more than the average endurance, would defeat Dempsey. This was a prejudiced appraisal, of course. I believed what I had to believe."

It sounds simple, on paper; but, in view of what Tunney meant by those

requisites, it was a tall order. "A fair punch": Dempsey's view of that was interesting, and he repeated it more than once.

"If anyone thinks Gene can't punch," he observed ruefully, "he has another guess coming. That right of his is a peach," he observed ruefully.

When one looks over Tunney's record, bearing in mind the toughness of his victims, and the fact that he was only once knocked off his feet, no other conclusion is possible than that he was a boxer and fighter of the very highest class.

**ASOCIACION CATOLICA IRLANDESA.**

**CONVOCATORIA**

Se cita a los señores socios de la Asociación Católica Irlandesa a la Asamblea General Ordinaria que se realizará el sábado 16 de Mayo, a las 15.30 horas, en el Colegio Santa Brigida, calle Gaona 2068, para tratar y resolver el siguiente

**ORDEN DEL DIA:**

- 1º—Designación de Presidente y Secretario de la Asamblea (Estatutos, art. 19).
- 2º—Lectura y consideración de la Memoria y Balance General, correspondientes al ejercicio de 1941.
- 3º—Elección de tres Directores en reemplazo del señor Andrés Rooney y Señoritas María Murphy y Rosa Manny, que terminan su mandato.
- 4º—Designación de dos socios para que, en representación de la Asamblea, aprueben y firmen el acta de la misma.

Buenos Aires, 28 de Abril de 1942.

Juan F. Grehan, Secretario  
Patricio Bermingham, Presidente

**DEATH OF FAMOUS GAELIC SCHOLAR.**

Lord Ashbourne, the Irish peer who was largely responsible for the revival of the Gaelic language and the Gaelic national dress, has died at his home in Compiègne, France.

Lord Ashbourne became a Catholic while studying at Oxford. His whole

life was devoted to the cause of Irish nationalism. Towards the end of the last war he went to live in France.

A picturesque figure in the national costume of Ireland—he wore a saffron kilt and cloak with a magnificent Tara brooch and buckled shoes—he attracted attention wherever he went.

When he made his solitary speech in the House of Lords in 1918, five years after succeeding his father to the title, he wore his kilt and spoke in Gaelic. His speech was duly reported in Gaelic in Hansard.

Lord Ashbourne, who was 73, was associated with the Gaelic League of Ireland for over 30 years, finally be-

coming its president. He also founded the Roger Bacon Society and wrote a number of learned books, one of them in French, in which language he was as fluent as he was in English, Gaelic and Welsh.

Lord Ashbourne's father, a famous Lord Chancellor, was responsible for the "Ashbourne Act"—to enable Irish farmers to buy their farms—which led eventually to the economic war between Eire and Great Britain.

His sister, the Hon. Violet Gibson, lived in Rome and on one occasion attempted the life of Mussolini. She was found to be of unsound mind.



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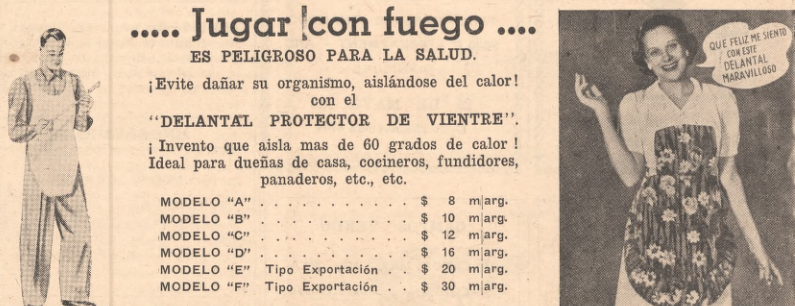
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### HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

FEAST OF SAINT PAUL OF THE  
CROSS, APRIL 28th.

On Tuesday, April 28th, the feast of St. Paul of the Cross, Founder of the Passionist Congregation, will be celebrated with all due solemnity at Holy Cross according to the following programme: General Communion Mass at 8 o'clock, celebrated by His Excellency Mons. Julián P. Martínez. At 10 o'clock Solemn High Mass. At 6 p. m. Solemn Vespers, Panegyric of St. Paul by the noted sacred orator Fr. Robert Wilkinson, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and blessing with the Relic of St. Paul of the Cross.

All the faithful who fulfill the necessary conditions may gain a Plenary Indulgence every time they visit the Passionist Church on April 28th.

### About People

(Continued from page 11.)

The Irish-Argentine Cultural Circle has formed a Dramatic Group, which hopes to produce some interesting plays in the near future. In response to the invitation of the Circle, quite a considerable amount of amateurs came forward. The Group will meet again on Tuesday, we understand.

A harmonium has been presented to St. Patrick's Home for the aged, through the kind offices of Don Miguel Ballestré.

By Panagra Dr. George A. Pack, an eminent specialist in the treatment of cancer, arrived from the United States to spend some weeks in this city, where he will lecture.

Mr. C. Sommers registered at the City Hotel early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley D. Allechin left on Tuesday last by Panair on a trip to the United States.

Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, widow of the hero of Pearl Harbour, was recently the recipient of a special medal, presented by the people of the borough of Brooklyn, New York.

### BIRTHS

FLEMING.—To Lucy (née Martin) wife of Edward Fleming, at Sanatorio San Román, Rosario, on April 20th., a son Edward John. Mother and baby both doing well. 1457—a.24

### ENGAGEMENTS

MOORE—O'GRADY.

The engagement is announced of Sylvia Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Moore to James J. O'Grady of Cincinnati, U.S.A. and of this city. 1461—a.24

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

McDERMOTT.

The family of the late John McDermott wishes to thank, through the columns of "The Southern Cross", all the kind friends who attended the Anniversary Mass celebrated in Carmen de Arco for the repose of the soul of the deceased. 1453—a.24

### SPIRITUAL FAVOURS

"In thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, for the great favour that has been granted to me." L. L. G. 1454—a.24

### DEATHS

CASEY.—On the 15th of April, at his mother's residence in Venado Tuerto, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, Patsy Casey Rourke, of Cafetera, departed this life at the age of 36 years. He leaves a young wife, two small children, a mother, four sisters, two brothers and many other close relatives to mourn his sad loss. Sweet Jesus have mercy on his soul. 1455—a.24

### OTHER DEATHS.

Guillermo Mackey, April 17th, City.  
Carlos Alfredo Dillon, April 19th, City.  
Justiniano Lynch, April 18th, City.  
Catalina Ganly de Kenny, April 20th, City.  
Margaret McGraine de Tevillin, in this City, on April 22nd.  
Ara Maria MacAllister, April 22nd., City.

### MASSES

ANNE A. SERRAT (Nancy), R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of her soul will begin at St. Patrick's Church, San Antonio de Arco, on April the 27th. Mass every morning at 7 o'clock. On May the 5th, the last Mass will be at 9.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1459—a.24-m.1

KATE HARRINGTON DE DUNPHY, R.I.P.—A solemn Anniversary Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Kate Harrington de Dunphy will be celebrated in the parish church, Corpus Domini, Alvarillo 266, (Rivadavia 10,400), on May 5th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. 1460—a.24-m.1

JOHN CARROLL, R.I.P.—A Solemn Mass will be offered on Monday 11th, at the Parish Church of Chivilcoy, for the repose of the soul of the late John Carroll. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1458—a.27-m.18

WILLIE ANTHONY MULLALLY, R.I.P.—On May the 7th, Thursday, a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up in the Parish Church of Rojas, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Willie Anthony Mullally; his brothers and sisters, Michael and Edward W. Mullally, Julia Mullally de Larrosa, Bridget Mullally de Elordi, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nieces and nephews, kindly invite all relatives and friends to attend. 1456—a.24

MARY B. WALLACE, R.I.P.—A Mass for the repose of her soul will be offered up in the Santísima Trinidad Church (Cabildo corner of Republicanas), on May the seventh at half-past nine o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1461—a.24-m.1

ANA B. DE LORHEM, R.I.P.—A Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up in the Parish Church of Carmen de Arco, on Saturday, May 2nd., at 11 o'clock, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Ana B. de Lorhem. Relatives and friends are hereby invited to attend. 1450—a.17-24



**THE CAMPMAN'S FORUM.—**

(Continued from page 7)

son—the last Royal until after the war—and he was bought for \$26,000 by Señora Elisa Sere de Lacau for her "Mitikile" herd. If I am not mistaken, the first crop of this sire's calves will be seen at Palermo next August.

**Bang's Disease:—**

The best defence is a vigorous offense. That sentence has been repeated so often that it has become an axiom. Yet, in too many matters of great importance, we stand behind our barriers instead of forging forward to overwhelm the opposition. This futile situation has characterised our handling of Bang's disease.

Bang's disease never will be overcome by slaughtering those cattle that give a positive reaction to the recognised test. There are too many other sources of infection than that from infected cattle. Also, the variations in the effects of the test on different animals and at different stages of pregnancy and the inaccurate reading of the test in many laboratories, tend to minimise the value of this method of combating the disease.

The most likely method of stamping out Bang's disease is the aggressive one of vaccination. Attack the

germs with vaccine. Other diseases, such as smallpox in the human family, have been conquered by vaccination and so can Bang's disease. Immunisation is of much greater value to breeders than is accreditation. There is no more susceptible herd than one that is entirely free from the disease and that has not been immunised by vaccination. Let us fight an aggressive battle against Bang's disease. Let us attack with vaccine. Our goal should be to vaccinate every calf between the age of four and six months and to vaccinate every mature animal in every herd where any infection is present.

It has taken a long time to get official recognition for vaccination as a source of control of Bang's disease. Many state officials still fail to sanction the practice. Breeders and the more intelligent veterinarians and officials must form an alliance against the more backward officials and force them to remove restrictions against vaccination and to cease the pernicious habit of sacrificing good breeding cattle because some incompetent laboratory assistant has misread the result of a test or a blood sample has been taken too close to the time of parturition.

Vaccination will relieve breeders of cattle from losses incurred by Bang's disease. Vaccination must and some time will become the universal method of combating this great scourge.

**Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.**

**LETTER TO A YOUTH.**

(continued)

When this celebrated author wrote his Dictionary, he had not been debased by luxurious enjoyments; the rich and powerful had not cared him into a slave; his writings then bore the stamp of truth and independence; but, having been debased by luxury, he who had, while content with plain fare, been the strenuous advocate of the rights of the people, became a strenuous advocate for taxation without representation, and in a work under the title of "Taxation no Tyranny" defended, and greatly assisted to produce, that unjust and bloody war which finally severed from England that great country the United States of America, now the most powerful and dangerous rival that this kingdom ever had. The statue of Dr. Johnson was the first that was put into St. Paul's church! A signal warning to us not to look upon monuments in honour of the dead as a proof of their virtues; for here we see St. Paul's church holding up to the veneration of posterity a man whose own writings, together with the records of the pension list, prove him to have been "a slave of state."

Endless are the instances of men of bright parts and high spirit having been, by degrees, rendered powerless and despicable by their imaginary wants. Seldom has there been a man with a fairer prospect of accomplishing great things, and of acquiring lasting renown, than Charles Fox. He had great talents of the most popular sort; the times were singularly favourable to an exertion of them with success; a large part of the nation admired him and were his partisans; he had, as to the great question between him and his rival (Pitt), reason and justice clearly on his side; but he had against him his squandering and luxurious habits; these made him dependent on the rich part of his partisans made his wisdom

subservient to opulent folly or selfishness, deprived his country of all the benefit that it might have derived from his talents, and finally sent him to the grave without a single sigh from a people, a great part of whom would, in his earlier years, have wept at his death as at a national calamity.

Extravagance in dress, in the haunting of playhouses, in horses, in everything else, is to be avoided, and, in youths and young men, extravagance in dress particularly. This sort of extravagance, this waste of money on the decoration of the body, arises solely from vanity, and from vanity that all the people in the street, for instance, will be looking at you as soon as you walk out, and that they will, in a greater or less degree, think the better of you on account of your fine dress. Never was notion more false. All the sensible people that happen to see you will think nothing at all about you; those who are filled with the same vain notion as you are will perceive your attempt to impose on them, and will despise you accordingly; rich people will wholly disregard you; and you will be envied and hated by those who have the same vanity that you have, without the means of gratifying it. Dress should be suited to your rank and station; a surgeon or physician should not dress like a carpenter; but there is no reason why a tradesman, a merchant's clerk, or clerk of any kind, or why a shopkeeper, or manufacturer, or even a merchant, no reason at all why any of these, should dress in an expensive manner. It is a great mistake to suppose that they derive any advantage from exterior decoration.

(To be continued.)

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**A** long-range weather forecast purports to predict weather for a period longer than two days from the time of publication. Many experts consider that such predictions are valueless; but it will surely be interesting for our readers to examine the various methods which believers in long-range forecasting have evolved in order to formulate their conclusions. They are four: 1) Methods based on the action of extra-terrestrial causes; 2) Methods based on the cyclical analysis of meteorological phenomena; 3) Methods based on the relations of meteorological phenomena in places widely separated; 4) Methods based on oceanic and atmospheric circulation.

#### Sun-spots.

Solar radiation and sun-spots as causes of weather have been carefully studied by Wolf, Sehuster, Lockyer, Newcomb, Kimura and others, but it seems difficult to arrive at concrete conclusions from their observations. There appears to be a definite relation between weather and sun-spots. But when this relation is expressed numerically it is found to consist of a pro-

## Long-range Weather Forecasts

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

(Special to "THE SOUTHERN CROSS")

portion of 0.30, the digit being taken as the index of perfect relation, as from cause to effect. Hence at the present stage of inquiry, parallelism of phenomena, not causality, seems to be the term indicated.

#### Two Principles.

H. H. Clayton has evolved an ingenious theory, based on the following hypotheses:

1st. If solar radiation were invariable, atmospheric movements would be stable, consisting of movements of air between the Poles and the Equator and between the oceans and the land; these movements would be daily and annual and their function would be relative to the movements of the Earth and the Sun.

2nd. Abnormal changes, which we call weather, take their origin chiefly from solar radiation. The practical value of these prin-

ciples has been negated by the discovery that oscillations in solar radiation depend, not upon alterations in the source, but upon alterations in atmospheric transparency.

#### The Second Theory.

The method of long-range prediction founded on analysis of the cycle of atmospheric phenomena, also takes into account such cosmic causes as solar spots, and planetary movements.

The scientist Schuster has shown the existence of cycles in the lives of solar spots. There is a main cycle of 11.1 years, and secondary cycles of 3.75, 4.8 and 8.36 years. Similar cycles it is thought, have been observed in

#### The Third Theory.

A further method of prediction is based on statistics Napier Shaw says that weather must be considered as made up from general circulation. It is natural to expect, he goes on to infer, that a variation in one locality should be associated with another variation in another locality.

This method has been carefully studied by Gilbert Walker, who places three great centres of weather oscillation; one in the North Atlantic; another, in the North Pacific near the Aleutian Islands; a third in the south of the Indian Ocean. Walker considered that Port Darwin is the most important weather station in the world.

The weather predictions put forth by this author are modestly designated as perspectives. His method is the most widely studied to-day.

#### The Fourth Theory.

Another method of predicting

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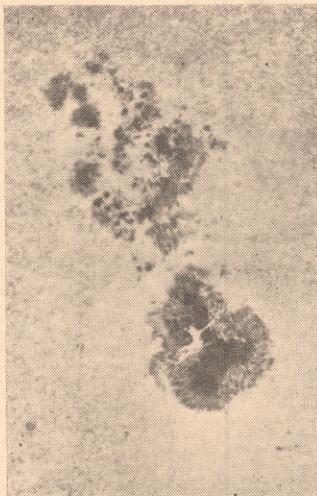
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SOLAR SPOTS.

weather conditions. From another point of view Brueker considers that there is a definite weather cycle of 35 years.

However, it has been found impossible in practice to apply the values of these cycles to isolated phenomena. It cannot be predicted that at such a date, there will obtain weather conditions of such a type.

The most famous solar cycle—the 11.1 year cycle—seems to run parallel to a cycle of weather conditions, but even this supposition does not supply a clue, for the records of the sun-spots show a fluctuation in the progress and recess of these mysterious phenomena.

relation between oceanic and atmospheric temperatures. An abnormally cold antarctic season produces cold currents of water flowing northwards; when these reach the Equator they must influence weather conditions there.

Two difficulties are obvious: what causes abnormally cold antarctic seasons, and how do these variations of water temperature affect the atmosphere?

Readers will gather from the foregoing that long-range weather prediction is still in its experimental stages and that precision and accuracy have still to be attained.



"A trust is its weakest point," said Jeff Peters. "That," said I, "sounds like one of those unintelligible remarks such as, 'Why is a policeman?'"

"It is not," said Jeff. "There are no relations between a trust and a policeman. My remark was an epitogram—an axis—a kind of mul'tem in parvo. What it means is that a trust is like an egg, and it is not like an egg. If you want to break an egg you have to do it from the outside. The only way to break up a trust is from the inside. Keep sitting on it until it hatches. Look at the brood of young colleges and libraries that's chirping and peeping all over the country. Yes, sir, every trust bears in its own bosom the seeds of its destruction like a rooster that crows near a Georgia colored Methodist camp meeting, or a Republican announcing himself a candidate for governor of Texas."

I asked Jeff, jestingly, if he had ever, during his checkered, plaided, mottled, pied and dappled career, conducted an enterprise of the class to which the word "trust" had been applied. Somewhat to my surprise he acknowledged the corner.

"Once," said he. "And the state seal of New Jersey never bit into a charter that opened up a solidier and safer piece of legitimate octopusing. We had everything in our favor—wind, water, police, nerve, and a clean monopoly of an article indispensable to the public. There wasn't a trust buster on the globe that could have found a weak spot in our scheme. It made Rockefeller's little kerosene regulation look like a bucket shop. But I lost out."

"Some unforeseen opposition came up, I suppose," I said.

"No, sir, it was just as I said. We were self-curbed. It was a case of auto-suppression. There was a rift with-in the loot, as Albert Tennyson says.

"You remember I told you that me and Andy Tucker was partners for some years. That man was the most talented conniver at stratagems I ever saw. Whenever he saw a dollar in another man's hand he took it as a personal grudge, if he couldn't take it any other way. Andy was educated, too, besides having a lot of useful information. He had acquired a big amount of experience out of books, and could talk for hours on any subject connected with ideas and discourse. He had been in every line of graft from lecturing on Palestine with a lot of magic lantern pictures of the annual 'Custom-made Clothiers' Association convention at Atlantic City to flooding Connecticut with bogus wood alcohol distilled from nutmegs.

"One Spring me and Andy had been over in Mexico on a flying trip during which a Philadelphia capitalist had paid us \$2,500 for a half interest in a silver mine in Chihuahua. Oh, yes, the mine was all right. The other half interest must have been worth two or three hundred thousand. I often wondered who owned that mine.

"In coming back to the United States me and Andy stubbed our toes against a little town in Texas on the bank of the Rio Grande. The name of it was Bird City; but it wasn't. The town had about 2,000 inhabitants, mostly men. I figured out that their principal means of existence was in living close to tall chaparral. Some of 'em were stockmen and some gamblers and some horse speculators and plenty were in the smuggling line. Me and Andy put up at a hotel that was built like something between a roof-garden and a sectional book-case. It began to rain the day we got there. As the saying is, Juniper Aquarius was sure turning on the water plugs on Mount Amphibious.

## The Octopus Marooned

(By O. HENRY.)

"Now, there were three saloons in Bird City, though neither Andy nor me drank. But we could see the townspeople making a triangular procession from one to another all day and half the night. Everybody seemed to know what to do with as much money as they had.

"The third day of the rain it slacked up awhile in the afternoon, so me and Andy walked out to the edge of the town to view the mudscape. Bird City was built between the Rio Grande and a deep wide arroyo that used to be the old bed of the river. The bank between the stream and its old bed was cracking and giving away, when we saw it, on account of the high water caused by the rain. Andy looks at it a long time. That man's intellects was never idle. And then he unfolds to me a instantaneous idea that has occurred to him. Right there was organized a trust; and we walked back into town and put it on the market.

"First we went to the main saloon in Bird City, called the Blue Snake, and bought it. It cost us \$1,200. And then we dropped in, casual, at Mexican Joe's place, referred to the rain, and bought him out for \$500. The other one came easy at \$400.

"The next morning Bird City woke up and found itself an island. The river had busted through its old channel, and the town was surrounded by roaring torrents. The rain was still raining, and there was heavy clouds in the northwest that presaged about six more mean annual rainfalls during the next two weeks. But the worst was yet to come.

"Bird City hopped out of its nest, waggled its pin feathers and strolled out for its matutinal toot. Lo! Mexican Joe's place was closed and likewise the other little 'dobe life saving station. So, naturally the body politic emits thirsty ejaculations of surprise and ports hellum for the Blue Snake. And what does it find there?

"Behind one end of the bar sits Jeffersonian Peters, octopus, with a six-shooter on each side of him, ready to make change or corpses as the case may be. There are three bartenders; and on the wall is a ten-foot sign reading: 'All Drinks One Dollar.' Andy sits on the safe in his neat blue suit and gold-banded cigar, on the lookout for emergencies. The town marshal is there with two deputies to keep order, having been promised free drinks by the trust.

"Well, sir, it took Bird City just ten minutes to realize that it was in a cage. We expected trouble; but there wasn't any. The citizens saw that we had 'em. The nearest railroad was thirty miles away; and it would be two weeks at least before the river would be fordable. So they began to cuss, amiable, and throw down dollars on the bar till it sounded like a selection on the xylophone.

"There was about 1,500 grown-up adults in Bird City that had arrived at years of indiscretion; and the majority of 'em requir'd from three to twenty drinks a day to make life endurable. The Blue Snake was the only place where they could get 'em till the flood subsided. It was beautiful and simple as all truly great swindles are.

"About ten o'clock the silver dollars dropping on the bar slowed down to playing two-steps and marches instead of jigs. But I looked out the window and saw a hundred or two of our customers standing in line at Bird City Savings and Loan Co., and I knew they

were borrowing more money to be sucked in by the clammy tendrils of the octopus.

"At the fashionable hour of noon everybody went home to dinner. We told the bartenders to take advantage of the lull, and do the same. Then me and Andy counted the receipts. We had taken in \$1,300. We calculated that if Bird City would only remain an island for two weeks the trust would be able to endow the Chicago University with a new dormitory of padded cells for the faculty, and present every worthy poor man in Texas with a farm, provided he furnished the site for it.

"Andy was especial inroaded by self-esteem at our success, the rudiments of the scheme having originated in his own surmises and premonitions. He got off the safe and lit the biggest cigar in the house.

"Jeff," says he, 'I don't suppose that anywhere in the world you could find three cormorants with brighter ideas about down-treading the proletariat than the firm of Peters, Satan and Turker, incorporated. We have sure handed the small consumer a giant blow in the sole apoplectic region. No

"Well," says I, 'it does look as if we would have to take up gastritis and golf or be measured for kilts in spite of ourselves. This little turn in bug juice is, verily, all to the Skibo. And I can stand it,' says I, 'I'd rather batten than bant any day.'

"Andy pours himself out four fingers of our best rye and does with it as was so intended. It was the first drink I had ever known him to take.

"By way of liberation," says he, 'to the gods.'

"And then after thus doing umbrage to the heathen diabetes he drinks another to our success. And then he begins to toast the trade, beginning with Raisuli and the Northern Pacific, and on down the line to the little ones like the school book combine and the oleomargarine outrages and the Lehigh Valley and Great Scott Coal Federation.

"It's all right Andy," says I, 'to drink the health of our brother monopolies, but don't overdo the wassail. You know our most eminent and loathed multi-corruptionists live on weak tea and dog biscuits.'

"Andy went in the back room awhile and came out dressed in his best clothes. There was a kind of murderous and soulful look of gentle riousness in his eye that I didn't like. I watched him to see what turn the whiskey was going to take in him. There are two times when you never can tell what is going to happen. One is when a man takes his first drink; and the other is when a woman takes her latest.

"In less than an hour Andy's skate had turned to an ice yacht. He was outwardly decent and managed to preserve his aquarium, but inside he was

(Continued on page 23)

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## AROUND THE HOME

### SLIMMING DISHES.

Like many other ills, it is easier to prevent putting on superfluous fat than it is to cure it. Once obesity is an established fact it is usually necessary to resort to medical attention and strict dieting to regain ideal proportions, so those with a tendency to overweight do well to bear in mind that the chief foods to be restricted include cream, cheese, butter, jam, sugar, fatty fish (such as herrings and sardines), root vegetables, pork in any form, sweet biscuits, rich cakes, pastries and sweets. Puddings made with flour and suet should be avoided, also white bread.

Permitted foods are lean meat, boiled white fish, green salads, fresh fruits, clear soups, and green vegetables. With a little ingenuity these can be served in a very attractive and appetising way. Plain boiled fish can be very dull and tasteless, but cooked with care the full flavour of the fish can be preserved. The would-be-slim should be satisfied with a breakfast consisting of an apple, a pear, or grapefruit eaten with good brown bread and nothing to drink, save lemon water!

### WOOLLENS.

#### Rules For Washing.

Woolen garments possess delightful properties which can easily be retained through the processes of washing and drying, provided that certain fundamental rules are observed. Use a good soap, just enough of it to produce a free lather when thoroughly dissolved in clean, warm water in which the hands can comfortably be borne (in the case of white goods, especially at their first washing, it is helpful to add a little ammonia).

Do not rub any woolen garment with soap; just move it gently to and fro in the soap water until clean. Rinse in clean water in the same temperature, completely removing every trace of soap. In the case of woolen garments containing a thread of artificial silk, a second rinsing, in water to which a little vinegar has been added, will prevent the colours running.

Never let the garment lie wet, but get rid of the water at once—either by putting through rollers at a light pressure or squeezing between the folds of a clean towel.

Drying should immediately follow, preferably on a flat surface, such as a clean cloth—to the under side of which the dry air has access, and on which the garment has been made to take the shape desired when dry. If care be taken in following these general hints, there should be no difficulty whatever in preserving the softness and whiteness of the wool, in avoiding shrinkage and in preventing colours from running.

It is absolutely wrong to put woolen garments to soak; to use strong soap, soda, quick washers and boiling—or even hot—water (or, in the case of white garments especially, a dirty sud!)

### DAMPNESS IN THE HOUSE.

#### The Bathroom.

A subject which is always of serious concern to householders is dampness in the home. Sometimes it is in the walls, sometimes in floors; sometimes in quite new houses, and more often in old houses. When damp spots or mould spots appear on wall-paper, the trouble may be overcome with a mixture of alcohol, 90 parts, and salicylic acid, 1 part. Use a soft cloth

or small sponge to apply the mixture to the affected parts, and in a few minutes they will all disappear. In rather bad cases follow up the treatment next day. Any chemist will prepare the mixture if you say for what purpose it is required.

Where the walls of a bathroom are papered the damp spots are mostly caused by steam—that is steam on insecure papering. The remedy in this case is to "size" the walls several times before re-papering, and to fix the paper with extra thick, warm paste.

Sometimes the spots or blisters on bathroom wall-paper are a result of the paper being hung on varnished paper or paint without proper protection, consequently the steam condenses and stands on the paper in places, causing the above defect.

To rehang ordinary wall-paper on to varnished or painted bathroom walls, always rub the walls down with coarse sand-paper until most of the varnish has disappeared, then size them with half-size, whitening and plaster. This preparation enables the paper to "bite" and prevents blisters. Also, it keeps the paper from peeling off as a result of exposure to steamy atmosphere.

The quickest way to clean a varnished paper in the bathroom is after the room has been full of steam. The walls will then be just the right dampness for all dirt to come away with a light wash, but they should be dried with a second cloth absolutely clean and dry.

### THE LINEN PRESS.—STORING.

Linen should be kept in a dry, but not hot, cupboard. Separate the various kinds, and store in neat piles, covering these with a piece of casement cloth or old linen.

To make sure that all the linen is used in turn, always put that which is freshly laundered at the bottom of its pile, and use from the top.

Tablecloths always wear first at the folds, so they will last much longer if they are folded one week in three and the next week in four, so that the folds do not always come in the same place.

Never allow linen to get very soiled, because this means hard rubbing and consequent wear to get it really clean again. And, if at all possible, mend before laundering.

## Recipes

### VEAL OYSTER.

Bone three pounds of shoulder of veal, stuff with three-quarters of a pound of sausage meat, a little parsley, and some sweet herbs. Cook quickly in a pint of boiling water (closely covered) for one hour, and simmer for two hours.

Several rashers of bacon or slices of pork improve the flavour, and these should be added to the end of the first hour's cooking.

### SAUSAGE ROLL.

Take a pound of raw, sliced beef, one pound of ham, one breakfast-cupful of breadcrumbs, one teaspoonful of black pepper, a pinch of cayenne, one teaspoonful of salt, one dessertspoonful of vinegar, one dessertspoonful of mushroom ketchup, and two eggs. Mince the beef and ham, and add the breadcrumbs and seasoning; beat the



eggs slightly, and moisten the mixture well with the hand. Form into a roly poly shape. Have ready a pudding cloth wrung out of hot water; dust it with flour, tie the roll into it; place it on a plate in a pan of boiling water to boil for two and a half hours. When cooked remove the cloth, and dust with browned breadcrumbs before serving.

**PLAIN PHILADELPHIA CREAM.**

½ pint cream, whipped, 1 teaspoon gelatin, 1 teaspoon cornstarch, 1 cup milk, 1/3 cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Pour a little milk over the gelatin and let soak. Mix the cornstarch with the rest of the milk and cook in the top of a double boiler for ten minutes. Add sugar, salt and soaked gelatin and return to the fire to cook over water for a few minutes until the gelatin is dissolved. Cool, add vanilla and fold in whipped cream. Turn into the freezing pans and allow between three and one-half to four hours to freeze. Stir again at the end of the first hour and once at the end of the second hour.

**Health Talks.**

(By A Physician.)

**A Talk About Ventilation.**

We all know how important is correct ventilation of a room or house, but do we realise why it is important—and do we put our theories into action?

The atmosphere is made up of certain gases: There is oxygen, the pure gas; carbon dioxide, a poisonous gas; and nitrogen, a neutral gas. It is unfortunate that these gases are colourless. We should be more particular about proper ventilation, if foul air were coloured red, while fresh air had a pale, clear green tint. Just imagine what the colour of a railway carriage would be on a cold night.

Oxygen is a very active, lively gas which is necessary for heating and lighting, although it is too strong for the human lungs, unless diluted by the nitrogen. A candle, a glowing coal or a gas fire all need oxygen to enable them to burn. Place a candle alight under a large glass jam jar and you will see that it will burn brightly at first, then more weakly until it just snuffs out. It has used up all the oxygen and given out in exchange the gas called carbon dioxide, which is a chemical combination of carbon and oxygen. Our lungs act in a similar way to the candle, only that they draw in the nitrogen with the oxygen, giving out the same carbon dioxide gas.

**The Body's Needs.**

The blood is the vessel which carries this precious oxygen to every organ in

the body. If a sufficient quantity is not inhaled, the poisonous gas has to be retained for use and the body suffers. A headache develops, and you get that tired feeling. Have you ever taken a deep dive into the sea or swimming baths and tried to stay under the surface to pick up a penny or some sea shell. Your head feels as if it would burst, while the blood seems to be thumping in your ears. When you get to the surface of the water you take a great grasp of life-giving oxygen. The carbon gas was collecting in your lungs, and you could not get rid of it, because there was no pure air to take its place.

**Apply Your Knowledge.**

Now, what about that railway carriage? There are, perhaps, eight of you (to be conservative), travelling for some ten miles each morning and evening. It is chilly, and you have both windows shut. The air goes down Mr. Smith's lungs and back comes carbon, mixed with that rather strong tobacco he smokes. It goes down the throat of old Jones, who has a nasty cough, and who returns his carbon laden with germs. Mrs. Fusty uses some more oxygen and gives you peppermint-laden carbon, and so on. Is it any wonder that when you get to your destination you are all rather cross and not feeling a bit like work! If you can't stand the window open, do get a change of air through occasionally when you stop at a station.

Then there's that bridge party where the drawingroom is not over-large; there is a good fire burning and the curtains are tightly drawn.

How scarlet the air would be after an hour or so. It is not surprising that some people get a bit snappy, or make caty remarks!

Let's have a campaign to keep the air green. As soon as our mind's eye sees that unpleasant pink spreading through the room, we must make for the window and let in a new supply of fresh, unused oxygen. The best course, naturally, is to keep the window open and allow free circulation of pure air. Good, deep draughts of this are better than most medicines. If your head aches, if you are feeling tired and depressed—get out into the freshest air you can find and inhale till your lungs can hold no more. The air is free—it's yours for the taking, so take it and keep fit.

**Hints**

Often inside pipes freeze in the winter. If this should happen, wrap cloths that have been wrung out in hot water round the pipe like bandages. This is usually a successful method of thawing the pipe. Afterwards a pipe that is thawed out may be kept warm by standing a small oil-stove nearby.

A good way of cleaning underneath the nail is to apply lemon juice with a piece of cotton-wool wrapped round an orange stick.

Red ink stains can be partially removed from carpets with a strong solution of borax. This is a difficult stain to get out.

Unbleached articles whiten more quickly if hung out to dry dripping wet.

Recipe for a footbath—an ounce each of borax and Epsom salts to a basin of hot water. Before a long country walk bathe the feet in cold water tinctured with salt, vinegar or alum. Dust the inside of your socks with boracic powder.

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Gift To Vatican City.—

A ship, with four truck-loads of tinne goods—including coffee and soap—presented to the Pope by a group of New Yorkers has arrived at Lisbon, says Mgr. Pucci, Vatican City correspondent of the NCWC News Service.

Movement for Canonisation of Cardinal Newman.—

Enthusiastic approval has been given in the United States to a proposal that a movement be started to work and pray for the canonisation of Cardinal Newman, the great English convert of the last century, who was first Rector of the Catholic University in Dublin, and who after a lifetime of humiliations and contradictions was at length given the signal honour by Leo XIII of being created a Cardinal though only a simple priest.

The suggestion was first made a couple of months ago in the U. S. Jesuit weekly, America, by Rev. C. Callan, O. P.

"If we but examine the life and works of this extraordinary Churchman," he wrote, "I think we shall find that he has all the qualifications which will entitle him to this singular place and honour. . . . That he has fulfilled the requirements of holiness; in our opinion, clear in a general way . . . .

Catholic News

and it becomes more convincing and more manifest, we think, as we go over in detail any one of the biographies of the man, and ponder the many works and treatises he has left us.

"The pursuit of holiness and personal sanctity was the pre-occupation of all his life and the explanation of all he did and said. His was a life on fire with love for God and for his fellowmen."

Expressing their agreement with Father Callan's appeal for more prayers and devotion to Cardinal Newman in order that miracles may be worked through his intercession, the editors of America added that as far as human minds could discern, all the elements of sanctity were to be found in the life of Cardinal Newman. Leading Catholic authors, editors and ecclesiastics added their approval to that of America in letters from all parts of the Union.

Many of these stress in particular Newman's humble submission to authority on occasions when he knew that he was in the right. "Each time he was ordered to hand over a brilliantly begun task to less capable hands," said the editorial secretary of the Catholic Book Club, New York, "he did not seek easy solace in complaints and self-pity, but bowed quietly to what must often have seemed the inscrutable will of his Master."

And the chief editorial writer of the commercial and financial Wall Street Journal added: "We ordinary laymen can find it very easy to accept the presence of 'heroism' in the great

Cardinal's personal life, and to have every hope of its final recognition by the Church."

Emmet Lavery, playwright and author of Second Spring, a drama on Cardinal Newman, summed up the views of all in these words:—

"I believe that John Henry Newman is truly a saint."

More Chaplains.—

Nearly 1,000 new chaplains are to be commissioned in the United States Army. The Catholic Church in the past has been called upon to supply about one in four of the chaplains needed, so it is expected that 250 of the new chaplains will be Catholic priests.

The upper age limit has been raised from 40 to 45 years. The lower limit is 24.

Irish Priest Presents Scholar Convert To The Pope. —

On the occasion of his entrance into the Catholic Church through Baptism, Maurice Cesare Vivante, a retired professor of the Royal University of Rome, was received in private audience by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, who welcomed him kindly, congratulating him on the great grace he had received from God. Professor Vivante was accompanied by the V. Rev. Maurice Slattery, Superior of the Society for the African Missions, who had prepared him for Baptism.

Father Slattery, who was born in Co. Kerry, was the first Irishman to be elected Superior-General of the African Missions. He spent a number of years in Lyons and taught in Egypt in one of the Colleges of the Society for 15 years. Returning to Ireland in 1913 he was appointed Provincial of the Society, a post which he held for three successive periods. His first great work on being elected Superior-General in 1938, was to transfer the Mother House of the Society from Lyons to Rome. He was in Ireland when the war began, but returned to Rome in 1940, where he still remains.

Comillas University.—

Cardinal Segura, nine bishops and 900 doctors of theology in Spain and Spanish America have studied at the Comillas Seminary and University, Santander, which is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

At the present time, said Radio Vatican the university also counts among its former students three seminarian rectors, 54 seminary professors and 23 professors in other spheres of learning as well as 12 diocesan directors of Catholic Action.

A Noble Letter.—

A Catholic father, Mr. W. T. O'Malley, of Cleveland, Ohio, has written to the Cleveland Press, saying: "I would like to serve notice on my wife's dear friends that it would add greatly to the peace of our home if all of them would stop crying on her shoulder because she has two sons enlisted in the marines.

"My wife sheds no tears, but is proud that she has two big, healthy, strapping specimens of humanity, of sons that were able to pass the severe test that the marines put them through. She feels that it is an honour and only what is expected of each and every American youth who has been given the wonderful benefits that this country affords them.

"We hope God spares them to come back home to us, but if they are sacrificed on the altar of freedom we can only say 'God gave us two wonderful sons and we are giving them back to God.'"

Religion In Russia.—

In an article which appeared in the Sign the distinguished American churchman Mgr. Fulton J. Sheen throws some light on the meaning attached by the Soviet régime to gentle persuasion" and the humane way."

"Before the revolution," he writes, "there were 70,000 Christian churches and chapels in Russia. The Communist Party has recently declared that at the end of the second Five Year Plan, there will not be a single edifice in all Russia consecrated to religion. Furthermore the atheistic paper of Russia entitled Bezbozhnik, of May, 1935, speaking of the churches, states: 'We have closed all the opium shops.' In 1917 the Catholic Church in Russia had 810 priests, and of those 810 there remained only 63 in 1935. In January, 1936, Soviet newspapers declared that the last Catholic priest in Odessa 'was cast into prison.' . . .

"According to official Communist statistics alone, 30 bishops and 1,414 priests were executed in 1918-1919 . . . In July, 1927, 117 Orthodox prelates were thrown into prison or were taken to concentration camps or exiled to Siberia. Because Soviet Russia is not carrying on massacres on such a large scale to-day is not because she has become religious, it is because there are so few left to shoot."

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

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**THE OCTOPUS MAROONED.—**

(continued from page 19)

impromptu and full of unexpectedness.

"Jeff," says he, "do you know that I'm a crater—a living crater?"

"That's a self-evident hypothesis," says I. "But you're not Irish. Why don't you say 'creature,' according to the rules and syntax of America?"

"I'm the crater of a volcano," says he. "I'm all aflame and crammed inside with an assortment of words and phrases that have got to have an exodus. I can feel millions of synonyms and parts of speech rising in me," says he, "and I've got to make a speech of some sort. Drink," says Andy, "always drives me to oratory."

"It could do no worse," says I. "From my earliest recollections," says he, "alcohol seemed to stimulate my sense of recitation and rhetoric. Why, in Bryan's second campaign," says Andy, "they used to give me three gin rickys and I'd speak for two hours longer than Billy himself could on the silver question. Finally they persuaded me to take the gold cure."

"If you've got to get rid of your excess verbiage," says I, "why not go out on the river bank and speak a piece? It seems to me there was an old spellbinder named Cantharides that used to go out and disincorporate himself of his windy numbers along the seashore."

"No," says Andy, "I must have an audience. I feel like if I once turned loose people would begin to call Senator Beveridge the Grand Young Sphinx of the Wabash. I've got to get an audience together. Jeff, and get this oral distension assuaged or it may turn in on me and I'd go about feeling like a deekle-edge edition de

luxue of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. "On what special subject of the theorems and topics does your desire for vocality seem to be connected with?" I asks.

"I ain't particular," says Andy. "I am equally good and varicose on all subjects. I can take up the matter of Russian immigration, or the poetry of John W. Keats, or the tariff, or Kable literature, or drainage, and make my audience weep, cry, sob and shed tears by turns."

"Well, Andy," says I, "if you are bound to get rid of this accumulation of vernacular suppose you go out in town and work it on some indulgent citizen. Me and the boys will take care of the business. Everybody will be through dinner pretty soon, and salt pork and beans makes a man pretty thirsty. We ought to take in \$1,500 more by midnight."

"So," Andy goes out of the Blue Snake and I see him stopping men on the street and talking to 'em. By and by he has half a dozen in a bunch listening to him; and pretty soon I see him waving his arms and elocuting at a good-sized crowd on a corner. When he walks away they string out after him, talking all the time; and he leads 'em down the main street of Bird City with more men joining the procession as they go. It reminded me of the old legerdemain that I'd read in books about the Pied Piper of Heiseick charming the children away from the town.

"One o'clock came; and then two, and three got under the wire for place; and not a Bird citizen came in for a drink. The streets were deserted except for some ducks and ladies going to the stores. There was only a light drizzle falling then.

"A lonesome man came along and stopped in front of the Blue Snake to scrape the mud off his boots.

"Pardner," says I, "what has happened? This morning there was hectic gaiety afoot; and now it seems more like one of them ruined cities of Tyre and Siphon where the lone lizard crawls on the walls of the main port-cullis."

"The whole town," says the muddy man, "is up in Sperry's wool warehouse listening to your side-kicker make a speech. He is some grave on delivering himself of audible sounds relating to matters and conclusions," says the man.

"Well, I hope he'll adjourn, sine qua non, pretty soon," says I, "for trade languishes."

"Not a customer did we have that afternoon. At six o'clock two Mexicans brought Andy to the saloon lying across the back of a burro. We put him to bed while he still muttered and gesticulated with his hands and feet.

"Then I locked up the cash and went out to see what had happened. I met a man who told me all about it. Andy had made the finest two hour speech that had ever been heard in Texas, he said, or anywhere else in the world.

"What was it about?" I asked.

"Temperance," says he. "And when he got through, every man in Bird City signed the pledge for a year."

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<b>Diseases of the Skin</b>	<b>Dental</b>
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## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Machistle: "Can you tell me how long cows should be milked?"

Cowman: "Just same as short ones, sir!"

The chief constable of a small town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night the telephone bell rung. The chief constable's wife answered it.

"Is that Mr. Barnes?" asked an agitated voice.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity as a veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?"

"Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and there's a burglar in it."

Billy to chemist: "Please, sir, I want some soap with an extra strong perfume."

Chemist: "What is the idea, sonny?"

Billie: "Well, I want mother to know when I've washed my face, so that she won't make me do it again."

A new neighbour was paying her first visit to a suburban housewife, and was intent upon creating an "impression."

"Oh," she said, "and my husband, you know, plays the organ."

"Really? How sad!" her hostess replied, sympathetically. "Although if things don't improve, I'm afraid my husband will have to get one, too!"

"Applicant: "And if I take the job am I to get a rise in salary every year?"

Manager: "Yes, provided, of course, that your work is satisfactory."

Applicant: "Ah, I thought there was a catch in it somewhere."

Papa—Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns nine dollars a week.

Pleading Daughter—Yes, but daddy, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.

"I'm thinking of going to the Review for the season," said his wife. "How much would it cost me?" "Nothing, I should think," he replied, offhandedly. His wife looked puzzled. "Nothing?" she asked, "Yes, thinking about it won't cost you anything," he said.

Wife—I had a lovely time at the bridge club this afternoon.

Hubby—Did you have the best score?

Wife—No, I had the best dress.

Abie: How did you make your fortune?

Isaac: Horse racing.

Abbie: Not betting?

Isaac: No. I started a pawnshop just outside the course for the people who wanted to get home when the races were over.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(276) With the exception of hydrogen it is the lightest of gases. The name is derived from the Greek word *helios* meaning sun, its presence being first detected in the sun by means of the spectroscopy in 1868. The discoverer was P. T. C. Janssen (1824-1907), a French astronomer. It was recognized as an element and named soon after by J. N. Lockyer and E. Frankland. In 1894 it was discovered on earth by Sir William Ramsay, and a year later in the atmosphere by H. Kayser. Sir William Ramsay and M. W. Travers were actually the first to separate helium from the atmosphere; in doing so they also extracted three new elements—neon, krypton and xenon. As it is light and non-inflammable, helium is of special value for filling balloons and airships. Supplies are recovered from natural gas in the United States and in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Alberta. The production of helium for commercial purposes began during the World War following a suggestion that the Germans were using it to inflate their Zeppelins, but it was not until

after the War that its use was commercially exploited. The pioneer airship to be inflated with it was the C-7 of the United States Navy in 1922, when 176,400 cubic feet were used at a cost of about \$11 a thousand cubic feet. Although a heavier gas, helium was found to give better results than hydrogen, the aircraft being steadier and moving with greater momentum. Liquid helium is the coldest fluid known. Its boiling point is barely 14 degrees above absolute zero (-273 degrees C.).

(277) All substances are composed of an enormous quantity of particles called molecules. These are so minute that even with a powerful microscope they cannot be seen, yet each of these invisible particles can be broken up into atoms. In a solid substance these molecules are much closer together than they are in a liquid, and when a liquid evaporates into gas the molecules become even more widely separated. The difference, therefore, between a solid and a liquid is that in the former the particles adhere together, while in a liquid they can move about with greater or less freedom from one part to another. In gases the freedom is much greater still.

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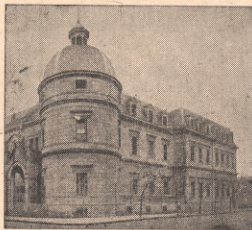
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